BRITANNIA:
OR A
Chorographical Description
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND,
Together with the Adjacent Islands.

Written in Latin
By WILLIAM CAMDEN, Clarenceux, King at Arms:
And Translated into English, with Additions and Improvements.

THE SECOND EDITION.

Revised, Digested, and Published, with large Additions,
By EDMUND GIBSON, D. D. Rector of Lambeth; and now Bishop of Lincoln, and Dean of His Majesty's Chapel-Royal.

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MDCCXXII.
RADNORSHIRE.

The north-west of Herefordshire, lies Radnorshire, in British Sir Vaczyed, as a triangular form, and gradually more narrow as it is extended further westward. On the fourth, the river Wye divides it from Brecon, and on the north-part lies Monmouthshire. The middle and southern parts are well cultivated, but elsewhere it is so uneven with mountains, that it is hardly capable of tillage; the well-land'd with woods, and water'd with rivulets, and in some places with standing lakes.

Towards the call, it hath to admit it (besides other Callies of the Lords Marchers, now called Pain, almost all bury'd in their own ruins) Caffell pain, which was built by Pain a Norman, from which, and Caffell Caumen, which (if I mistake not) was formerly called Caffell Hall.

Maud Cyfeil is called Maud-Coffiel in Columba. For there was a Callie of that name, much noted, whereof Robert de Tudeley, a very eminent person, was Governor in the time of Edward the second. It is thought to have belonged before to the Brecon Lords of Brecon and to have received that name from Michael of St. Fabian, a melfan woman, wife of William Bros, who rebel'd against King John. This Callie being demolished by the Welsh, was rebuilt of stone by Henry King the third, in the year 1311.

But of greatest note is Radnor, the chief town of the Country; called in British MarrvFyd, built, but with that创新发展 as is the manner of that country. Formerly it was well defend'd with walls and a Callie, but being by that rebellious Owen Glych, Deircio laid in ashes, it decay'd daily; as well as old Radnor (called by the Britains MarrvFyd Wey, and from its high situation Perrum) which had been burnt by Rhys ap Gruffydd, in the reign of King John. If I should say that this MarrvFyd was the city Mige which Antoninus seems to call Majoris where (as we read in the Notitia Prov- inciales) the Commander of the Longobard garrison, under the Lieutenant of Britain, in the reign of Theodosius the younger, in my own judgment (and perhaps others of the same mind) I should not be much mistaken. For we find that the Writers of the middle age call the inhabitants of this Country Magelis, and also mention Comites Magelis and Magelisenses; and the differences from Grelominus or Alter-Germinis, also from Bragumantium or Worgninn, differ very little from Antoninus's computation. Scarc three miles to the call of Radnor lies Pfflem in British Llach Arduas, or St. Andrew, which from a small village, in the memory of our grandfather, did, by the favour and command of Margaret Lord Bishop of St. David's, become so eminent and beautiful a market-town, as in some measure to eclipse Radnor. Scarc four miles hence lies Neigus (which may eye with Perrion) call'd by the Britains, as I am inform'd, Tiriodd for its having been in the hands of Sir William, a famous order. This being granted, we may be able to interpret the names of several rivers which have hitherto remained unintelligible: Llwyd, clear water, from Llyyd, which signifies light or brightness; Dinavon, dark water; from Dwir, dark: Eildy, a swift or rapid stream, from Eild, to fly, &c. The Wye crosses the well angle of the County; and having its rapid course somewhat sabred by the rocks it meets with, and its channel difficultly continued,
But that this was nevertheless usual among the Britains, before they were known to the Romans, seems evident, for this is the common all in the Highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland, where the Roman Conquests never reached.

Now, if it be demanded whether Malefactors only were thus serv'd in ancient times; or whether other persons indifferently had not such heaps of stones erected to them, as sepulchral monuments: I answer, that before Christianity, men of the best quality seem to have had such Funeral Places, conformable to a custom among the Trojans, as we find by Homer's description of Ajax's Funeral, at the end of the Iliad: and such I take to have been the largest of them, those especially that have the monuments above-mention'd within them. But since the planting of Christianity, they became so destructive and appropriated to Malefactors, that few men of the most passionate wishes a man can express to his enemy is, that *Kern only be his monument: and (as we have already observed) the most notorious and prodigious Criminals are distinguished by that word.*

By the foresaid Cawrall, there was a Cattle, which, as we find it recorded, was repaired by the Prince of South-Wales, in the reign of King Richard the first. Near this place, is a vast Wilderness, render'd very dis.fizable by many crooked ways and high mountains, into which as a proper place of refuge, that base of his native Country, King Vortigern (whose very memory the Britains curst) withdrew himself, when he had at last report'd of his abominable wickedness, in calling-in the English Saxons, and incessantly murdering his own daughter. But God's vengeance pursuing him, he was consum'd by Lightning, together with his City Kaw-grantorin, which he had built for his refuge. Nor was it the case (as if the place were fatal) that not only this Vortigern the last British Monarch of the race of the Britains; but also Lleuan the last Gwernwy the Prince of Wales of the British line, being bury'd and intercept'd in the year of our Lord 1582, ended his life. From this Vortigern, Nimus calls that small region Guernwy, or rather, as the name is yet lost; but of the city there is no memorial remaining, but what we have from Authors. Some are of opinion, that the Castle of Guernwy are founded out of the ruins of it; which theWelsh, out post. of hatred to Roger Mortimer, had even with the greatest An. 1483. This part of the country then has been also call'd Gwirth Enaun, as we are inform'd by Nimus; who writes that the forementioned Vortigern, when he was publicly and thrively reproach'd by St. German, did not only perfir in his obstinacy, and his wicked practices, but also evil life and malicious approaches so that piously St. Wuthrecb (faith Nimus) Vortimer the son of Vortigern, to make awards for his Father's funds, rendr'd that the Land where the Bishop had rebel'd to grant an indemnity, should be his to run for ever. Upon which, a small part in memory of St. German, it has been call'd St. German, Gwirth Enaun, which in English signifies a bastard, and fully required.

The *Mortimer's, descended from the Niecy, of Guaven, wife of Richard the first Duke of Normandy, were the first of the Norman or English mar- *k who, having overcome Edw. *Sylvester a Sis- who, having overcome Edw. *Sylvester a Sis- who, having overcome Edw. *Sylvester a Sis- who, having overcome Edw. *Sylvester a Sis- who, having overcome Edw. *Sylvester a Sis- who, having overcome Edw. *Sylvester a Sis-
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Earl of March by Edward the third, about the year 1328, who soon after was sentenced to death, having been accused of insolence to the Government, of favouring the Scots to the prejudice of England, of converting over-families; infamously that being taken by the Rebel Owen Glor-Dwr, he dy'd of grief and discontent, leaving his sister Anne to inherit. She was marry'd to Richard Plantagenet Earl of Cambridge, whose Polterity in her right became
RADNORSHIRE.

...Earl of March by Edward the third, about the year 1328, who soon after was sentenced to death, having been accused of insubordination to the Government, of favouring the Scots to the prejudice of England, by converting over-familiarly with the King's mother, and of contriving the death of his father King Edward the second. He had by his wife Jean Trencal (who brought him large revenues as well in Ireland as England) a son call'd Edmund, who succeed'd for his father's crimes, and was deprived both of his inheritance and the title of Earl. But his son Roger was receiv'd into favour, and had not only the title of Earl of March restor'd, but was also created Knight of the Garter, at the first Instituition of that noble Order. This Roger marry'd Philippa Montague, by whom he had Edmund Earl of March, who marry'd Philippa the only daughter of Lewel Duke of Clarence, the third son of King Edward the third, whereby he obtain'd the Earldom of Ulter in Ireland, and the Lordship of Clare. After his decease in Ireland, where he had govern'd with great applause, his son Roger succeed'd, being both Earl of March and Ulter, whom King Richard the second, did make his successor to the Crown, as being in right of his mother the next heir; but he, dying before King Richard, left after Edmund and Anne, King Henry the fourth (who had usurp'd the Government) suspecting Edmund's intercessions, and Title to the Crown, expost'd him to marry his...
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

In the South of Radnor lies Breconshire, in Britain Brec- 
dine, to call'd, as the Welsh suppose, from Prince *Brecon- 
shire, who is said to have had a numerous and holy Off- 
spring, to wit, twenty four daughters, all Saints. This County is con- 
diderably larger than Radnorshire, but more moun- 
tainous, though in many places it has also 
fruits Vales. It is bounded on the East with Herefordshire, on the South with Mon- 
mouthshire and Glamorganshire, and on the West with Carmarthenshire. But since nothing can 
be added in the description of this famous Pro- 
cience, so what the indolent Geraldus Com- 
ribits hath already written (who was Arch- 
1+Four, C. 

duced here), I may do well for some time to be silent, and to 
† Deacon, who five hundred years since, I 
may do well for some time to be silent, and to 
tell him to my suffice.

Breconshire (faith he, in his Itinerary of Wales) is a Land sufficiently abounding with Corn, 
whereof if there be any defit, it is simply supplied 
from the borders of England: and it well flour- 
ishes with Puffyne, Woods, wild Deer, and birds of 
Capt. It hath also plenty of Rivers, as our author 
from Ulby, and on the other from Wye, both abun- 
ding with Salmon and Trout, but the Wye with a 
better foot call'd Ubfum. It is infided in all parts, 
ecept the North, with high mountains: borrowing in 
the West, the mountain of Carectr-hyman; and 
and towards the South, the Southern-hills, wherein 
the chief as well Kader Aruzz, as Arthur's Chair, 
from two peaks on the top of it, somewhat resembling 
Chair. Which, in regard it is a lofty seat, and 
the mountain of the Roman Camp. A Fountain springs on 
the very top of this hill; which as it deep as a 
down-cave, and four square it affording Trout, the 
water runs out of it. Being thus guarded, on 
the South with high mountains, it is defended from 
the heat of the Sun with and breezes; which, with 
its insinuate sublimity of the air, renders the Coun- 
ytry exceeding temperate. On the East, it hath the 
mountains of Talgarth and Ewcan.

On the North (as he faith) it is a more 
open and chapman Country; where it is di- 
vided from Radnorshire by the river Wy, upon 
which there are two Towns of nomad Antiqui- 
ty, Builth and Hay. Builth is a Town plea- 
santly seated, with Woods about it, and for- 
tified with a Castle; but of a later building, 
by the Riches and Merchants, when Rhys ap 
Gruffyd had demolished the old one. At pre- 

tent it is noted for a good Market: but for- 
merly it seems to have been a place very con- 
sorted, for Puclony ran down the Longitude- 
neat the river Wy, was by a casual fire to- 

cally consumed. Whether this Builth be the 
ancient Builcum, or whether that City or Fort 
allowing it to have been in this County) was 
not a place call'd Keverne, some miles distant 
from it, may be questioned. At last it is evident, 
that there hath been a Roman fort at Kever- 
ne, but that the name implies as much (fig- 
sifying firstly the Walls or Romanes,) and that 
it was prefix'd by the Britons to the names of 
almost all the Roman Towns and Cities; they 

* Graff. 
Cash. 
I. c. 2.

Bullum, and Latitude of H, and calls it Builcum Sil- 
Vium. (Of this Town, in the year 1690, a con- 
findable part (being that side of the Street 

Keverne. 

Vingham of Hereford Esq. "Sir Davidus Gam- 
well devoted to the Interests of the 
he is, upon which account is 
was, that Owen ap Ysgruffyd Vphiun (common- 
ly call'd Owen Glyndeir) was his mortal 
enemy. This Owen had his education at one 
the service of King Richard the second, whole 
Saeter (as Wallingham faith) he was. Owen 
being affared that his King and Master Ri- 
chard was deposed and murder'd, and being 
withall provoked by several affronts and 
wrong done him by the Lord Grey of Ro-

King his neighbour, whom King Henry very 

much contemned against him; took arms, 
and looking upon Henry as an Usurper, card'd himself to be proclaim'd Prince of 

Hales. And though himself were defended 
paternally but from a younger brother of the 
house of Peers, yet (as ambition is ingre- 
ous) he founds out a way to lay claim to the 
Principality, as defended by a daughter 
from Llewellyn ap Gymilid the left Prince of 
the British race. He invaded the lands, and 

burnt and destroy'd the houses and edifices of 

all
But to return.

The Us, or Usk, wethereth the Northern part of this County, for the Uth, a noble river, takes its course through the midst of it. [The British name of this river is Wy, which word forms a derivative from Wy or Wy, where the Reader may see some account in Radnorshire. At present it is not navigable in the British, but is full of wonder in the Irish tongues, and is their common word for water. There were formerly in Britain many Rivers of this name, which may be now distinguishing by English by the Shadows of it, Ee, Ee, Ee, Ee, Ee, Ee. But because such as are unacquainted with Etiological Observations, may take this for a groundless conjecture; that it is not such will appear, in regard to that in Antonine's Itinerary we find Eserton called *Bla Dawnonnumum* from its situation on the river Es, and also a City upon this river Uth, for the same reason, called *Bla Leg.*]

The Us falling headlong from the Blackmountain, and forming a deep Channel, by Brecknock, the chief Town of the Country, and placed almost in the Center of it. This Town, the Britons call *Aber-Uskly,* from the conjunction of Usk or Uth. That it was inhabited in the time of the Romans, is evident from several Coins of their Emperors, sometimes found there; and from a Roman Bridge still remaining in this Interception. LEG. II. AUG. as also from a square Camp near this place, commonly called *Garry,* that is, the Fortification; where Roman Bricks are frequently turned up by the Plough, with the same Inscription. Bernard Newman, who conquered this small Country, built here a flaxen and Caffe, which the Brecon and Radnor afterwards repaired; and in our first fathers memory, King Henry the eighth founded a Collegiate Church of fourteen Prebends (in the Priory of the Holy Trinity, in the Dominicans) which he translated thither from Aber-Usk in Card-marchinire. Two miles to the East of Brecknock, is a large Lake, which the Britons call Lyn Sardfyn, and Lyn Swafonith, i.e. a Standing Lake; Giraldus calls it Clavignum, from the terrible noise it makes, like a clap of thunder, upon the breaking of the Brecknock-mere. In English, it is called Brecknockwater: it is more.

well florid with Others, and atto with Perch, Fence, and Eel, which the Fishermen take in their *Qwrad. Lhwyd*, a small river, having enter'd this Lake, still remains a good source, and, as it were discharging a mixture, is thought to carry out no more, nor other water, than what it brought in. It hath been an ancient tradition in this neighbourhood, that where the Lake is now, there was formerly a City, *Cyfaedd, the Caemmar* which being fast'd up by an Earthquake, therefore, made its place to the waters. And to confirm this, they allege (besides other arguments) that all the high-ways of this County tend to this Lake. If this be true, what other City may we suppose on the River Lwchyn, but *Llwyd,* placed by Ptolemy in this tract: *Llyswyn.*

which I have diligently fear'd, but I see no place where any chamber, either of the *Vol. Cardi-* names, or the ruins, or the situation of it. *Maenghlor.*

which I had almost forgotten it seems to call this place *Breniannare,* who tells us that *Briannus-* *Rubtllidh, the Marian Lady, owed at the Land of the Laurel.* *Briannus Anno 1715, in order to reduce a Castle at Briannannare,* and that *flo there took the Queen of the Britons upon* Whether it is the poise of Piers Fitz-Herbert, the son of Herbert Lord of Dinant, by the daughter of Miles Earl of Hereford. *As to the linking of Lyns Sardrithion above* the *fishing* and to the tradition of Cities being there, with a Town at the Sardrithion, is Pemb-King in Glamorganshire, Lyny Londrithion, and *London* in Karruthinshire, Thynym in Radnorshire, Lyny Drobhea in Mexhynnyth, and Lyny Dyngbyk in Shropshire. All which I suspect as fabulous, and not to be otherwise regarded, than as one of those erroneous traditions of the Vulgar, from which few (if any) Nestors are exempted. It cannot be denied, but that in Sicily, and the Kingdom of Naples, and in each other Countries as are subject to violent earthquakes and subterraneous fires, such accidents have happen'd; but since no Histories inform us, that any part of Britain was ever entirely covered with fath Calamities, I see no reason we have to regard these oral traditions.

At a place called *Y Garwy near Brecknock,* there *Island* and *Moun* is a remarkable Monument in the high-temple. It was common to say, that *Maus* and *Maiden.* It is a rude pillar, erected in the midst of the road, about six foot high and two broad, and six inches thick. On the one side, where it inclines a little, it frowns the portraits of a man and woman in fane ancient habit. It seems to have been carv'd with no small labour, though with little art. As for the Figures are considerably mind'd above the figures of the fane, and all that part where they stand is defaced lower than that above their heads or under their feet. That it is very ancient, is unquestionable; but whether a Britth Antiquity, or done by some unskillful Roman Artificer, I shall not pretend to determine; but recommend it (together with the tradition of the neighbours concerning it) to the farther disquisition of the curious.

And at *Pentre Tybryn* in Lyn St. Field, in the *Inscription at Pentre Yddy.*

*To Pentre Tybryn* in the high-temple, about the same height with the former, but somewhat of a deep'd-cylinder, with this mutilate inscription, it can be read downwards.
I suppose this Inscription (norwithstanding the name VICTORINI) to have been of somewhat later date than the time of the Romans; and that it is only a Monument of some perfect buried there, containing no more than his own name and his father's; N. Stilus VICTORINI.

But this upon a Cross in the high-way at

PLAEO-rurith, is yet much later; the Inscription whereas, though it be entirely preferv'd, is to me unintelligible; for I dare not rely on a sight conjecture that I made at first view of it, that it might be read, In memoria Duorum, Titus: Titius or Titius being an eminent Saint, to whom many Churches in South-Wales are consecrated.

INNOCINUS DIRIHIHILOUS

St. Ruth's Cell.

In Llun Hwrech Parifh, there is an ancient Monuimt, commonly call'd Ty Ebrand or St. Ruth's Hermitage. It stands on the top of a hill, not far from the Church; and is composed of four large Stones somewhat of a flat form, altogether rude and unpolish'd. Three of which are so pitch'd in the ground, and the fourth laid on the top for a cover, that they make an oblong square Hut, open at the end; about eight feet long and near the same height. Having enter'd it, I found the two side Stones thus intemeli'd with variety of Creeds.

I suppose this Cell, notwithstanding the crofses and the name, to have been ered in the time of Pagans; for that I have elsewhere observe'd such Monuments (to be hereafter mention'd) pitch'd in the center of circles of stones, somewhat like that at Rubich in Oxfordshire. And though there is not at present such a circle about this; yet I have grounds to suspect that they may have been carried off, and applied to some use. For there has been one removed very lately, which stood within a few pieces of this Cell, and was call'd Mona Ebran; and there are some Stones still remaining there.

* De novo

In the reign of William Rufus, Bernard, the Norman, a man of undaunted courage, and great policy, having levied a considerable Army both of English and Normans, was the first that attempted the reducing of this Country. Having discomfitted and slain in the field Bleddyn ap Maurychw, and forced his son and heir Gugas to be content with that share of it, which he was pleas'd, by way of compensation, to appoint him, he gave him the Lordship and Manors of Bleddyn Tal y Lyn, part of Llun Lhywi and Caerwys Seiliog, with lodgings in the Casile of Brecknock; where, in regard he was the rightful Lord of the Country, there was such a fierce eye kept over him, that he was not permitted at any time to go abroad without two or more Norman Knights in his company; which Bernard Newramd having at length, after a tedious war, got this country cut of the hands of the Welsh, he built a House therein, and gave Pedificatons of Lands to his Fellow soldiers; amongst whom the chief were the Andrays, Guwar, Havard, Wabdenys, and Priuchs; (so called, Roger Guwos, a younger brother of that Family, intermarrying with the daughter and heir of Thoman Seeke, 8 Hon. a settled at Keshbur or Keshbury in Barkshire.) And the better to secure himself amongst his enemies the Welsh, he married Nell, the daughter of Prince Gwadyb, who being a woman of a licentious and revengeful temper, at once deprived her of her reputation, and her son of his inheritance. For Mabel the only son of this Bernard, having affronted a young Nobleman with whom the covert too familiarly; she (as the poet sighs)

—— From arque animos à crimina farce,

Spur'd on by Luili to anger and revenge; depos'd upon Oath before King Henry the Second, that her son Mabel was begotten in adultery, and was not the son of Bernard. Upon which, Mabel being excluded, the estate devoted to his father died, and in her right to her husband Mabel Earl of Hereford; whose five sons dying without title, this Country of Brecknock fell to the share of Berthin his daughter,
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who had, by Philip de Bress, a son, William de Bress, Lord of Brecknock; upon whom the feditious spirit and "swore" to tongue of his wife drew infinite calamities. For when the latter's reproachful language against King John, the King strictly commanded her husband, who was deep in his debt, to discharge it immediately. Who, after frequent remonstrances, at last mortgaged to the King his own Castles, his chief estate, being compelled to quit his native country, he died an exile in France: but his wife being taken, suffered the worst of miseries; for she was shut up in prison, and so, did severe penance for her scurrilous language. His son Giles, Bishop of Hereford, having (without regard to his nephew, who was the true heir) recover'd his father's estate, he gave—

...Lathom, it was founded by Walter Lacy, to ...
HE County of Monmouth, call'd formerly Wye and Wye-land, and by the Britons Ussein, from an ancient City of that name, lies south of Brecknockshire and Herefordshire. On the north, it is divided from Herefordshire by the river Wye; on the south from Glamorganshire by the River; and on the east from Montgomeryshire. Into which rivers, as also the river Dulas (that runs through the midst of this County) are discharged. It affords not only a competency plenty for the use of the inhabitants, but also abundantly supplies the defects of the neighbouring Counties. The soil part abounds with pastures and woods; the west part is more mountainous and rocky, but yet rewards to a good degree the pains of the husbandman. The inhabitants (Giraldus, writing of the time when he lived) are a populous and courteous people, equal to the Shropshire, and the most skillful archers of all the Welsh borders.

In the utmost corner of the County southward, call'd Ewias, stands the ancient Abbey of Llanthony, not far from the River Wye, although destroyed utterly, which, because they bore some resemblance to a chair, are call'd Myddfai Kaders. (For Kader is the name of many mountains in Wales; as Kader-Arthur, Kader Ver- war, Kader Idris, Kader Diddmall, Kader yt Ychen, &c. which the learned Dr. Donne supposed to have been so call'd, not from their resemblance to a Kader, or Chair; but because they have been either fortified places, or were built upon as naturally improbable, by such as first imposed those names upon them.) For the British Kader (as also the Irish word Kappare) signifies, in Welsh, a Fort or Bank; whence probably the modern word Kaur of the same country is corrupted.) As for Llanthony, it was founded by Walter Lacy, to whom William Earl of Hereford gave large possessions here; and from whom those Laces, to remond'd among the first Conquerors of Ireland, were descended. Giraldus Cambrensis (to whom it was well known) can best describe the situation of this small Abbey. In the low part of Wye (in this part) which is about a broad river, and washed on all sides by high mountains, stands the Church of St. John Baptist, a small house and, considering the locality of the place, not remarkably built, with an arched roof of stone; in the same place, there formerly stood a small Chapel of St. David the Archbishop, recommended with such an uncommon, than young men and boys. A place fit for the exercise of Religion, and the most conveniently situated for constant discipline, of any Monastery in the Island of Britain; built first, to the honour of that holy life, by true Hermit in this Deseret, removed from all the noise of the world, but a little above the river Hoden, which glides through the middle of the vale. When it was call'd Llan Hodon, and the word Llan signifying a Church or Religious place. But in speak more accurately, the true name of that place in Welsh is Morenod, i.e. St. David's Church on the river Hoden. The name which mountainous places generally produce, are here very frequent: the woods abounding forests, and the Waters abounding clouds. Nor notwithstanding that great air, it is so temper'd, that this place is very little subject to defection. The Mayes sporting here in their Glasses, when they chance to look out for fresh air, have a pleasing prospect, on all hands, of exceeding high mountains, with plentiful births of wild Deer, feeding alike at the foot of the utmost limits of their Horizons. The 6" kindly of the Sun favourites not such births, for this countr is to be capable to them, till it is past a shew protected by snow when the snow is most dense. And a little shew as known hereafter.—The fame of this place does here, as in the place.

Monsmouthshire, or Morenod, St. David's Church on the river Hoden, sh. Honth. Llanthony, St. David's Church on the river Hoden.
and their most agreeable and brotherly conversation, and long, and sweet in the King, and lasting from the last part of a day in the prays of it, he at last that concluded his digression; What fast! I say more! all the Troyens of your Majesty and the Kingdom would not faste to build such a Chiefer. At which time the King and Couriers being afterwised, he at last expressed that Paradox, by telling them he meant the mountains everywhere it was on all hands ended. But of this enough, if not too much.

It may be here observ'd, that Llan or Lon properly signifies a Ford, or some small Infallure; as may be taken notice of in compound words. For we find a *Fynedur* call'd *Grwnowi*; an Orchard, *Per-lan*; a Hay-yard, *Yd-lan*; a Churchyard, *Knap-lan*; a Sheepfold, *Ker-lan*; &c. However (as Giraldus observeth) it denotes separately, a Church or Chapel; and is of common use, in that part, throughout all Wales; probably because such Yards or Infallures might be places of Worship in the time of Heptihendin, or upon the first planting of Christianity, when Churches were first.

On the river Myney are seen the cattle of 

Grosbom, 

Sainfrith.

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371. **SILURES.**

March on, brave Souls, to Tannor bend your arms, And row the lazy North with fatal alarms. Beneath the torrid Zone your enemies spread; 

Make trembling Nile disclose its secret head. Surprise the World's great limits with your hails. Where not Aliske nor old Baudon fail. Let daily triumphs raise you well renown, The world and all its treasures are your own. Yours are the Pears that grace the Perfuma Sea. You rich Pashchas, India and Ceyon. With spiccy, ivory barks, and silk supply. While Henry, great Abbots of our land, Blist with all joys extends his wide command. Whole noble deeds and worthy fame sur- 

pals

The ancient glories of his heavenly race.

Mammouth also glories in the birth of Gal-Godfrey of fridus Arturius, Bishop of St. Asaph, who com- Mammouth, 

pit'd the British History; *An Author well* Mammouth, 

skil'd in Antiquities, * but, as it forms, not* Mammouth, 

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Near its fall into the Severn-Sea, it pass'd by Chepstow, which is a Saxton name, and signifies the Caerwent. It is a town of good note, built on a hill close by the river, and guarded with walls of a considerable height, and rakes in several Fields and Orchards. The caile is very fair, standing on the brink of the river: and on the opposite side there flows a Felly, whereof the better part being demolished, the remainder is converted into a Parish-Church. The bridge here over the Wye is built upon piles, and is exceeding high, which was necessary, because the tide rises here to a great height. The Lords of this place were the Clarets Earls of Pembroke; who from a neighbouring caile call'd Striguil, where they liv'd, were commonly called Earls of Striguil and Pembroke; of whom Richard the last Earl, a man of invincible courage and strength (from his Excellency in Armor) was the first that made way for the English into Ireland. By his daughter it descended to the Bagges, a family that belongs to the Earls of Worecester, [created Duke of Beaufort. This place seems to be of no great antiquity; it is very thick, and not without reason, that it has rise not many ages past, from the ancient city Venta, which flourish'd about four miles from hence in the time of Antoninus, placed between the Thames and Silvanus, as it is his chief city. Which name neither arms nor time have been able to confute; for at this day it is call'd Kaer-went, or the city Venta. But the city it self is so much destroy'd by the one or the other, that it only appears to have once been, from the ruinous walls, the chequer'd pavements, and the Roman coins. In the year 1699, there were three chequer'd

St. Ruddy's Pavements discovered in a Garden here, which being in frothy weather expos'd to the open air, upon the thaw the cement was diffus'd, and this valuable antiquity utterly defus'd. So that at present there remains nothing for the entertainment of the Curious, but the famous cubical stones whereof it was compos'd, which are of various sizes and colours, and may be found carefully leav'd in the earth, at the depth of half a yard. Chequer'd Pavements are often not much; in the conflit of cobbel cubical stones, commonly about half an inch in length; whereof some are nature-reel stones without any form; and others artificial, made like brick. These are of several colours, as white, black, blue, green, red, and yellow: and are close pitch'd together; are very plaster, and so disposed by the Artift, with respect to colour, as to exhibit any figures of men, beasts, birds, trees, &c. In one of the Pavements, as the owner relates, were delineated several flowers, which he compar'd to Rufen, Tulpe, and Flowers of Light, and at each of the four corners, a Crown, and a Peacock holding a Snake in his Bill, and treading it under one foot. Another had the figure of a man in armour from the breast upward. There were also Imperial Heads, and figurative copies of Figures, which, had they been preserv'd, might have been instructive, as well as diverting, to the Curious. In the Study of Mr. Gardiners, and elsewhere in this village, they frequencly meet with brass Coins: which have been diligently collected by an ingenious and worthy Gentleman of that neighbourhood. In that Collection, there is an adulterated Coin of Antoninus Pius, which seems to have been counterfeited not of late, but anciently, when that Emperor's Coins were current money. It is a brass piece, of the bigdes of a quarter, and cover'd with a very rich leaf of silver; which when rubb'd off, the letters disappear. Alfo Julia Maja, of emboss metal, not unlike our Tin furnishings. Others were of Valerianum, Gallienum, Probus, Diocletianum, Constantiun Clavus, Constantiun Magnus, Julianus, Claudius, and both Valentinianum. Again, in the year 1693, the Charles King's head me part of a Roman brick-pavement in his yard; the bricks were somewhere above a foot long, nine inches broad, and in inch and a half thick; all mark'd thus:

The City took up about a mile in circumference on the south-side, a considerable part of the wall is yet remaining, and more than the rains of three Bulfinches. What remans of it is now here, we may gather from hence, that before the name of Monmouth was heard of, this whole Country was call'd from it Gruma. Gruma or Woy-leland, as we read in the life of Tutham a Britifh Saint, Liband. It was formerly an Academy, or place dedicated to Literature, which the fame Tutham, Governor of the Country, as he descended with great commendation, and founded a Church there, in the reign of King Kenan ap-Tyrr, who invited him hither from an Hermition. The foregoing English names of Woy-leland and Wemifs, &c.

Woy-leland have indeed their original from the Britifh Gawne, by which almost all this Country, and part of Gloucefter and Herefordshire, were call'd, till Wales was divided into Counties. But it is made a question by some, whether that name Gruma be owing to the City Prates, or whether the Romans might not call this City, Frata Silvanum, as well as that of the Ionet, and that of the Belge, from the more ancient Britifh names of part of their Countries. Had the Country been denominat'd since the Roman Conquest, from the chief City, it had been more proper call'd Guad Gower-land, than Gruma. But of this enough, if not too much. Five miles to the South-west of Ken-anos, is situated Striguil-castle at the bottom of the hills: which now we call Striguil, but the Normans Efrig-levil; built as we find in Done ready-book by William Plane, Bishop of Hereford; and afterwards the seat of the Clares, Earls of Pembroke: whence they have been also commonly call'd Earls of Striguil. Beneath these places, upon the Severn-Sea, not far from the mouth of the river Wye, lies Port Scoum, call'd by Mercians Poor Port Sceum, who informs us, that Harald built a wharf. Fort there against the Welsh in the year 1066, which they immediately overthrew, under the conduct of Karadoc. Near Caucas, where the Cleavent river Trawny enters the Severn-Sea, I observe'd, Ing. 3 E. r., the wall of a caile, which formerly belong'd to the Conduits of England, and was held by the service of the Caerwenthip of England. Not far from hence are Wundy and Fin-leland, the Wundy and Fin-leland formally of the illuflrious family of St. Moun, now more corruptly call'd Semns, for we St. Moun or Semns. I find that about the year 1166, (in order to wrest Wundy out of the hands of the Welsh) G. Marlaffd Earl of Pembroke was oblig'd to assist William of St. Moun. From whom was defended Roger of St. Moun Knight, who marry'd

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martyr'd one of the coheirs of the illustrious J. Beauchamp, Baron of Huch; which was de-
cended from Shyai one of the coheirs of that most illustrious William Mortiall Earl of Per-
brooke, from William Ferrars Earl of Derby,
Hugh de Vernon, and William Maiter, men of great
Eminence in their times. The Nobility of all
which these septs have been titulars (as may be
made very evident) contend'd in the Right Ho-
norable Edward de St. Munn or Salmon,
* Earl of Hereford, a singular encourager of
virtue and learning; for which he is defer-
vantly to be celebrated.

The Fenny tract, extended below this for
some miles, is call'd the Murr; which at my
present reviewing these notes, has suffer'd a
mild lamentable devastation. For the Sever-
net Sea after a Spring-tide, having before been
driven back by a south-west wind (which con-
tinued for three days without intermission)
and then again repaied by a very forcible Sea-
wind, rose to such a high and violent tide,
as to overflow all this lower tract, and also
that of Sansom-Care, above-against it, throw-
ing down several Houses, and overwhelming a con-
fiderable number of cattle and men. In the
borders of this fenny tract, where the land
rises, lies Goldshead, so call'd (Gould'shead)
buildings, where the Sun shone, the flames appear'd of a
bright gold colour. Nor can I easily perfum'd
(Gould's head) that nature hath bestow'd this colour on
the flouring plant; or that it would be found most
beautifully in a flower without fruit, should some defcrib'd
affift the veins and boughs of this tree. In
this place there remain some ruins of an old
Priory, founded by one of the family of Chan-
dize.

From hence we come through a Fenny Coun-
try to the mouth of the river Eos, call'd by
the British Eos, in English Esk, and by
others Ossa. This river (as we have already
observ'd) taking its course through the midst
of the County, passes by three small coves of
great antiquity. The first, on the north-west-
border of the Country, call'd by Antonius
Gobannium, is situate at the confluence of the
rivers Eos and Gobannium; and thence denom-
inated. It is at this day (retaining its ancient
appellation) call'd Aber-Gavenny, and by con-
trast, the King's title, which signifies the Con-
fluence of Gobannium or Gobannion. It is forcibly
with walls and a caille, which (as Giraldus
observes) has been often break'd and with the
injury of trecchery, than any other caille of
Wales: First, by William Son of Earl Miles
and afterwards by William Bor: both having,
upon publick affurrance, and under pretence of
friendship, invited thither some of the Welsh
Nobility, and then hastily murder'd them. But
they escap'd not the full vengeance of God
for being having been depriv'd of all his effects
(also, his wife and son4ai'd with hunger)
d'y'd in exile. The other having his brains
cut-down with a stone, while Breuder-caille
was on fire, receiv'd at length the due reward
of his villany. The first Lord of Aber-Govenny,
that I know of, was one Hamelin Balam, who
made Brein Wallingford, or Brein de L'ile (call'd
also Fer-Crown) his Heir. And he having built
here an Hospitall for his two sons, who were
Lords of it in the greatest part of the
Territories which the King's Lieu-
rents defended, though not without great
hazard and danger. The fifth of Henry
to defended to the Brongy; and from them, in
right of marriage, by the Castorlou and Hulfing,
to Reginald Lord Gry of Bruton. But William by
Deb. 2. Beaufant obtained it of the Lord Gry,
by a Virtue of
Convivacy; but being a fand
Earl of Aber-Gavenny, and on his heir-male.
Richard
William Beaufant, Lord of Aver-
Gavenny, who, for his courage, was
knighted by Windsor, and being slain in
the wars of France, left one only daughter, who
was married to Edward N. From hence-
forth, the Nevil became eminent under the
title of Baron of Aber-Gavenny. But the caille
was a long time delayed from them, by reason
of the conveyance before mentioned. The
fourth of this dying in our memory, left one So. Ed,
only daughter Mary, marri'd to Sir Thomas,
Earl of Severn; who, having and Sir Edward
Nevil the next heir-male (to whom the caille
was, and most of the estate had been left by Wills,
which was also confirm'd by authority of
Parliament) there was a trial for the title of
Baron of Aber-Gavenny, before the House of
Lords, in the second year of King James (the
first); the Pleadings on both sides taking up
seven days. But in regard the question of
right could not be fully adjudg'd; and that
such of them seem'd to do all (in respect of
defect) the very worthy of the title, it was
evident, that both the title of Baron
of Aber-Gavenny, and that of Le Defensor,
belong'd hereditarily to the Nevil
earliest an of his Majesty, that both might be honor'd
with the title of Baron; to which he agreed.
It was then proposed to the Peers by the Lord
Chancellor, h't, Whether the heir-male or fe-
male should enjoy the title of Aber-Govenny;
upon which the majority of voices gave it for the
heir-male. And when he had again pro-
posed, Whether the title of Baron Le Defensor
Brodos or Le Defensor should be conferr'd on the female and her heirs,
they unanimously agreed to it; to which his
Majesty gave his Royal Assent. And Edward
Nevil was soon after confirm'd to Parliament
by the King's Writ, under the title of Baron
of Aber-Gavenny. And being according to the
usual ceremony, introduc'd in his Parliament-
Robes between two Barons; he was plac'd
above the Baron de Audeley. At the same time
he receive the King's Letters Patent, which
free the Peers, whereby his Majesty superfet,
advanc'd, prefer'd, &c. Mary Fane, to the
fame, Letters, title, &c. and was call'd de
Le Defensor; and that her heirs successively
should be Barons de Le Defensor, &c. But the
question of Precedency being propos'd, the
Peers refer'd the decision thereof to the Comple-
menters for the office of Earl Marshall of Eng-
lund, who, upon mature deliberation, gave it
to, under their hands and seals, the Baroncy
of Le Defensor. This was read before the Peers,
and by their order registre'd in their Journal,
out of which I have taken this account, in short.
Edward was succeed'd in the honour of Baron
of Aber-Govenny, by his son and heir of the
same name; to whom succeed'd Henry his son,
and his wife John, son of the said Henry; and
George (brother and heir to the said John;) who
was also succeed'd by George his son. Who
dying without issue, the title of Lord Aber-
Gavenny defended to the noble Nevil of Sheffield in the County of Suffol,
great grand son to Edward Lord Aber-
Gavenny, who now enjoy's it; was not to be here omitted, in that John Hufhing
held this Caille by homage, word, and marriage.
When it happen (as we read in the Inquisition) Edw. 13
and three full shillings to be given between the King.
of England and Prince of Wales; he ought to defend the Country of Great-Wales at his own charge, to the honour of the person, for the good of the King, and Kingdom.

Barriam. The second town, called by Antoninus Barriam (who places it twelve miles from Gloucester) is fixed where the river Usk falls into Usk. It is called now in Britton, by a transposition of letters, Bumbliga for Burenbegi, and also Ryswych, by Giraldus Corfann Usk, and in English Usk. At this day, it flows only the ruins of a large strong Castle, pleasantly placed between the river Usk, and Oslyw a small brook, which takes its course from the est, by Ryswych, an elegant and caillé-like house of the Earl of Wrec'hler (now Duke of Beaufort) and palaces under it.

The third City, called by Antoninus Udon and Loga seconda (placed on the other side of the river Usk, and distant, as he observes, exactly twelve Italian miles from Barrivus) as the Britains called by the Britains Arverne and Kevin Livius or usk (which signifies the City of the Legio on the river Usk) from the Loga Secunda Arviglia, which was called also Beneventana founda. This Legion, instituted by Augustus, and transplanted out of Germany into Britton by Claudius under the conduct of Vespasianus (to whom, upon his aspiring to the Empire, it proved very serviceable, and also procured him the British Legion,) was placed here at length by Julius Priminius (extremely probable) in garrison against the Saxon. How great a City this was at that time, our Giraldus informs us, in his Itinerary of Wales. A very ancient City this was (faith he) and could not be otherwise; and was walled by the Romans with brick walls. There are yet remaining many fragments of its ancient Palatine, Sceatly Palatine, which formerly with their gilded Tiles adorned the Roman granaries, for that it was first built by the Roman nobility, and adorned with sumptuous edifices: Also an extending high tower, remarkable but it stands, the ruin of ancient Temple, theatrical places encompass'd with finely walls, which are, purely, yet standing. Subscription pictures are frequently not worth, not only within the walls, but also in the jardins; (as, aqueducts, vaults, and (which is well worth our observation) Hippocrates or statues, adorned with admirable statuary, covering been subject by some very narrow streets in the side. Few very con-

ments, and (next to St. Alban and Amphibalas) the chief Protomarries of Brittanian major, by connected here, where they were united with marriage; viz. Julius and Aaron, both of whom had a Church dedicated to him in this City. For in ancient times there were three noble Churches here. One of Julius the Martyr, call'd with a Quirin of Nano; another dedicated to St. Aaron his companion, united with a famous order of Caesars, and the third named with the Metropolitan See of Wales. Amphibalas alias, teacher of St. Alban, who frequently instructed him in the Faith, was born here. This City is abstrusely seated on the navigable river Usk; and surrounded with meadows and woods. Here, the Roman Embassadors receiv'd their audience at the sublimest Court of the great King Arthur. And here also Archbishop Dubricius forg'd that honour to David of Menevis, by translating the Archi-

palpal See from this City thither.

Thus for Giraldus. But in confirmation of the antiquity of this place, I have taken care to add some ancient inscriptions lately dug-up there; and communicated to me by the right reverend Father in God Francis Grindon, Bishop of Landaff, a great Lover of Antiquity, and all other valuable parts of Learning. In the year 1605. some labourers digging in a meadow adjoining, found on a clay-pit's pavement, a statue of a person in a short-cloth'd habit, with a Quiver and Arrows; the head, hands, and feet broken off; and also the fragment of an Alter with this Inscription in four large characters about three inches long: eredo-

by Haterianus Lieutenant-General of Augustus, and Preceptor of the Province of Cilicia.

The next year, this Inscription was also found hard by; which shows the Statue be-

fore-mentioned to have been of the Goddess Diana; and that T. P. Flavius Polyaenus Varro, a Veteran perhaps of the fifth Cohort of the second Legion, had repair'd her Temple.

T. F. L.
T. FL. POSTVMIVS VARVS
V. C. LEG. TEMPL. DIANÆ
RESTITVIT.

* See Phil. Tran. numb. 145.

Also this votive Altar, out of which the name of the Emperor Geta seems to have been zated, when he was deposit'd by his brother Antoninus Buffinianus, and declar'd an enemy; yet so as there are some shadows of the Letters still remaining.

And this fragment of a very fair Altar; the Inscription whereof may perhaps be thus supply'd.

PRO SALVTE
AVGG. N. N.
SEVERI ET ANTONI-
NI ET GETE. CES.
P. SALTENVS P. F. | MAE-
CIA THALAMVS HADRI.
PRÆF. LEG. II AVG.
C. VAMPÉIANO ET
LVCILIAN.

In the year 1654, some workmen discover'd at St. Julian's near Kor Libriu, a Roman Altar, the Inscription whereof was soon after copy'd by a learned and ingenious person, as J. Aubrey, true lover and promoter of real knowledge, and of equal industry and curiosity. The Altar, he says, was of Free-stone, four feet in length, and three in breadth: the Inscription he was pleas'd to communicate out of his excellent Collection of British Monuments, to be publish'd on this occasion.

Together with these two fragments.

* Centurias.

"7. VECILIANA.

[which, not long since, was in the wall of the School at Kor Libriu; but is now raved out.]

VIII.

7. VALER.

MAXSIMI.

[which is in the Garden-wall at Moin's Court; Vid. Reins: but the first line [111] and the character [7] are not visible.

In printed Copies Claudio, and Lilius,
It seems worth the enquiry of the curious, Jupiter Dolicheus, in what occasion Jupiter is here called Dolicheus, for that I take to be the meaning of this word Dolicheus. It seems probable, that this Altar was erected to imitate his Talisman, of some Iron Mines, either in the Forest of Dean, or some other place of this Country. The grounds of which conjecture are taken from this Inscription in Reineius:  [text obscured]. For unless Caius Sempronius, who dedicates this Altar Junii Dolicheus, makes his request to Jupiter that he would either direct them to find out Iron Mines, or be propitious to some who had already discovered them, why should he add the words ut ferrum agfstur, which were not only superfluous, but absurd, if they imply'd no more than that there was found at Dolicheus, a Town of Macedonia, whose Jupiter was call'd Dolicheus. Augurium munus, a Priest we find parallel inscriptions of, in Reineius, p. 41, where he tells us, that the Paganus would be thought to do all things at the command of their Gods, ex munibus Divi, cum poster Motus Deorum Deorum, et suae Namistus.

At Tre-Dyn-Church, about three miles distant from Carmarthen, is preserved this fair and entire Monument of a Roman Soldier of the Second Legion. The Stone is a kind of blue jet: the four oblique lines are so many Grooves or Canals; and the small figures without the lines are holes bored through the stone; by which it was fastened with Iron pins to the Ground-wall of the Church on the outside; and was discovered by the Sexton about forty years since, at the digging of a Grave. Considering that this was the Monument of a Heathen, and must be about fourteen or fifteen hundred years standing; it seems strange it should be preserved in this place, and thus fastened to the Foundation of the Church; unless we suppose it laid there by some pious Christian in after-ages, out of a mistaken respect to the name Julianus, or rather that the Church was built on some old Roman burial-place. But however that happen'd, that it was there found is most certain, and testify'd by a worthy Gentleman of the neighbourhood, who was present at the discovery of it, and took care to preserve it.

Yyyyy

Very
Very lately also was discovered, in plowing, near Kasr-Leion, on the bank of the river, a Stone with the following Inscription:

\[ \text{DMIVLIANVS} \]
\[ \text{MILEGIIAGSTIP} \]
\[ \text{XVIIANNORXI} \]
\[ \text{HICSTITVSEST} \]
\[ \text{CVRAAGENTEAMANDACONIVGE} \]

At the Town Kasr Leion, they frequently dig up Roman Bricks with this Inscription.

L.E.G. II. AVG.

The Letters on these Bricks are not 
\text{inset} \text{d (as on Stone) but } \text{stamped} \text{d with some Instrument; there being a square cavity or impression in the midst of the Brick, at the bottom where-}
\text{of the Letters are rust'ed, and not inset'd. One of}
of these bricks may be seen (together with the flight of the foregoing Inscriptions) in the Garden-wall at Minffordd (the seat of the worshipful Thomas Lloyd Esq.) and some others at
Kaer Lein.

In the year 1692, a chesnut-paved pavement was discovered in the grounds of Henry Ten-kan of Ker Lein, Esquire. It was found by workmen who were plowing in a field close adjoining to his house. And here we may ob- serve, that these ancient Pavements are not usual to deep in this County, as that in the Church-yard at Weddlesher in Glosseburyshire. For whereas that lies at about three foot deep, this at Kaer Lein (as also some others formerly discovered,) lay no deeper than the plow-share; and that above-mentioned at Kaer-nawr, not much lower. The field worthy person took all possible care, to preserve what the servants had not spoilt of this valuable Antiquity; by removing a considerable part of the floor in the same order it was found, into his garden; and was pleased to communicate a draught of the whole to be published upon this occasion. The diameter of it is four yards; the length and that part of the border they touch, were composed of white, red, and blue Stones, varied alternately. The bids, eyes, and feet of the birds were red, and they had also a red ring about the neck; and in their wings, one or two of the longest feathers red, and another blue. The inside of the cups were also red; and elsewhere, whatever we have not excepted of this whole area, is variegated of um- ber or dark-coloured Stones and white.

About forty years since, some Labourers dig- in a Quarry between Caer Lein Bridge and Chaffy-haugh (near a place call'd Parr Sna Kebo) discovered a large Coffin of freestone which being opened, they found therein a leaden sheet, wrapped about an iron frame, curiously wrought; and in this frame a Skeleton. Next the Coffin they found also a gilded Altar-stone, Statue of a person in a coat of mail, holding in the right-hand a short sword, and in the left a pair of foils. In the right side appear'd a young maiden's head and breasts; and in the left (which was out-weight by the former) a globe. This account of the Coffin and Statue I receiv'd from the worshipful Captain Mar- thas Bird, who saw both himself; and, for the further satisfaction of the curious, was pleased to present the Statue to the Ashmolean Reposi- tory at Oxford. The feet and right-arm have been broken some years since, as also the foils; but in all other respects, it is tolerably well preserved; and for the gilding full remains in the integrity of the armour. We have given a figure of it, among some other Curiosities relating to Antiquity, at the end of these Coun- tries of Wales; but must have the explanation to some more experienced and judicious Anti- quary, for though at first view it might seem to be the Goddess Afraea, yet I cannot fancy my self as to the device of the Globe and Woman in the scales; and am unwilling to trouble the Reader with too many conje- ctures.

Amongst other Roman Antiquities frequent- ly dug-up here, we may take notice of the curious earthen Vessels of which some are plain, and the same with those red Potch of earthen Plates often discovered in several parts of England; but others are adorned with eleg- ant figures; which, were they preserved, might be made use of for the illustration of Roman Authors, as well as their Coins, Statues, Ar- tars, &c. That, of which I have given a figure, represents to us, first, as an emblem of Poesy, the celebrated History of the woman at Rome, who being deny'd the liberty of relieving her father in prison with any food, yet obtained free access to him, fed him with the milk of her own breast. I am satisfied, that in * Plogt * Hill, nat. and in most printed copies of such Authors 23. 7. 435. mention this History, we are informed the ex- tremity this pity to her mother; but this fi- gure (though it be somewhat obscure) seems to represent a breast fed man; however, whether I mistake the figure, or whether we may read with Follen, Pinu (not mars) careeei inco, or rather, do suppose the tradition to have been erroneous (in some Provinces at least) amongst the vulgar Romains; that the same History was hereby intended, is sufficiently evident. In the second place, we find an Andrus or Sout- sfyer looking upwards to observe the diameter of a bird; or rather perhaps a Cepid (accor- ding to the Potter's fancy) performing the office of a Soothsayer. And in the third, a Woman fascinating with Verba and Vab- lia; as shown by the little figure, or perhaps a Child (as is uncertain) on the altar is no other than Verain; and it seems very probable, that the Woman who raises her hand towards the Altar, is calling Frankincense on the Verain, since we find that Women, a little before their time of lying-in, sacrificed to Lein with Verain and Frank- incense. Thus the Hatch Portraiture in

* See at the end of Waterford, &c.

(a) Plurus, pretending she was to lie-in, bids her maids provide her Suave-meats, Oyl of Cam- menys, Myrthes, and Verain. We may also collect out of Virgil, that 4 Edog. 3. Women sacrifice with Verain and Frankincense etc. upon other occasions.

Eger aquam & multi tangas habuit viria
Valeinque abele pinthus & meaiula tanta;
Cognata su margin fons aureae facitis
Esperau vivos. ———

Brice running Water; bind thefe Alters round
With Fillets; and with Vervain draw the
Ground.
Make fit with Frankincense the sacred Fires.

To minislane my Daphnis with de-

fiers.

As for the asked perfon on the other side of the Altar, I shall not pretend to determine whether it be her husband, or who else it is intended by it. In regard we find the other figures repeated alternately; I suppose there were no other delineations on the whole veal; than what this piece, included within the cross (which is all I have of it) represents. By the figures on this veal, we might conjecture that it was a bowl tined in thofe Feals which they call'd Marmalula, and oblid on the Kalends of March; when the married women sacrifice

(e) Dea mata bu herum encep Ignem in aram, ut vevent Virgil; Eclog. 3. 6. 6.
Eger aquam & multi tangas habuit viria.
Valeinque abele pinthus & meaiula tanta.
Cognata su margin fons aureae facitis
Esperau vivos.

Photos, Trait. Act. 2. Sc. 5. 59
to fame, for their happy delivery in child-birth, and for the preservation of their husbands, and the continuance of their mutual affections. And from its forms, I should guess it was that form of Veles they call’d Pindulca; because in Wales, the only name we have for such Veles is Pindus, which is doubtless of the same origin with the Greek and Latin Phoabi, and is very probably one of those many words left amongst us by the Romans, which we may presume to be full preserved in the f饰品 they used them.

I shall only mention two other Curiosities found here, and which I should no longer mention in this Country: the first, is a Roman’s barn of brafs, much of the bigots and form of a better Roman’s horn; broken off at the root, as if it had been formerly united to a brafs head. One of these horns and heads (though somewhat different from one) may be seen in the New Hall, at S. Mary’s, which supposes such heads of Rams and Oxen to haveerv’d at once both for ornaments in their Temples, and also for religious types of sacrifices.

The other is a very elegant and an entire fibula subtusans, of which (because it would be difficult to give an intelligible description of it) I have given two figures, one being not sufficient to express it. It is of brafs, and int he curiously chequered’d on the back part, with external of red and blue. It should seem, then, when they us’d it, the ring at the upper end was drawn down over the arier or pin; and that a thread or small string ty’d thro’ the ring, and about the nockes at bottom, fester’d the arier in its proper place. Such a fibula in all respects, but that it is somewhat lefs, was found in the Parish of Glocester, in the King’s County, in Gloucefrith. They that would be farther satisfy’d of this various forms and manner of these Roman Fibulas, and the several uzes they were apply’d to may consult, amongst other Authors, the learned and ingenious Joannes Rhadinus de Abio, and Smeath’s Antiquitates Norvegicæ.

Here also, at this Kars-Lihon, about the time of the Saxon Conquest, was an Academy of two hundred Philogwers, who being skill’d in Afcnomy and other Sciences, offered the course to the Students, as we are inform’d by Alexander Elfinche, a very famous Author; out of whom much has been transfer’d for my use by the learned Thomas James of Oxford; who may be seen at Mr. James’s, in Aickendean, and at Mr. Smaith’s, in grey’s Inn. The other of their Academy was a publick good, employ’d in searching the Libraries of England, on a design that is like to be of singular use to the Commonwealth of Learning.

In the time of King Henry the second, when Giraldus wrote, this City seems to have been a place of considerable strength. For we find, that Truth (for rather, perhaps, Jerum) of Kars-Lihon, a courageous Briton, defended it a long time against the English; till at last, being over-pow’rd by the King, he was drive to quit it. But now (as a fair instance that Cities as well as Men have their changes and vicissitudes) this is become a small indifferent

the town, which once was of so great extent on each side the river, that they affirm St. Giraldus’s the house of the honourable Sir William An. 1507. 

It should be noted, that the tower of the Church of St. Maw is 160 feet high, and its beginning, which is fixed a little lower, at the mouth of the river Usk. By Giraldus it is call’d Nauus Baugus. It is a town of later date; but of considerable note, for a Coffee and a convenient harbour: where was formerly some Military way, mention’d by Nehanam in these verses:

Larat, & angelique Sabrini famuit Oicts 
Præps, ut / Gallia Strate subjicat.

It seems with Usk does Severn join, As Julia Strata telesi.

That this Julia Strata was a way, we have no reason to question; and if we may be free to conjecture, it seems not absurd to suppute it took its name from Julius Frugius who conquered the Sabrini. Nor far from this, near the Usk, there stands a small fortress call’d Neit Penkern, unappealable but at time certain forts, and so much for the depth of its water, and the extent of the channel, and the ruins of the mud. It had formerly a fort call’d Rhayd Penkern, i.e., a fort under the head of the river, which has been, or time long discontinue’d. Henry the second King of England having by chance pass’d this fford; the Welsh (who rely too much upon old prophecies) were prevent surpriz’d, and reckon’d their Cafe defeare; because their Ornece Meritum Specteth had foretold, that whatever a strong Prince with a freckled face (such King Henry was) should pass that fford, the Britih Forces should be vanquish’d.

During the Saxon Heptarchy, this Country was subject to the Monarch of Gagnoburie, call’d by them Dunpescan, who, notwithstanding, were Domsatton, under the government of the Earl of Devon; the Duke of Gagnoburie, under the government of the Earl of St. David, and Duke of Glamorgan, under the government of the Earl of St. Davids. To whom the Kings having granted all they could acquire in these parts, some of them reduced by degrees the upper part of this Country, which they call’d Olor-Saxen, and others the low-lands, call’d Nether-Wales.

In the first year of King Charles the first, Earl and Robert Lord Carey was created Earl of Monmouth, and was succeeded by Henry of the same Monmouth name: who dying without issue, James Fitz-Roy, among other honours, was created Duke of Monmouth, 15 Car. 2. In the next year of King William and Queen Mary, Charles, son of John Earl of Peterborough (by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Carey second son to Robert Earl of Monmouth) was created Earl of Monmouth; who at present enjoys that title, together with his other of Earl of Peterborough.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

HE farthest County of the
Shire seems to be that which
we call Glamorganshire, and the
Britains Mergang, Gudgh
Morgan, and Gudgh Vorgang,
which signifies the County of
Morgang. It was so call’d
(as most imagine) from Mergang a prince; or (as others suppose) from an Abbey of that name. But if it should derive it from the British Aid, which signifies the Sea, I know not whether I should devote from the Truth. However, I have observ’d that Maritime Towns of ARMORI-
ca, which we now call Merliness, to have been
call’d by Podemery and the ancient Gauls Vorgan-
num, or Morgantia (for the Confronts Mergan
sag of here as the coast Land, do differ this last
guage;) and whome fully we suppose it to de-
monstrated, but from the Sea? And this our Mer-
gang also is altogether Maritime; being a long
enorn. Country situated on the South-
tide by the Severn-Sea. As for the inner part
of it, it is border’d on the East with Mowmunt-
files, on the North with Silures, and on the
West with Lorfes and Standles.

On the North, it is very rugged with Moun-
tains; which, as they come nearer the South, are by degrees more fit for Tillage; at the
bottom whereof we have a furious Vale or
Plain open to the South-Sun; a situation which
Can regard to all others, and for which Flavi-
dec to much commend Italy. For this part of
the Country is exceeding pleasant, both in
regard of the fertility of the Soil, and the num-
ber of Towns and Villages.

The Con-
quell of
Glamor-
gianshire.

Robert Fine-
Holland.

In the reign of William Rufus, Jefin as
Gewanc Lord of this Country, having revolted
from his natural Prince Roy of Tuns, and be-
ing too weak to maintain his Rebellion, did
very undisguisedly, which he too late repent’d,
call to his assistance (by the mediation of Es-
en of the King’s noblemen, who had married his
daughter) Robert Fine-Holland a Norman, son
of Heleme Durnam Earl of Carlif. Who forth-
with led an Army of choice Soldiers, and,
coming to his assistance twelve Knights as Ad-
venturers in this Enterprise, first gave Roy
battle, and slew him; and afterwards being alli’d
with the fertility of the Country, which he
had before conquer’d far hopes to be Lord
of, turning his Forces against Jefin himself, for
that he had not keep’d his Articles with Es-
en, he now deprived him of the Inheritance of his
Ancehours, and divided the Country amongst
his Partners. The barren Mountains he grant-
ed to Esen; but the fertile Plains he divided
amongst the twelve mentioned, whom he
called Filo (and himself;) on this condition,
that they should hold their Land in use and Pay-
lage of him as the county Land, to affih this last
common; and that each of them should defend his
flatts in his Cattle of Cadreish, and attend him to
his Court for the administration of Jefin. It may
not perhaps be foreign to our purpose, if we
add their names out of a Book written on this
subject, either by Sir Edward Strawling, or Sir
Edward Marlowe (for I am as far from both
them) both being very well skil’d in Gene-
alogy and Antiquities.

Hollis de Llewellyn, or de Llewy.
Robert Granville.
be above twelve foot and a half; and their height or length from above four foot. Each of these pillars is supported with three Bulks or heads and breasts, which vary alternately. For whereas the first (or last) is supported with the head and breast of an ancient bearded man and two young faces on each side, all with different hair; the next swells the face and breasts of a woman with two lofer faces also on each side, the middlemost or largest having a cleft tied under the chin and about the forehead; the leafer two having also forehead-heads, but none under the chin, all with bristled locks. The use of these pillars seems to have been, for supporting the beams; but there are also on the south-side six Grooves or channels in the wall at equal distance, which are about nine inches wide, and eight or nine foot high; four whereof are continued from the tops of the pillars; but the two middlemost are about the middle space between the pillars, and come down lower than the rest, having next faces putting out at the bottom, as it intended to support something placed in the hollow Grooves. On the north-side, near the east-end, there is a door about eight foot high; which leads into a spacious Green about seventy yards long and forty broad. At the east-end there are two low-wide doors, within a yard of each other: and there was a third near the fourth-side, that might be larger; and another opposite to that on the west-end. The reason why I have been that particular, is, that fuch as have been curious in observing ancient buildings, might the better determine whether this room was once a Hall, &c; and also in some measure judge of the Antiquity of the place; which, as far as I could hitherto be informed, is beyond the reach of History.

That this Cellæ was originally built by the Romans, seems indeed highly probable, when we consider its legends and magnificence. Though at the same time we must acknowledge, that we have no other reason to conclude it Roman, but the stateliness of its structure. For whereas most or all Roman Cities and Forts of note, (in the revolution at least of fifty or sixty years) either Roman Inscriptions, Statues, Brachs, Coupys, Arms, or other Observers; 1 could not fail, upon diligent enquiry, that any of their Monuments were ever discovered here. I have indeed two Cupys found at this Cellæ; one of which, I have not yet examined; many greater favours, from the right worthy Sir John Aubrey of Luton, Trybhead, Baronet; and the other of brachts, which I purchase’d at Kaer-philly of the person that found it in the Cellæ. Neither of these are either Roman, Saxon, Danish, or Norman. That of silver is as broad as a Sixpence, but thinner, and exhibits on one side the image of our Saviour with this Inscription, GORIAX TIBI K... and on the Reverse, two Persons with these Letters, MANDITIR... on it. This being compar’d with an account of a fitter Coin in the celebrated Collection of Mr. Tho- masy of Lado, appears to have been a Roman piece. In that Coin, before the M, on the reverse, is made by Smith, Maren, whose figure is there, with a glory about the head; then follows the particular Dog’s name with DVX, besides the Banner, which is jointly supported by both. Upon the Reverse of some, are GORIA, and upon others, LAVS TIBI SOLI. The brachts Couys is like the French pieces of the middle age, and flows on the obverse, a Prince crown’d, in a standing posture, holding a Sceptre in his right hand, with this Inscription TVE D X RSC I AVI MARIA, &c. and on the Reverfe’s Croce face with these Letters, + T + T + + + + + + + D.+

Taking it for granted that this place was of Roman foundation, I should be apt to conjecture (but that BULLLI:VM hath been hitherto placed in another County) that what we now call Kaer-philly, was the Bullianum Silurum of the Romans. And if there was no other ground to place it at Baulth in Brecknockshire, but the affinity of the names, and the situation in the Country of the Silures; we also may urge, that the name of Caro-philly comes near Cauffman Bullat, as Baulth. For they who understand the British tongue, will readily allow, that Bullianus could not well be otherwise exprest in that language, than Caro Vel, Caro Vel (which must be pronounced Caro-Phyl) or, like some other names of places, from thegetive cafe, Kaer-Phyl. That this place was life in the Country of the Silures, is not controverted; and farther, that it has been a RomanIron, is so likely, from the family runs still remaining, that most persons of Curiosity who have seen it, take it for granted. Whereas I cannot form that any thing was ever discov- er’d at Baulth, that might argue it to have been inhabited by the Romans; much less a place of noe in their time, as Bullianum Silurum must needs have been.

On a Mountain call’d Kenet Gobll Garv, not Kenet Gobll far from this Kaer-Phyll, in the way to March-Garv, and y war; I obser’d (as it seem’d to me) a remarkable Monument, which may perhaps deserve the notice of the curious. It is well known by the name of Y masu bir, and is a Y mens bir rule; from pillar of a kind of quadrangular form, about eight foot high; with this Inscription—Garv. to be read downwards.

It stands not croft, but somewhat inclining; whether exactly, or that it was so intend’d, is uncertain. Close at the bottom of it, on the west, that slate it inclines on, there is a small bank or entrenchment, inclosing a space of about six yards; and in the midst thereof a square Area, both which may be better described than deftcrib’d.
I suppose, that in the bed or Aras in the middle of silver has been immoveable; and that the Inscription must be read Trefieror or Deforifu which is doubtfully the same with the British proper name Dwyroxk, expressed otherwise in the Latin Duxf conspicuous.

Upon the river Tafy the place is uncertain) Newton informs us, that Finglas a pian godly son of Pterus a mild wicked father, created a stately Edifice. Where, with other devout men, he daily prayed to God, that he would not punish him for the sins of his father, who, committing most abominable incest, had begotten him on his own daughter; and that his father might at full seriously repent, and the Country be freed from the Saxon war.

A little lower, Pembrok papers the mouth of the mouth of Rhamshes, or Rhambolus, a maind word for the British Tame Taf, which signifies the sandy Faith of the river Taf. For there the river Taf coming down from the Mountains, falls into the Sea. In the same place is the Church on the river Taf, a small place fenced in with stones, but dignified with a Bishop's See (in the Diocese whereof are one hundred fifty four Parishes.) The little City is, one Cathedral, dedicated to St. Teilian, Bishop thereof. This Church was then erected by the two Gallic bishops Gor-mannus and Lupus, whom the Romans had suppress'd the Pelagian Heretics which prevailed so much in Britain; and Dubhmon, a moat devious man, was by them first prefided to the Bishoprick, to whom Mayor and British Princes granted all the Lands between the rivers Taf and Elan. From hence Taf continues its course to Carmarthen, in British Car Dyb, a most Town considering the Country, and a commodious Haven, fortified with Walls and a Castle by the Conqueror Fine-Haimon, who made it both the Sea of War, and a Court of Justice. Where, besides a finding Army of choice Soldiers, the twelve Knights or Peers were oblig'd each of them, to defend their several estates. Notwithstanding which, a few years after, one Row Bich, a Briton who dwelt in the Mountains, a man of small stature, but of re-folute courage, march'd hither with a band of Soldiers privately by night, and seiz'd the Ca-ftle, carrying away William Earl of Ghifler, Fitz-Hyacinth's grandson by a daughter, toge-ther with his wife and son, whom he demand'd prisoners till he had receiv'd satisfaction for Robert Care's ill injuries, but how Robert Carebhs, eldest son of William the Conqueror (a man in Men-tal Prowess but too adventurous and fool-hardy) was deprav'd by his younger brothers of all hopes of succession to the Crown, and being bent of both his eyes, lived in this Castle till he became an old man; may be seen in our English Historians. Whereby we may also learn, That to be born of the Blood royal, does not en sure to us either Liberty or Safety.

Scarc three miles from the mouth of the river Taf, in the very winding of the shore, are two small, but very pleasant lillas, divided from each other, and also from the main Land, by a narrow Frith. The lattermost is call'd Syla, from a Town opposite Syla is call'd to it; to which Robert de Syla (whole these parishes from) and that the parish of the Sylers.

A remarkable Rock of this Island, Elish Gower there is one bare, narrow chalk or clay, to which if you put your ear, you shall perceive such a noise as of Swallows were at work there. For swariness you hear the blowing of the wind, at other times the breakers of the ham-mers; also the grading of tools, the lifting noise of shingles, and fire burning in furnaces, &c. These sounds, I should fancy, might be occasion'd by the representation of the Sea-waters into their chalks, but that they are consider'd at low tide when there is no water at all, as well as at the full tide. Nor was this place, which Osmonus Alexander mentions in the seventh Book of his Sermata, unlike to this. Historians inform us, that in the isle of Britain there is a certain Cave at the foot of a Mountain, and at the top of it is a Cliff. Now when the wind blows into the Cave, and is reverberated therein, they hear at the chin the sound of several Quandles; for the wind being driven back, makes much the greater noise.

But as to the submerged names above - "The Island..." - in the River Taf, which wascall'd... in Gintafe's time; it is certain (not-contradicted; withstanding many later writers have upon this authority taken it for granted) that at present there are no facts founds preserved here. A learned and Ingenious Gentleman of this Country, upon this occasion writes thus: "We may say our once upon the Island, and some few impertinent persons, and we fought over it where facts might be heard. Upon failure, we completed the neighbourages, and I have since had infor-mants and knowing men who say, that the same who all said the tradition, but writer knows it made out in fact. Either than that old 'aleum is surpass'd, or the place is misplaced.

I shall offer upon the occasion what I think may divert you. You know there is in this channel, a sepa-rate point of land, between the Null-point in this Country, and that of St. Grace's in Pemblesholere; call'd in the Maps and Charts Wormhhead-point, for that it appears to the Sails like a warm opening, with its head erect. From the main land, it breaks a wide or lesser in the far and South, the Rhumros which joyns it to the floor is overformed; that it becomes then a small Island. Toward the head it falls, so that part which is forthe in the Sea, there is a small cleft or expanse in the ground, into which if you throw a handful of slate or sand, it shall be blown up back again upon the air. But if you hurst or do struck, and lay yourself to it, then you shall hear distinctly the deep note of a prodigious large bellows. The reason is obvious, for the retoroidal motion of the Sea, on the side and rocky bottom of this Holdhead, or Promontory, makes an acceleration and exsipation of the Air, through the clefts, and thus alternately, and consecutively the note, as it were of bellows in motion, I have been twice there to observe it, and both times in the Summer, and in very calm weather. But I do believe therefor, we should give not only the forementioned sound, but all the variety of the other notes afford'd to Barry; especially if we a little indulge our fancy, as they that make such compassions generally do. The same, I think are, happen there in other spots upon the sea-floor, wherever a deep water, and rocky surface, with proper clifts for conveyance, do occur: so Sicily officially, where are numerous caves and fish place for the Bellows to work upon; and chimney in the St. Valerianis, it carry off the sound. But now that this Wormhead should be the inclosed life of Barry, may serve very wantons. Here I conclude that Barry is the most remarkable river (next that of Swinfy) for trade, in all Gower; and its Offium is cli's to Wormhhead, & that whatever
St. Dunstan's chime.

Roman colonnades dug up several ancient Roman coins, but especially of the thirty Tyriana, and some of Ezionitana and Marion, which are very scarce.

Not far from Beverston, almost in the very creek or winding of the Ewer, stands St. Duna's chime, the habitation of the ancient and noble family of the Strangerly, near which have been dug up several ancient Roman coins, but especially of the thirty Tyriana, and some

Saman phath
hurz creme
pro anima

St. Dunstan's chime.
There is a remarkable Spring within a few miles of this place (as the learned Sir John Seddley told me by Letter) at a place called Neusun, a small village on the well side of the river Ogoor, in a sandy plain about a hundred paces from the Severn shore. The water of it is not the clearest, but pure enough and fit for use; it never runs over and such as would make use of it, must go down some steps. At full Sea, in Summer-time, you can scarce take up any water in a dish; but immediately when it ebbs, you may raise what quantity you please. The same inconveniency remains also in the winter; but is not so apparent by reason of the subterraneous water, as well from frequent showers as subterraneous springs. Thus, several of the inhabitants, who were performing of tracts, had suffred me of. However, being somewhat fatigued with common fare, as finding it often erroneous, I lately made one or two journeys of forced Spring; for it is said I had then some thoughts of communicating this to you. Being come thither, and staying about the third part of an hour (whilst the Severn was gone, and none came to take up water) I observed that it sunk about three inches. Having left it, and returning not long after, I found the water risen above a foot. The diameter of the Well may be about six foot. Concerning which my Muse dictates these few lines:

Te Nova-Villa frumenti, nadif e murmurare
Nymphos
Locamus Suburbi: solaque immoque precipua,
Evocat infestus viale volatamer arenas.
Dumnae parti jactis visandae fervit
Ponctuam cantata ramum. Quem visgo, legendo
Litoris ad amplectut vacitas: laevi illae vacas
Avent, & luparia curta. Namque effus
uramque eft.
Continuo metu refula, tamen ordine diffar.
Nymphas fluit preparis: Putea definie. Ilia recedit,
Ile vidi, Sin leve ino! & pugna permutati.

Then, Neusun, Severn's noisy Nymph pursues,
While unreason'd th' impetuous torrent flows,
Her conquering Surges waft thy hated Land,
And neighbouring fields are burden'd with the Sand.
But all the fruit is on thy fountain fide,
Thy fountain coursed by the amorous Maid,
Him, as the palfet on, with eager noise
She calls, in vain the calls, to mutual joys.
He flies as full, and foors the proffer'd loves,
(For both with tides, and both with different move.)
The Nymph advances, frail the Fountain's goes,
The Nymph retreats, he returns as soon.

Thus eager Lova fail boils the rolls'ts dream,
And thus the cruel Spring still forms the Virgin's flame.

Polyhies takes notice of such a Fountain at An ebbing
Cadia, and gives us this reason for it; vide fountain at
The Air being depriv'd of its usual vent, it
returns inward; by which means the veins of the Spring being form'd, the water is kept
back; and so, on the other hand, the water
leaving the threne, those Veins or natural Aqueducts are freed from all obstruction; so that the
water springs plentifully.

From hence, cooling along the shore, you
come to Kyfug, the Calle hereafter of Finc-
Haimon; and Margon, once a Montiferry, Mar
found by William Earl of Glofexton, and now
the Seft of the noble family of the Moonfel,
Knights and Baroni's; of whom, Sir Thomas
Martin was advanced by her Majefty Queen
Anna to the honour of Baron Martin of this
place: Not far from Margon, on the top of a
Hille call'd Maffild Margon, is a Pil'ar of ex-
ceeding rare stones, covered for a Sepulchral
Monument, of about four foot in height, and
one in breath; with an Inscription, which whoever
happens to read, the ignorant common
people of that neighbourhood affirm that
he shall die soon after. Let the Reader therefore
take heed what he does; for if he reads
it, it is certain death!
which the Welsh (as the Right Reverend the
Bishop of Llandaff, who fot me "the Copy of
the same, informs me) by adding and changing some
other letters, do thus read and interpret: PVMPVR.

A Monument on Mynydd Goddi Down, 

in the Parish of Llan Gyddelly, I observ'd a 
Monument which stood lately in the midst of 
a small Karn or heap of stones, but is now 
thrown down and broken in three or four 
places; differing from all I have seen elsewhere, 
it was a flat stone, about three inches thick, 
two feet broad at bottom, and about five in 
height. The top of it is form'd as round as a 
wheel, and thence to the bails it becomes 
gradually broader. On one side it is carr'd 
with some art, but much more labour. The 
round head is adorn'd with a kind of flourishing 
crofts, like a Garden-orn: below that, there 
is a man's face and hands on each side; and 
these, almost to the bottom, near Fretwork, 
beneath which there are two feet, but as rude 
and ill-proportion'd (as are also the face and 
hands) as some Egyptian Hieroglyphick.

Not far from hence, within the same Parish, 
I observ'd a Monument which gives 
direction to the Mountain on which it is erect'd. 
It is a circle of rude stones, which are 
what is known in a flat form, such as we call 
Llenwen, confusedly pitch'd in the ground, of about 
seventeen or eighteen yards diameter; the high-
circle of which now standing, is not above a yard 
in height. It has but one entry into it, which is 
about four feet wide; and in the center of 
the Area, it has such a Cell or Hut, as is seen 
in several places of Wales, and call'd Kift Vale, 
one of which is describ'd in Breconshire, 
by the name of St. Boy's Cell. This at 
Llan-euchret is about four foot in length, and four 
foot wide, and has no top-flone now for a 
cover; but a very large one laid by, which 
forms to have slip off. I Gift Vale on a 
Mountain call'd Mynydd Brynynog by Neath, seems 
to have been also a Monument of this kind, 
but much less: and to differ from it, in that 
the Circle about it was Mazon-work, as was 
intend'd by a Gentleman who had often seen 
it whilst it was stood; for at present there is no 
thinking of it remaining. But these kinds of Mo-
uments, which some ascribe to the Danes, 
and others suppose to have been erect'd by the 
Britains before the Roman Conquest, we shall 
have occasion to speak of more fully hereafter. 
Another Monument there is, on a Mountain 
call'd Llan Bych, in Gower, which may chal-
lenge a place also among such unaccountable 
Antiquities, as are beyond the reach of Hi-

roos word. The half words I read Aretrani in 
Duns, for in that age Sepulchres were call'd 
Aretrani Duns; or rather Aretrani, according 
to that Dyflich.

Della Lyra gregus, & gifta formis pulilla. 
He facet eterna Sali humana dune.

The foregoing monument is to be seen at the 
same place at this day, exactly according to 
this new delineation thereof (which is much 
more accurate than the draughts in former Edi-
tions), and is well known in this part of 
the Country by the name of y maen Lyfrseg.
Bewick Morgan and King all, by the 
way-side, lies a stone about four foot long, 
with this Inscription: 

\[ PVMPVR \]

Which the Welsh (as the Right Reverend the 
Bishop of Llandaff, who sent me "the Copy of 
the same, informs me) by adding and changing some 
other letters, do thus read and interpret: PVMPVR.
flory; and of which the name worthy perfon that fore me his conjecture concerning the fa-

terrestrial notion in Barry-Island, given the fol-

lowing account:

As to the fnow you mention, they are to be fure

upon a putting at the Northwift of Ken bren, the

now noted Hill in Gower. They are put together by

baftion cauls, but no great art, into a pile; and

then lined and pitfure it this: There is a wall

unworthry flon (probably about twenty ton weight)

fupporfed by fix or feven others that are not above

four tont high, and ofle are fix in a Circles, form

on end, and ofle edge-sel, or fide-long, to fear the

great one up. They are all of them of the Logis

mollaris kind, which is the natural fnow of the Moun-

tain. The great one is much deminfo'd of what it

has been in bulk, as having five tont or more (by

report) broke of it to make Mill-fnow; for that

quifs the fnow extremely to have been between twenty

five and thirty tons in weight. The caullings, rail-

ings, and placings of this mafty rock, is plainly an ef-

fet of human industry and art; but the Pythi and

Lever, the fcore and ffift by which it runs down,

are not fo easily imagin'd. The common people call

it Arthur's fire; by a fide of vulgar imaginating

attributing to that Heres an extraordinary fire and

strength. Under it is a Well, which (as the

neighborhood tell us) has a fnow and reftion with the

fif of the truth whereof I cannot as yet fatisfy you.

There are divers Monuments of this kind in

Wales, none of which we fhall take notice of in othef Countries. In Anglejey (where there are

no more of them) as also in fome other place

ces, they are call'd Krom-lecs; a name deriv'd

from Krom, which signifies crooked or invalid'd

and Bch, a flat fnow; but of the name, more

hereafter. It is generally fuppof'd, they were

places of burial; but I have not yet learnt

eft that ever any Bones or Urns were found by

digging under any of them.)

From Morgan the thofe run north-eafl, by

Aber-Avon.

Aber-Avon, a small markston-town at the mouth of the river Avon (whence it takes its name)

to Neath, a river inufme for Quick-fnows is

upon which stands an ancient town of the fame

name, in Antion's Itinerary call'd Neath.

Which, when Fife-Helmon fupplied this Coun-

try, fell in the division to Richard Granvil, who

having built a Monithery under the Town, and

confecrated his dividend to God and the Monks,

reton'd to a very plentiful ilate he had in

Nidham.

Lochcr river, Brit. Llyb. Now. and

Gower.

The Wal-

ingham.

All the Country from Neath to the river Le-

which is the western limit of this Coun-

try, is call'd by us Gower, by the Britifh Gower,

and by Nimmus Gbier; where (as he tells us) the

fons of Kayn a Stoe fettled and diltributed

themselves, till they were driven out by Ky-

nichus a Britifh Prince. In the reign of King

Henry the fiirth, Henry Earl of Warwick fubjed this

Country of Gower; which afterwards by

agreement betwixt Thomas Earl of Warwick and

King Henry the focond, devolv'd to the Crown.

But King John believe it on William de Broels,

Lih. Morall, North. Reg. to be held by feevise of one Knight, for all time

and his heirs successively held it, till the time

of Edward the focond. For at the time Wil-

liam de Bros had fold it to several perfons;

that he might ingratitude with the King,

dedicted all others, and put Hugh Specner in po-

fition of it. And that, among others, was

the caufe why the Nobles became fo exasper-

ated against the Specners, and fo undividedly

quitted their Allegiance to the King. It is

now divided into Earl and Weft Gowerland. In

Earl-Gowerland, the most noted town is Swan-

Eath Gower, by, to call'd by the Englifh from Porpefes or Semelys, Sarhays, and by the Britifh, Ather-Town (from

the river Tawe, which runs by it;) which

was fortify'd by Henry Earl of Warwick. But a

more ancient place than this, is that upon the

river Lachg, which Antionus calls Lachgwen, Loghor,

and is at this day (refting its ancient name)

Loghwen, call'd Logh in Britifh Lach-Lybern Where,

about the time of King Henry the fird's death,

Hewl ap Me hog with a band of Mountebanks,

Surpriz'd, and lies before this, tutor, Gower.

Beneath this, lies Weft-Gower, which Weft-Gower

(fce Sea making Cracks on each fide) is be-

come a Pofifion; a place more noted for Caws,

than for Towns, and celebrated heretofore for

St. Kyndall, who lived here a folid life, con-

cerning whom, fuch as defire a farther account,

may confult our Capgrave, who has sufficiently

coll'd his Miracles.

From the very firft confound of this Count, Lords of Glary-

try, the Clauns and Spencers Earls of Gloucester

(morgin) who were fublime defcended from Fife-Hel-

mon) were Lords of it. Afterwards, the Bums-

champs, and one or two of the Neith; and with a

doughter of Nom (defcended also from the

Specners) it came to Richel the third King of

Engledd; and he being thin, it devolv'd to

King Henry the firth, who grant'd it to his

uncle Gaffper Duke of Bedford. He dying with-

out fissue, the King refue'd it into his own

hands, and left it to his fon Henry the eighft; who

the foth Ear of the eight fold molt part of

it to William Ilorons, whom he had created

Earl of Pembroke, and Baron of Cardifhe.

Of the Off-firing of the twelve Knights

before-menion'd, there remain now only in this

Country the Scollary, a family very emi-

dent for their many Noble Auncillors; with

the Turcville, and fome of the Flemings, whereof

the chief dwell at Flemington, call'd now

corningly from them Flemings. But in Eng-

land there remain the Lord St. John of Blyng

the Gronael in Dereneshire, and the Swards (as

I am inform'd) in Somerifhire. The En-

nalcs of all the reft are long fince extinct,

and their Lands by daughters piff'd over to other

families.

[Edward Somerset, Lord Herbert of Chillington, Earl of Glar-

try and Gower, obtain'd of King Charles I.] 128

The firft the title of Earl of Glamorgan, his fa-

ther the Lord Marquis of Warwick being then

alive; the Succeffion of which noble Family

may be feen at the end of Warwickshire.]
D I M E T A.

If it would not be thought too farad a piece of curiosity, I should be apt to derive this name Dimeta, from the words Dotho-mouth, which signify the Southern plains; as all the south-part of Wales has been called Dotho-mouth; and I find that the inhabitants of a dampous Country in Britain were called by the Britains themselves Æ Meantia. Nor is it so: but in the situation of this Country contained that transfiguration; for when you take a profect of it, this hath a delicate gaitly and gradually into a Plain. But foon it was the caftle among the Romans to the North for a team such names of the places they conquer'd, as the ancient Natives made use of, adding only a Latin termina-
tions, it may seem more probable that Dimeta was made out of the British name Dyved, than the contrary.

C A E R - M A R D H I N - S H I R E.

The County of Kær-vyrddin, called by the English Caer-
mardhini-shire, is a Country inhabited with Corn, and very well flock'd with Cattle; and divers places affords plenty of Coal. It is bounded on the east with Glamorganshire, and Brecknockshire, on the west with Pembroke-
ishire, on the north it is divided from Caernarvon-
shire by the river Dyved, and on the south it is bounded with the main Ocean, which encroaches on the Land here, with such a vall Bay, as if this Country out of fear had withdrawn it self. In this Bay, Kýddweli first offer'd it self, the territory whereby was pol'd for some time by the sons of Ithobol a Scot, till they were driven out by Kýddweli's British Prince. But now it is esteem'd part of the Inheritance of the Duchi of Lancaster; and the heirs of Maurice of London, or de Londres, who removing out of Glamorganshire, made himself master of it after a tedious war, and fortify'd and Kýddweli with Walls, and a Caftle now decay'd with age. For the Inhabitants plying over the river of Conwy-head-mouth, built new Kýddweli, being inv-
ted thither by the convenience of a Harbour, which yet at present is of no great use, being check'd with shelves. When Maurice of Lon-
don invaded those territories, Gwenabel, the wife of Prince Grýdfyll, a woman of invincible courage (endeavouring to restore her husband's declining state) bravely engaged him in a pitch'd batttle. But the with her son Morgan, and divers other Noblemen (as Giraldus in-
forms us) were slain in the field.

By Herne the daughter and heir of Thomas Lord of de London, this fair Inheritance, with the Title of Lord of Osymer and Kyddweli, descended to Kýddweli, to Patrick Chaster, and, by a daughter of his son Patrick, to Henry Earl of Lancaster. The heirs of Maurice de Londres (as we read in an old Inquisition) were oblig'd by this Towne. In case the King, or his Chief Justice should lead an Army into these parts of Kýddweli, to conduct the said Army, with their Banners, and all their En-
arms, through the middle of the Country of North to Lon-bur. A few miles below Kýddweli, the river Towy, the river which Ptolemy calls Tolyba, is receiv'd into the Towy or To-
Ocean; having past the length of this Coun-
try from North to South. First, by Llan pa Dîberi (so call'd, as is suppose'd, from the confluence of rivers) which, out of malice to the English, was long time demolish'd by Herus
ap Rhyb. Afterwards, by Dewese-côch, the Dizeror. Royal Seat of the Princes of South-Wales whilst they Bourithid; it rest'd aloft on the top of a Hill. And at last, by Caer-mardhini, which the Britains themselves call Kær-vyrddin, Ptolemy Mêr-duanaun, and Antoninus Mêr-duanaun, who Mêr-duanaun continues not his Journeys any further than this Coun-
try, and has here been ill us'd by the neg-
ligence of the Copyists. For they have care-
lessly confounded two Journeys: the one from Garth to Ilaus, the other from Mêr-duanaun to Viroconium. This is the chief town of the County, pleasantly fested for Meadows and Woods,
Woods, and is a place venerable for its Antiquity, excellently furnish'd (with Giraldus) with brick-cells, partly yet standing, on the noble river of Towy: which is navigable with thrips of small burden; though there is a bed of sand before the mouth of it. Here, our Merlin, the British Tago, was born; for as Tago was reported to have been the son of a Count, and to have taught his Tulcans Scotti-saying; so our Merlin, who was said to have been the son of an Inhabitant, devis'd Prophecies, or rather pleasant Historical Dreams, for our Britons. Informs, that in this Island he has the reputation of an eminent Prophet, amongst the ignorant common people. This Merlin, or Merdain Emrys (for so the British Writers call him) honour'd Ann 420. The first of our Historians that mentions him is Nennius, who supposes he was call'd Eareus Glaedus. He says nothing of his being the son of an Inhabitant; but on the contrary tells us expressly, his mother was afraid of owning the father, lest the should be feer'd to die for it: but that he was call'd to King Wartegio, that his father was by Nation a Roman. The same Author informs us, that King Wartegio's Mediators found him at Camp flower Ellici in region and county Gloucester, i.e. at the field of Eleucus, in the Country call'd Gloucester; which whether it were at this Town, or Country, or in some other place, seems very questionable: no places (that I can hear of) being known by such names at present. All the Monkish Writers that mention him, make him either a Prophet or Magician.

But H. Llanv "is indeed a learned Author, and very conversant in British Antiquities, informs us, that he was a man of extraordinary learning and prudence for the time he liv'd in; and that for some skill in the Mathematicks, many fathers were invented of him by the vulgar; which being afterwards put in writing, were handed down to posterity:"

Soon after the Normans enter'd Wales, this town fell into their possession, but under whole conduct I know not; and for a long time it encounter'd many difficulties; having been often being'd, and twice burnt; lastly by Griffith ap Rhys, and afterwards by Rhys the said Gryfth's brother. At which time, Henry Turber, an Englishman, relev'd the cells, and cut down the bridge. But the walls and cells being afterwards repair'd by Gellert de Glais, it was freed from these miseries; so that being thus found, it bore the fomes of war much easier afterwards. The Princes of Wales, eldest sons of the Kings of England, fettled here their Chantry and Eschoure for South-Wales. Opposite to this city, towards the hill, lies Cardnolphinae, which signifies the lofty Hundred Caere, (for the Brits call such a portion of a country as try as contains one hundred villages, Kanteos) where may be seen the ruins of Kuphlos Kuryg, which was fettled on a steep, and on all sides inaccessible rock; and likewise several vast ca-Cavens, now all cover'd with green turf (where, in time of War, such as were want for arms, are thought by some to have found themselves;) a noble fountain also, which (as Giraldeus states) shewing and flowing rains in many four hours, contrary the four-sides. The Conors are suppos'd, by inquisitive persons who have often view'd them, rather to have been Copper-mines of the Romans. And indeed, seeing it is evident (from some Antiquities found there) that Kar-Gai in Meroiushire was a Roman Town or Fort; and that the place where these Cavens are, is also call'd Koon, I am apt to infer from the name, that this place must have been likewise well known to the Romans. And that I may note this by the way, I suspect most names of places in Wales, that end in 'i or 'y, such as Bud-vari, Core Kuryg, Kar-Gai; Llanath, Kil- di, and Kaio, to be Roman names; the terminations being not so agreeable with the Idiom of the Brits. But for the Antiquity of this place, we need not wholly rely upon conjectures: for I have lately receiv'd from a curious person these following Inscriptions; which he copy'd from two stones at Sten, e Call, a place call'd Paut y Felin, in this parish. The first, Origin, Paut y Felin (being a monument of one Paulinus, whencesoever Polen. doubtstils, is the name of Paut y polwen) lies flat on the ground, and is placed crofs a gutter; but the other, which seems to be of somewhat later date, is pitch'd on end, and is about a yard in height; the Inscription whereof is to be read downwards.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{S\textae} & \text{A\textae} \\
\text{P\textae} & \text{S\textae} \\
\text{A\textae} & \text{O\textae} \\
\text{R\textae} & \text{H\textae} \\
\text{C\textae} & \text{A\textae} \\
\text{R\textae} & \text{P\textae} \\
\text{C\textae} & \text{L\textae} \\
\text{V\textae} & \text{P\textae} \\
\text{T\textae} & \text{A\textae} \\
\text{R\textae} & \text{P\textae} \\
\text{T\textae} & \text{O\textae} \\
\text{P\textae} & \text{R\textae} \\
\text{I\textae} & \text{V\textae} \\
\text{E\textae} & \text{Q\textae} \\
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{TALOR} & \text{AD} \\
\text{VENT} & \text{MAVER} \\
\text{FLING} & \text{Y} \\
\text{B} & \text{Whether} \\
\end{align*} \]
BIMETAL, which among the Britons formed a large portion of the money in use. The metal so used by the Britons was called "Teut" or "Tow." This metal was found on the banks of the river Thames, and was famous before the Romans. The word "Tow" is derived from the name of the river Thames.

Among the tribes of the British Isles, the Powys were known for their use of this metal. They were a tribe of the Iron Age, and their territory included parts of what is now Wales and England. The Powys were known for their skill in metalworking, and their coins are among the earliest known in Britain.

The Powys were a part of the tribal confederacy known as the "Dyfedell," which included the tribes of the Dyfed, Gwynedd, and Powys. The Dyfedell was one of the earliest tribal confederacies in Britain, and its influence extended throughout much of central and southern Britain.

The Powys were known for their power and influence, and their coins are among the most valuable and sought-after in the British Isles. The Powys were also known for their adherence to the Celtic religion, and their coins are often decorated with images of Celtic deities and symbols.

The Powys were a powerful tribe, and their coins are a testament to their influence and power. The Powys were a tribe of the Iron Age, and their coins are a valuable resource for understanding the history and culture of the British Isles during this time.
to wonder if the conjectures of learned and judicious men about their situation, prove sometimes erroneous. I have lately obly'd in Cardiganshire, some tokens of a Roman Fort, which I suppose to have been the Lexovium or Lexovium of Ptolemy; for which I shall take the liberty of offering my arguments, when we come into that County.

In the 19th of King Charles the first, Richard Earl of Carlery in Ireland, was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the title of Lord Vaughan of Ennys.

Besides the Incriptions, which we observ'd at Raiis, there are three or four others in this County which deserve our notice. The first is not far from Care-Mattendtown, in Llan-Alla, a Monument, which, by the names therein, should be Roman; and the second, in the Stone on which they are inscrib'd, might give us grounds to suspect it is the Epitaph of some person of Roman descent, but who liv'd somewhat later than their time. The Stone is a rude pillar, erected near the highway; somewhat of a flat form, five or fix foot high, and about half a yard in breadth, and contains the following Inscription, not to be read downwards, as on many stones in these Countries, but from the left to the right.

The second is in the Parish of Hen-hant Anged, in a field belonging to Parcus, and is almost as old as the former place as the former. At present it lies on the ground; but considering its form, it is probable that it stood upright; and if so, the Inscription was read downwards.

Both these names of Advendand and Bawoos, are now obsolete; nor do I remember to have read either of them, in any Genealogical MS. But near this monument there is a place call'd Kenford, which may form to be denominated either from this Bawoos, or some other of the same name. The third Inscription was copied by my *above-mention'd friend, from the tomb of a FREE-DIE at the west-end of the door.

The Church of Llan-Enllyg at Jerworth.

* See Breconshire, a foregoing conjecture, that the Lexovium of the Domus, mention'd by Ptolemy, was at this place; nor yet that it perish'd in the lake Llan-Straddwell, in Breconshire. Indeed the fosse's of several Towns and Forths that flourish'd in the time of the Romans, are now to obscure and insignificant, that we are not sure.
The fourth (which forms left intelligible than any of the rest) was also communicated by the same hand. The stone whence he copied it, is in the Churchyard, about four foot high, and two foot broad, and has a cavity on the top, which makes me suspect it to have been no other than the Pedestal of a Cross. It may be seen at a place denominated from it Kar's Man, not far from Aber Sancau; but for the meaning of the Inscription, if it be any other than the bone-cutter's name (though I could I know no name like it) I must leave it to the Reader's conjecture.

In the Parish of Llan Vair y Bwys, we find many large stones of a place called Ys by the Romans. For not far from the east-end of the Church, Labourers frequently dig-up bricks, and meet with some other marks of Roman Antiquity; and there is a very notable Roman way of Grave and small Pebbles, continued from that which led to Llan-yr-Biaf, the fear of a family of the Graig, which (as I am told) may be traced between this Llan Vair, and Llan Dduwery, and is visible in several other places.

This Country abounds with ancient Forts, Camps, and Tomuli or Barrows, which we have not room here to take notice of. I shall therefore mention only one Barrow, called Kig y Dduw, in the Parish of Trech, which forms particularly remarkable. The circumference of it at bottom may be about sixty paces, the height about six yards. It rises with an easy ascent, and is hollow on the top, gently inclining from the circumference to the centre. This Barrow is not a mount of Earth, as others generally are; but seems to have been such a heap of stones, as are called in Wales Carnedraw (where the Reader may for some account in Rhodfaer) covered with turf. At the center of the cavity on the top, we find a vast rude Ledge, or flat stone, somewhat of an oval form, about three yards in length, five foot over where brocked, and about ten or twelve inches thick. A Gentleman, to satisfy my curiosity, having employed some Labourers to search under it, found it, after removing much stone, to be the covering of such a barbarous Monument, as we call Kig-y-Mynydd, or Stone-deep, which was about four foot and a half in length, and about three foot broad, but somewhat narrower at the end than was wide. It is made up of large stones, sites, the covering stone, already mentioned, and two side-stones, one at each end, and one behind each of these for the better securing or boltering of them; all equally ruled, and about the same thickness; the two half excepted, which are considerably thicker. They found, as well within the Cheff as without, some rude pieces of brick, or stones burnt like them) and free-stone, some of which were wrought. They observed also some pieces of bones, but such (as they supposed) were brought in by Flows or, but not finding to the bottom of the Cheff, we know not what use it may afford.

Kig y Dduw (the name of this Tomulis) is now scarce intelligible; but if a conjecture may be allow'd, I should be apt to interpret it Kyli' Barrow. I am confident that even such an one will acquit itself with the Welsh tongue,

may at first view think this a groundless opinion, and wonder what I aim at; but when they consider that the common word Tywn, which signifies a Kingdom, is taken from the old word Tyrm, which was originally the name with Tyrumus, and signifies a King or Prince; they will acknowledge it not altogether improbable. And considering the rudeness of the Monument described, and yet the labour and strength required in erecting it, I am apt to suspect it the Barrow of some British Prince, who might live probably before the Roman Conquest. For seeing it is much too barbarous to be suppos'd Roman, and that we do not find in History that the Saxons were ever concern'd here, or the Dunes any farther than in plundering the Sea-coasts; it seems necessary to conclude it British. That it was a Royal Sepulchre I am apt to infer, partly from the figuraition of the name (which being not understood in these ages, could not therefore be any novel invention of the vulgar; and partly for that (as I have already) more labour and strength was required here than we can suppose to be allow'd to persons of inferior quality. That it is older than Christianity, there is no room to doubt; but that it was before the time of my conjecture, supposing that after the Britains were reduced by the Romans, they had none whom they could call Tywn or King, whose corps or ashes might be repos'd here.

Gwyl y Vidafl or Bwrrth Arthur, in Llan Llan Brooky. Body, a parth in some respect like that which we know as Round Hill, viz., a rude stone about ten yards in circumference, and above three foot thick, supported by four pilars, which are about two foot and a half in height.

But Bwrrth Arthur or Mwllin Gruy, on a Mountain near Kill y maren Bwys, is one of Kill y men that kind of circular Stone-monuments which our English Historians ascribe to the Dunes. The Diameter of the Circle is about twenty yards. The stones are as rude as may be, and piled on end at uncertain distances from each other, some at three or four foot, but others about two yards, and are all of several heights, some being about three or four foot high, and others five or six. There are now standing here, fifteen of them; but there seem to be seven or eight carry'd off. The entry into it for about the space of three yards, is guarded on each side with stones much lower and less than those of the circle, and piled so as to be continuous. And over-against this avenue, at the distance of about two hundred paces, there stand on end three other large, rude stones, which I therefore note particularly, because there are also four or five stones erect'd at such a distance from that circular Monument which they call Kill y Grufnes near Little Rhudd in Oxfordshire. As for the name of Bwrrth Arthur, it is only a name of the vulgar, whose humour it is, though not so much (as some have imagined) out of igno¬

rance and cruelty, as a kind of Rudolphian invention, to dedicate many unaccountable Monuments to the memory of that Hero; calling some stones of several parts, so nearly like others his Tales, Chans, &c. But Mwllin groys is so old a name, that it seems fearless intelligible. Mwllin is indeed our common word for large stones; but gave in the present English signifies only crooked, which is scarce applicable to these stones, unless we should suppose them to be so denominated, because stones are not at present directly upright, but a little inclining.
PENBROKSHIRE.

H E Sea, now winning it self to the face, and by a valiant compass and several Creeks rendering the shore very unencumbered, bears on all hands upon the County of Pembroke (commonly called Pembrokeshire, and in ancient Records The Legal County of Pembroke and by former, Helf-Wales) except on the east, where it is bounded with Care-marshia-flores and the north, where it borders on Cardigan-flores. It is a fertile Country for Corn, affords plenty of Marl and such like things to furnish and enrich the Land, as also of Coal for Fuel; and is very well stock'd with Cattle. This Country or Feudary, called by Giraldus Prud'th's Monarch, in whole time (as he himself informs us) it was admired with plenty Towers and Bastions: being on the west-side a Sterile Hea'm and under the Walls, to the north and north-west, an excellent Fyfe-pound, remarkable as well for its masts, as the depth of its Water. The shore being continued for few miles from hence, and at length drawing-in it self, the sea on both sides comes a great way into the land, and makes that Part which the English call Millford-haven, than which there is none in Europe, either more free from or secure, so many Creeks and Harbours hath it on all sides, which cut the banks like so many Fibres; and, to use the Poet's words,

Postquam tertis singulatique aegris
Claudiore, & Placentior albis fertere quies.

Here circling banks the furious winds consist, and peaceful waves with gentle murmurs row.

For it contains sixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads, distinguishing by their several names. Nor is this Haven more celebrated for these advantages, than for Henry the seventh's place of happy memory landing here; who from this place place gave England (at that time languishing with Civil Wars) the first signal of better times approaching.

At the innermost and easterm Bay of this Penbrooke, a fair Cape (Giraldus's) which is extended from Milver-dike with a forked head, forms the principal town of this Province, and the Metropolis of Dinecias, built on a rocky elevation, and is the most pleasant County of all Wales; call'd by the Britains Penowe, which signifies the Cape or Sea-Promontory, and thence in English, Pembroke. Arundel de Montgomery, brother to Robert Earl of Shrewsbury, built this Castle in the time of King Henry the first; but very uneasy, with Stakes only and green Turf. Which, upon his return afterwards into England, he deliver'd to Gerald of Windsor, a prudent man, chief Croustable and Lieutenant-General, who with a small garrison was presently besieged therein, by all the Forces of South-Wales. But Giraldus and his party made such resistance that they were forced to retire, without taking it. Afterward, this Geraldus forti'd both Town and Castle; from whence he annoy'd and intimated the neighbouring Countries by a great way round. And for the better settlement of himself and his friends in this Country, he marry'd Nisda, the sister of Prince Gislyf, by whom he had a noble Offspring; and by whose means (Giraldus, who was step-brother from him) we not only the Maritime parts of South-Wales were return'd by the English, but also the Walls of Ireland reduced. For out of this noble and Fertile Origin of the milers in Ireland call'd Girald, Giraldines, and Geraldines in Fiz-Giraldes, are descendent from him. In Ireland, the Castles and Town of Tivith, and of the Grange-Vicarage, and Manser of Castle-Martic and Trogir, Reginald Grey, at the Coronation of Henry the fourth, claim'd the honour of bearing the second Sword, but in vain; for it was answered, that at that time these Castles and Farms were in the King's hands, as is said, on this day the Town & Pembroke, which is a Corporation, and is governed by a Mayor and two Bailiffs.

On another Bay of this Haven, we find Care-waile, which gave both names and occasion to the illustrious Family of Carew, who affirm themselves to have been call'd at first & Montgomery, and that they are descendent from that old House in Pembroke, the Kingdom of England.

Two Rivers are discharge'd into this Haven, almost in the same Channel, call'd in the British tongue Cockton, which in English signifies a Channel.
DIMEÆ

Sured, whence they call it Aber-law-Gledion, i.e. the Haven of the two Rivers. Hard by the same, as well as beyond at a little distance, is the town of Aberystwyn, which, with other lands, who and his son Walter fetted upon that holy Order, that they might forever, as the Champions of Christ, in order to recover the Holy Land.

That part of the Country which lies beyond the Haven, and is water'd only with these two rivers, is called by the Britains Rha, a name, deriv'd from the fiction; for it is a large green plain. This part is inhabited by Flemings, who settled here by the permission of King Henry the first; when the Sea, making breaches in the fences, had drown'd a considerable part of the Low-Country. They are at this day diftinguished from the Welsh by their speech and customs; and they speak a language so much English (which indeed has a great affinity with the Dutch) that this small Country of theirs is call'd by the Britains Little England beyond Wales. This (faith Geraldus) is a plain and fertile Country, and very renowned to them. Here three rivers run together, a people excellently skill'd in the husbandry of sheering and merchandize, and always ready to increase their flow at any point or hinderance, in sea and land. A most populous Nation, and equally regard'd, as time and place shall require, either for the sword or the plough. And to add one thing more, a Nation most devoted to the Kings of England, and faithful in the English life; and which, in the time of Geraldus, under-foot Soothsaying, or the inspection of the Entrails of beasts, even to admiration. Moreover, the Flemings-ray, or a work of theirs (as they are a People excelling industrious), is here extended through a long tract of ground. The Welsh, envying to regain their old country, have often set upon these Flemings with all their power, and have ravag'd and spoil'd their borders; but they have always been ready, with great courage, to defend their fortunes, their time, and their lives. Whence William of Malmesbury writes thus of them, and of William Rufus, William Rufus had, generally, but ill fortune against the Welsh; which was not only under nature, but also for another reason proved of great advantage. But I am of opinion, that the success of their country, and security of the Climate favour'd their resolution, so it bode'd them prosperity. But King Henry, that was an enemy to all men of umbrageous will, found not such a way to retract all their invasions, as planting Flemings in their country, to curb and be a continual guard upon them. And again in the Fifth Book of his History of the Britains, he orders to reduce the Welsh, who were always prone to rebellions. As left, very advantageously, in order to make their pride, in transplanting, shelter all the Fleming that bred in England. For at that time, there were many of them come over on account of their relation to his mother, by their father's side; innumerable that they were knowledge in the Kingdoms, whereby, he thrust them all into Ross, a Province of Wales, in such a manner, as also to wild the Irish, of these, to curb the obstinacy of his enemies. Then the Prince, it is to be seen, Dr. Peck had deliver'd upon this occasion, in his History of Wales.

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St. David's, with all his Clergy, came to the Prince, to intercede for Peace in behalf of the Flemings, which after long debating came thus concluded. First, That all the Inhabitants of the Land of Pembroke should become the Prince's Subjects, and run from thenceforth take him for their great Lord. Secondly, That they should pay him one thousand Marks towards his charges, before Michaelmas next coming. Thirdly, that for the performance of these, they should deliver forthwith to the Prince runaway Pledges of the left in all the Country, &c. And again, in the year 1150, Lionwold Prince of Wales, led an Army to Pembroke against the Flemings, who came in their Dart and League had taken the Castle of Aber Telvyr, which called the Prince diverted (putting the Garrison to the sword), and called the Castle, and turn venge to the Land of Gwy's, Wifton, where he said that Called, and called the Prince, also he could not have restored to him the Castle-gates, and destroy'd all Ross and Doughteland; and they that kept the Castle fast in form. True call, Mev, which was concluded upon Onderson, and so he return'd home.

On the more wealthy of these two rivers call'd Gledion, on the right hand, there is a town of Harford-wesl, call'd by the English formerly Harverford- Harverford; and by the Britains, Harfulford, a town of good account, as well for its nests, or number of inhabitants. It is also a Country of it, and is govern'd by a Mayor, a Sheriff, and two Bailiffs. There is a Tradition, that the Britains did sit it on the north-side with walls and a rampart; and we have it recorded, that Richard Earl of Clare made Richard Fitz-Thomas Governor of this call'd.
The Promontory is so far extended westward, that in a clear day you may see Ireland; and from hence the shortest passage into it. Many erroneously compute Ireland to be thirty miles distant from the Country of the Sheriffs; for he thought their country had extended thus far. But we may gather from those words of Giraldus, that this Cape was once extended farther into the sea; and that the form of the Promontory has been altered. At first, could Henry the second (faith he was in Ireland by reason of an extraordinary violence of storms, the sandy shores of this coast were laid bare, and the face of the land appear'd which had been water'd for many ages: After the storms of trees, which had been cut down, were soon flooding in the middle of the sea, and the frosts of the air as fogs as if they had been yesterday; with very black earth, and general old blocks like Egypt. So that now it did not appear like the sea-floor, but rather resembled a grove (made by a miraculous Memoradys, perhaps ever since the time of the Delegos, or elf long after, as capiitis very antiquated,) as well cut down, as covered and fubmited by degrees, by the violence of the sea, continually encroaching upon and swallowing off the land. And that saying of William Rufus, that the lands were not here designed by any great sea, who when he held Ireland from their rocks, said, he could easily make a bridge of ships, whereby he might walk from England into that Kingdom; as we read in Giraldus.

Besides this influence of the Sea-fonds being walk'd off, we find the same to have happen'd about the year 1530. For Mr. George Owen, our author, and it is mentioned in this work as a learned and ingenious person, gives us the following account of it in a Manuscript History of this County. About twelve or thirteen years since, it happen'd that the sea-fonds at Newport, which are over every tides, were by some extraordinary violence of the Wether so walk'd off, that there appear'd fields of Trews, dounfull in their native place; for they retained manifest signs of the fiders of the seas, at the falling of them. The Sands being walk'd off, in the raising of their Tea remained to be seen all the summer following, but the next year the same were walk'd off again with the sands. By this it appears, that the Sea in that place hath intruded upon the Land. Moreover, I have been told by the neighbours of Cool Fracht near Tenby, that the like hath been seen also upon those Sands, &c. To this an ingenious and inquisitive Gentleman of this Country, adds, that the same hath been ob- served of late years near Cape Stower or St. Julian's, &c. We have been not only the roots or backs of Trews, but shutes pieces of quarr'd timber. As for rocks or bumps, I have often observ'd them my self at a low ebb, in the Sands between Borth and Aber Dwyer in Cardinallshire, but remember nothing of any impress of the Axe on them; but on the contrary, that many of them, if not all, were very smooth; and that they appear'd, as to substance, more like the cote-black Peat or Fuddar, than Timber.

There are excellent and noble Falcus that Falcus, bred in these rocks, which our King Henry the second (as the time Giraldus informs us) was wont to prefer to all others. And (un- less I am deceiv'd by some of that neighbourhood) they are of that kind which they call Pronog. For, according to the account they give of them, I need not use other words to describe them, than these veres of that excellent Poet of our age, Augurius Terentius Efne; &c. to old, in that golden book which he entitlii Melusina, 1607.

racipulos:

Dipsas capitis vertice, oblongaque in corpore paucoribus fissis, palmarum corve.
Et gradatibus ingeniorque vario.(

Plit heads, and feathers laid in curious rows'&c.

O'er all their parts, hook'd beaks, and slender claws.

The sea with great violence beats upon the land retiring from this Promontory; which is a small region call'd the Lordship of Romans or Romney. In it, we brisk meet with edible, fatted on a foam, steep rock, and having a convenient harbour for shipping; so called by the English from a fishery there; and by the Britains, Alex-Geeni, which signifies the mouth of the river Guine. Next, is Newport on the river Newman, call'd in Newport. Bhith Trewans, which signifies the sea or the sand. This was built by Martin of Trewes, whose polity made it a Corporation, and granted it several privileges, and confrivated therein a Porteuse and Bevile; and also built themselves a Caffle above the town, which was their chief seat. They also founded the Monastery of St. Dogmael on the bank of the river St. Dogmael, Terri, in a Vale encompass'd with hills, from Bevi. Teigs, which the village adjoyning (as many other vast, towns did from Monatories) took its beginning. This Bevory was first taken out of the hands of the Welth, by Martin of Trewes, from Romans, whose polity (call'd from him Martin) it The family descended by marriage to the Baron de Ambley, &c. They held it a long time; till, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, William Owen, defended from a daughter of Sir Nicholas Martin, after a tedious suit at law for his Right, ob- stamed it at last, and left it to his son George, who (being an exquisite Antiquary,) has informed me, that there are in this Bevory, besides the three Boroughs (Newtons, Fylfords, and St. Dogmael) twenty Knights-fees and twenty-five Parishes.

More nowad, on the river Trevis already mention'd, lies Kill Garan; which is the ruins of Kill Garan, of a Caffle build'd by Giraldus. But now, being reduced to one rivet, it is famous for nothing but a pleasant Sulmes-Fiflery. For there is a very famous Sulmes-Leap, where the river falls. The Sulmes-headlong; and the Sulmes, making-up from the sea towards the Shalows of the river, when they come to this caffle, bend their tails to their mouths (by some times, that they may leap with greater force, hold it in their teeth,) and then upon diffegong themselves from their
their circle, with a sudden violence, as when a fitch that's bent is reflected, they call themselves, and the water up to a great height, to the admiration of the spectators; which Apollo thus describes very elegantly:

"Nor to purpose vestaline offices, Salmo, Transfiguram, late osync vox vocetur caudae, Georgi, de modis statuens reverterat in undae.

Nor thou, red Salmo, shalt be left in fame, Whiles tirhing tall cures through the deepest streams,
With one strong jolt the wondering flood descends,
And spouting mountes thee unto the umfow waves.

There are in this County several such buildings in Monument, as that describ'd in Car-marthenshshire by the name of Menus guor, and Karw Lhbeu in Glamorganshire. But the most remarkable is that which is call'd y Groun,
lah, near Portre Evans in Nevon Pafh, where are several rude stones, pitch'd on end, in a circular order; and in the midst of the circle, a vafl stone (which lyes placed on twenty pillars. The diameter of the area is about fifty foot. The stone suppurfed in the middle of this circle is eighteen foot long, and five in breadth, which forms more than twenty Oxen can be draw'd. It is support'd by three large rude pillars, about eight foot high; but there are six other ones, which are of no use at present, as not being high enough, or duly placed, to bear any weight of the top stones. Under this stone, the ground is nearly level'd, considering the rudewants of Monuments of this kind. I can say nothing of the number and height of the stones in the circle, not having seen this Monument myself; but this account I have of it, is out of Mr. George Owen's Manuscript History above-mentioned, which was communicated to me by the worthifull John Lewis of Manaw Neus, Esquire. And I have also receiv'd a description of it from a person, who at my request lately view'd it, not differing materially, from that which we find in the Manuscript. The name of this Monument seems much of the fame signification with Menus guor; for Krnus, in the Feminine gender Krnus, signifies (as well guor) crooked or lewging; and Lhbeu, is flaw of a flat form, more of less, whether natural or artificial. And as we have ch'er'd another Monument in Carmanayn-llis, call'd Lleu or Menus guor, so we meet with several in Anglesey, and some in other parts of Wales call'd krmthlwc. Now, that these Monuments have acquired this name from being the places of worhip in the time of Idolatry, I have no warrant to affirm. However, in order to farther enquiry, we may take notice, that the Irish Historians call one of their chiefes Ieis Grcunlach, which remain'd till St. Patrick's time in the plain of Moy-hilt in Bufla. This Idol is describ'd to have been four yards high, and four feet in diameter, and that with twelve others much less, all of briss, placed round about him. Grcunlach, at the foot of St. Patrick, fell to the ground, and the lesser Idols sunk into the earth up to their necks: the heads whereof (eyes one of the Authors of the life of St. Patrick, cited by Cygianus) are, in perpetual memory of this miracle, still prominent out of the ground, and to be seen at this day. Now above we should question the authority of these miracles; yet if we may be allow'd to make any use of all such Histories, we may from hence infer, that this circle of Idols (which are here mention'd by the name of Lhbeu's) was, before the planting of Chrisitianity in this Country, a place of Idolatrous Worship. And if that be granted, we shall have little reason to doubt, but that our Kromthlwc, as well as all other such circular stone-monuments in Britain and Ireland (of which, I presume, there are not less than one hundred yet remaining) were also erected for the same use. But to proceed futher; this relation of Idolatrous Worship at Grcunlach, forms much confirmation by the general Tradition concerning such Monuments in Scotland. For upon perusal of some Letters on this subject, from the learned and judicious Dr. James Gordon, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, to an ingenious Gentleman of the Royal Society, (who, for what I can learn,) y Jeb. Au-
was the first to give the name of Ruins of the Temples of the Druids I find that in several pieces in Whitaker, Esg.

As for such as contend that all Monuments of this kind, were ered by the Danes, as Trophies, seats of judgment, places for securing their kings, &c. they will want History to prove, that ever the Danes had any Dominion, or indeed the least Settlement in Wales or the High-lands of Scotland; yest, yet such Monuments are as frequent, if not more common, than in other places of Britain. For although we find it registred, that they have several times commited desportions on our coasts, destroying some Maritime places in the Counties of Glamorgan, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Anglesey, and sometimes also making excursions into the Country; yet the truth of that, that they made no longer stay, than while they plunder'd the Religious Houses, and extorted money and provisions from the people. Now, if it be demonstrated, why they might not, in that short stay, erect these Monuments I have nothing to answer, but that such vast personal monuments can rather to be the work of a people settled in their Country, than of such roving Pirates, who for their own security must be continually on their guard, and consequently have but small leisure, or reason, for erecting such lasting Monuments: And, that we find such Monuments in the Mountains of Carnarvonshire, and other parts of Wales, the History of which informs us, nor conjecture fugitives, that ever the Danes have been. To which may be added, that I we freely compare the descriptions of the Danith and Swedish Monuments in Sax Grammaticus, Wormianus, and Rudbeckius, with our's in Britain, we shall find considerable difference in the order of them (if we may place that here) I find none of them comparable to that remarkable, tho' barbarous Monument, on Salisbury Plain; nor any that has such a table in the midst, as the Kromthlwc here.
here described; whereas several of ours in Wales have it, though it be usually much less; and very often this Triple or a Kist-tnace is found without any circle of stones, and sometimes on the country circles of stones, without any Kist-tnace or other stones in the middle. But this need not so much affect us for tho' they should agree exactly, yet are we not therefore obliged to acknowledge that our Monuments were erected by the Danes. For as one Nation the planting of Cultivators hath imitated another, in their Churches, Chapels, Sepulchral Monuments, &c. so also in the time of Paganism, the Rites and Ceremonies in Religion must have been derived from one Country to another. And I think it probable, should we make diligent inquiry, that there may be Monuments of this kind extant in the least frequented places of Germany, France, and Spain; if not also in Italy. But I fear I have too long detailed the Reader with probabilities, and shall therefore only add, that whatever else hath been the use of these Monuments, it is very evident they have been (some of them at least) and as burial-places; leaving Mr. Aubrey in that part of his monum. Britannica which he entitles Temple Druidum, gives us some instances of human skeletons, found on the outside of one or two of them in Wiltshire. And Dr. Gardan in his forefront's Letters, affirms that some persons yet living have dug stones out of the bottom of a little lake (as about with stones lumping close together) in the center of one of those Monuments, near the Church of King in the Shire of Ayrshire; and adds further, that in the Shire of Inverness, and Parish of Enner Allen, there is one of these Monuments, called the Chapel of Tulkism, alias Capel Mac-maidach, which is full of Graves, and was within the memory of living, an ordinary place of burial, at least for poor people, and continues to be so at this day for strangers, and children that dye without baptism.

We have no room here to take notice of the other Monuments of this kind, which this County affords; and shall therefore only observe, that in Newpur-Paribh there are five of these Tables or Altars (that we may distinguish them by some name,) placed near each other, which some conjecture to have been once compass'd with a circle of stone-pillars, for that there are two stones yet standing near them. But there are nothing comparable in bigness to the Grenliche here described; nor raised above three feet high; nor are they supported with pillars, but stones placed edgewise; and so are rather of that kind of Monuments which we call Kist-tnace or Stone-cliffs, than Krom-ches.

I had almost forgot to acquaint the Reader, that there is also in Newpur-Paribh, besides the Grenliche, another Monument called commonly Litch y Dryhedge (i. e. Teipadam) and by some the Altar-tnace. It is of somewhat an oval form, and about twelve yards in circumference, and placed on four stones (whereof one is useless, as not touching it) scarce two feet high. At the south-end, it is about four feet and a half in thickness, but fensibly thinner to the other end, where it exceeds not four inches; at which end, there is cut such a Dice or Converse, as might serve to carry off any liquid that should run down; but to what purpose it was designed, I shall not pretend to conjecture.

Y meen Sigl. Y meen jfy, or the Rocking-stones, deserves also to be mentioned here; although (having never been in my field) I am not fully satisfy'd, whether it be a Monument, or, as Mr. Dana seems to suppose, purely accidental. But by the account I have of it, I judged it rather an effect of human industry, than chance. This floating stone (Eyes be) may be seen on a Scot-cliff within half a mile of St. David's; it is so voyd, that I judge it may exceed the diameter of an hundred Osen; and it is altogether rude and unpolish'd. The occasion of the name is, that being mounted upon, the stone about a yard in height; it is so equally point'd, that a wind may shake it with one finger, so that five or six men hanging on it, shall preserve themselves more thereby. But I am informed, that since this worthy Gentleman wrote the History of this County (one, in the latter times of the Rebel-soldiers looking upon it as a thing much noted, and therefore superstitious;) did, with some difficulty, to sober its position, as to render it almost immoveable. There is also a Rocking-stone in Ireland in the Country of Donegal, and Parish of Clannag, no less remarkable than this, called by the vulgar Magari Fhiinn nua Caill, which is described to be of a void bigness, and somewhat of a pyramidal form, placed on a flat stone, the small end downward, but whether by accident or human industry, I must leave to further enquiry.

In the Church-yard at Newpur on the north Noreen-side, I observed a rude stone pitch'd on end, about two yards in height, of a triqueterous form, with another smaller angels beside it. Here on the fourth side this inscription, which forms order of the foundation of the Church. It was, perhaps, the Epitaph of a Roman Soldier; for I judge it must be read Vitaliani Emeret.

\[\text{\textbf{VITALIANI}}\]
\[\text{\textbf{EMERET:}}\]

In the same Church-yard, on the fourth-side, is erected a very handsome pillar, as the flat or painful of a Cross. It is of a quadrangular form, about two foot broad, eighteen inches thick, and thirteen foot high; neatly carv'd on all sides with certain endless knots, which are about one and thirty in numbers, and all different forms. The top is cover'd with a cross stone, below which there is a Cross carv'd on the call and well-sides, and about the middle these Letters:

\[\text{\textbf{\(h^c\)}}\]

which perhaps are no other than the initial-letters of the names of these persons that erected this Cross. But whatever they may signify, the second character is such as I have not met with elsewhere, and therefore I thought it worth the publishing.

There is also an Inscription within this Church, which to me is equally obscure, and seems more like Greek than Roman Characters; of which the following Copy was sent to me
The flame is pitch'd on end, not two feet high,
And round at top (about which these Letters are cut) like the Monument describ'd at Myndolo, "Gotha" Ovum in Glamorganshire.

I wrote also from the same hand and the following Incipit, copy'd from a stone amongst St. Dogmael, the ruins of the Abbey of St. Dogmael, which he describes to be five feet in length, two in breadth, and six inches thick.

**SASRANIFILL CVNOATAMI**

The letter of these words [Commentarii] I take to be a Britifh name, and the fame with what we call Kyndalo or Kynddore; but the former is a name which I cannot parallel with any that are now us'd, or that are extant in our Geographical Manuscripts.

In this Country, are divers ancient Tomballs, or artificial Mounts for Umbr-burial, whereof the most notable I have seen, are those four call'd Knygen Kynaz, or the Barrows of Kenaz, and in one of these, a Gentleman of the neighbourhood *, out of curiosity, and for the satisfaction of some friends, caus'd lately to be dug, and discover'd therein three Urns, which contain'd a considerable quantity of burnt bones and ashes. One of these Urns, together with the bones and ashes it contained, was presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury of Oxford, by the worshipful John Philipps of Dit Hall, Esquire. I shall not pretend to determine what Nation these Urns did belong to; though from the rude Norris of the Urns, as well in respect of matter as fashion, some might suspect them rather Barbarous than Roman. But we know not how unskilful some Arts amongst the Romans might be, especially in these remote parts of the Province, where probably not many of them, besides military persons, ever resided. Another Urn was found not many years since, in a Barrow in the Parish of Mowm, and one very lately on a mountain not far from Kt Rhody.

But feeling the design of this Work is not confin'd to Antiquities and Civil History, but sometimes, for the Reader's diversion, is extended also to such occurrences in Nature, as seem more especially remarkable; I hope it may be excusable if I add here some few observations in that kind; and shall therefore communicate part of a Letter from my ingenious Friend, the Reverend Mr. Nicholas Reberi, A.M., Rector of Llan Duward Fryfi, which contains an account of some migratory Sea-birds, that breed in the Isle of Ramsey, with some other relations that seem remarkable.

**Over-again to Juffomin's Chapel, and from thence to a narrow Fretum, is Ramsey-land. (call'd formerly Ynis Devagong) from a Chapel there dedicated to that Saint, now called by the E cleaners**

which forms the promontory [Sinna a Devagong dau anwy] gymodydog to have been one part of the Continent, if I may properly call our Country fo, unless I speak of such small islands. It is therefore a small promontory or rock of land, issuing thus the fish, which is call'd Tuia yr hydred **, because I shall presume to be the name of Ramsey. To this island, Ramsey-land, and some rocks adjoining, call'd the four-roads The Balltop and his Clerks, do yearly report about the beginning of April such a number of birds of various sizes, that many none such as we have seen hitherto can be prevail'd upon to believe it; all which, after breeding here, leave us before August. They come to these rocks, and alfo leave them, confantly to the right-time: for in the evening the rocks shall be cover'd with them, and the next morning not a bird to be seen in the evening not a bird appears; and the next morning the rocks shall be fly'd. They alfo visit us commonly about Christmas, and flay a week or more, and then take their leave till next time. Three sorts of their Migratory birds are call’d to Walbo, Morz, Pocth-wy, and Pl; in English, Egrip, Razorke, and Puffin; to which we may add the Harry-bird; though I cannot at pre-ent affirm on you, whether this bird ever cometh and goes off with the wind. The Harry-bird, as we call it, which (as we learn a London tole of the Puffin and Razorke) is as big as a stork in Dunk's, but bigger, and smaller at one end. From April, and this Egrip, 3 to 5 weeks: in winter, till the end of November, and this Harry, 3 to 5 weeks: in summer, till the end of August, and this Egrip, 3 to 5 weeks. In these three sorts, 10 weeks or more.

Mr. Lloyd of Kow, Gent.

* And as in a letter to Mr. D. Hales of Oxford, by the worshipful John Philipps of Dit Hall, Esquire. I shall not pretend to determine what Nation these Urns did belong to; though from the rude Norris of the Urns, as well in respect of matter as fashion, some might suspect them rather Barbarous than Roman. But we know not how unskilful some Arts amongst the Romans might be, especially in the same remote parts of the Province, where probably not many of them, besides military persons, ever resided. Another Urn was found not many years since, in a Barrow in the Parish of Mowm, and one very lately on a mountain not far from Kt Rhody. But feeling the design of this Work is not confined to Antiquities and Civil History, but sometimes, for the Reader's diversion, is extended also to such occurrences in Nature, as seem more especially remarkable; I hope it may be excusable if I add here some few observations in that kind: and shall therefore communicate part of a Letter from my ingenious Friend, the Reverend Mr. Nicholas Reberi, A.M., Rector of Llan Duward Fryfi, which contains an account of some migratory Sea-birds, that breed in the Isle of Ramsey, with some other relations that seem remarkable.

Over-again to Juffomin's Chapel, and from thence to a narrow Fretum, is Ramsey-land. (call'd formerly Ynis Devagong) from a Chapel there dedicated to that Saint, now called by the E cleaners.
harnessed; and being remote from thy self, I have had no opportunity of procuring it, and of the truth from others. As it is, however, I am informed by a gentleman from whom I have seen a trifle from other, this subject is distinctly known than that of the sea; which also on the coast of Scotland varies very much. And tho' the supposed antiquities to the sea, can give a
florid guess, when weather will enable by the seaman; for when it proceeds from such a Creek or Haven, they will report it to that sort of weather, as
Caw in the evening; what weather winds have happened next day, which has happened very true; and that was true, as by chance, but often.

The other, is a sort of food, made in several parts of this County, of a Sea-plant, which, by the description I have of it, I take to be the

Oyler-green, as also in several parts of Scotland and Ireland, and probably in some Counties of England.

Now St. David's (says he) officiated at Egwyllais Abercon, and in other places, they gather, in the spring-time, a kind of Alga or Sea-weed, with which they make a sort of food called Llaw-wan, in English Black butter. Having gathered the

Alga, they wash it clean from sand and slime, and freeze it between two tiles-flats; then they freeze and freeze, by the cooling of the leaves, and condense in this manner, and confine it, as small, and knitted it well, so as to dry for bread, and make it up in great balls or rolls, which form, if fed with salt, or with that of the sea, is called Black butter. It is accounted a preservation against all diseases of the liver and spleen: and the late Dr. Owen offered me, what he found relief from in the acute

flail of the flux.)

Earls of Penbrooke.

There have been divers Earls of Penbrooke, defended from several families. As for Ar

mugh of Montgomery, who first conquered it, and

was afterwards out-law'd; and his Collifin Giral

d (or Winfrer) whom King Henry the first

made afterwards Prefident over the whole coun

try; I can scarce affirm that they were Earls.

King Stephen first confer'd the title of Earl of Penbroke upon Gilbert Strangbou a son of Gilbert de Clare. He left it to his son Richard Strangbou, the Conqueror of Ireland, who was (as Giraldis has it) Clare Claremont famil

a normando, defended from the famous family of

the Clare. Isabella the only daughter of that

Earl, brought this title to her husband William

Masbath (so call'd, for that his Ancestors had

been hereditary Marchals of the King's Palace, a

very accomplished person, and well intrusted in the arts of peace and war. Of whom we find this Epitaph in Radburn's Annals :

Sum quem Saturnum fist frugis Hibernia, Se

Atque, Mercurium Numisma, Gallia Mer

num. Mo Mars the French, their Sue the English

own'd,

The Normans Mercury, Irith Saturn found.

After him, his five sons were successively Earls of Penbroke; viz. William, call'd the younger Richard, who having rebelled against Henry the third, fled into Ireland, where he dy'd in batt

tel; Gilbert, where he was appointed at Warren's mount, was univer'd; and so kill'd; and Walter and Andrew. All these dying in a short space without issue; King Edward the fourth, made this title involved with the honors of this Extroid William de Valentina, of the fam

ily of Longis in Putoff, who was his own brother by the mother's side, and married John, the daughter of Gilbert de Putoff, by a daughter of William Masbath. To Wil

liam de Valentina succeeded his son Athwone, who was Governor of Scotland under King Edward the fourth, who

was a habitual son. His father and Elizabeth, being marry'd to John Lord Hastings, brought this title into a new family. For Lawrence

Hastings his grandson by a son, who was Lord of Averberry, was made Earl of Penbroke by a Statute of King Edward the third; a
copy of which may not be unfit to subjoin here, that we may see what right there was, by

heres, in these honotories titles. Rex omni

nus ad gis, etc. latum, which says ye that the

good progeny of wisdom and virtue, which we have

affirm'd from the towards youth and happy beginnings of

our well beloved Cousin Lawrence Hastings,

tenderly induces us to commemorate him with our official
gests and favours, in those things which are the

duties and preservation and maintenance of his honour. Whereas therefore, the inheritance of Aimer of Val

tena, long-time Earl of Penbroke (doesn't long

line without heir except his title) have been de

volved upon his fitters, to be proportionately divided among them and their heirs: and because we know for certain, that the five Earl, Lawrence, who suc

cceeded the said Aimer in part of the inheritance, is

defended from the eldest fitter of Aimer afterwards,

concerning this matter, the Provenance hath of name and

honour is due unto him: We desire it and have

decided in this matter, that the same Laurence,

surviving of the other eldest fitter, annex and have the name of Earl of Penbroke, who the said Aimer had

also in his power. Which does, as much as the

hers, equal, and approve: walking and granting,

that the said Laurence have and hold the Pre

rogative and honour of Earl-Palatine, in the lands

which he holdeth of the said Aimer's inheritance; as

fully, and after the same manner, as the same Aimer

had and hold them, at the time of his death, etc.

Hastings the King at Warwick, the 13th day of October, in the 15th year of his reign. This Laurence Hastings was succeeded by his

son John, who being taken by the Spaniards in a sea-fight, and afterwards restored, dy'd in

France in the year 1377. To him succeeded his

son John, who was kill'd in a Tournament at

Moudfon in the year 1391. And it was

obscure of this family, that, by a certain par

ticular fact: no father ever give his son, for five
generations. He leaving no issue, several con

solidated Revenues devolved to the Crown; and

the whole of Penbroke was granted to Francis

Auburn, a Courter of that time in great fa

vour: who, upon this account, was commonly call'd Lord of Penbroke. And not long after, John Duke of Bedford, and after him his bro

ter Humfrey Duke of Glocester, sons of King

Henry the fourth, obtained the same title. And

after that, William de la Pole was made Marquis of Penbroke; upon whose decease King Henry the fifth created Jaffar de Hanfield his brother by the mother's side, Earl of Penbroke; who,

being afterwards divested of all his Honours

by King Henry the fourth, was succeeded by

William Herbert, who was kill'd in the battle of

Banbury. To him succeeded a son of the same
name, whom Edward the fourth, having recover'd his Kingdom, created Earl of Haun

don, confirming the title of Earl of Penbroke

on his eldest son Edward Prince of Wales. A long time after that, King Henry the eighth

created Henry Lord of Carisbrooke, with the same annue, and

revered the title of Earl of Mont-Cloyne, who

was President of Wales under Queen Elizabeth;
DIMETÆ.

* And now, after whom his son William, a perfon of extra-
ordinary Accomplishments both of body and mind, enjoyed that honour. Upon the death
of William, the honour of Earl of Pembroke def-

cended to Philip Herbert, who was also Earl of
Montgomery, and was succeeded by Philip his
son. After whose death, William his son and heir
succeeded; as did, upon his death, Philip
Herbert, half-brother to the late William; to
whom was succeed'd Thomas his only brother, a
perfon of great Virtue and Learning, who now
enjoys the titles of Earl of Pembroke and Mont-

gomey.

The family of the Herberts is very noble, and Origin of the
ancient, in these parts of Wales. For they de-

erive their pedigree from Hugh Fitz-Herbert,
Chamberlain to King Henry the fifth, who main-
ried that King's [of Cambrensis, see, modus seu
Ambassad. Earl of Cornwall, as I am informed by Mr. Ro-
bert Glover, a perfon of great knowledge in
Genealogies; by whole unremitted descent Cos-
tological Antiquities have full'ed extremely.

Parishes in this County 145.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

H. E. Shawes, obliquely retiring
from Offa's Toran or St. David's
Promontory toward the East,
receive the Sea into a vast Bay,
much of the form of a half-

moon; on which lies the third
Division of the Dimetæ, cal'd
by the English Cardiganshire, in Britifh for Divi-

sion Tivos, and by Latin Writers, Caetenus. If any
King Cardetæ shall suppose it to be denominated from King
Caraconis, his conjecture may seem to proceed rather
from a feud Origin of his own, than
from any Authority of the Ancients. And yet we
read, that the fame renowned Prince Cara-
nonis, or if you prefer his Name, Caraconis,
whois here spoken of, could not have been
in the wafts, which however afford good pasture
for Sheep and Cattle; and in the valleys whereof
are several lakes, or natural ponds. That this
country was planted formerly, not with Cities
but small Cottages, is gathered by some from
that Fathing of the late Prince Caraconis, who
was a captive at Rome, having view'd the
Splendour and Magnificence of that City, said,
Seeing you have streets and fish like men, why do you not see
small cottages? If indeed this was subject to King Caracallan, which forms not
evident from any place in Tacitus or other Au-
thors. For we find no mention of the names
of those Countries under his Dominion, unless
we may presume the Silures, his Subjects, from
their words of Tcetnus, from are nae or Silicus.
Sper propeiam fierant Caracallan sinent aemus
i. e. From thence to the Silures, who besides
their own natural forces, rely'd on the
strength of Caracallan, &c. Moreover, though
we should grant him to have been King of the
Dimetæ, yet they who are concerned for the un-
ancient reputation of this Country, may fairly
urge, that though they accept of the authority of
Zonaras, who liv'd a thousand years after,
yet nothing can be collected from that Speech
of Caracallan, that may prove this Country to
have been more poorly inhabited in those times,
than other Provinces, being he only speaks in
general of the Countries in his Dominion, and
that we find by his Speech in Tcetnus, that he
was pluram Graeciam Imperium, Prince or Sover-
eign of many Countries; however, let us
take a cursory view of such places as are of any
Antiquity.

The river Tivos, cal'd by Prolemy Thesalium Turvaris, or
(incorrectly for Dur Tivos, which signifies the little Tivos
river) springs out of the lake Loius Tivos,
under the Mountains already mention'd. At
first, it is retarded by rocks; and, sifting among
the Bones without any channel, takes its
course through a very rocky track (near which
the Mountains now have, or lay, a very great
Ron Faux, Fair or Catter, to Strathcon, a Montebury ste-
fores, to the Cinmack Muski, and encompass'd
on all sides with mountains.

From hence, being receiv'd into a channel, it runs by Te³ Giron, and by Llan Densw Britis, Te³ Giron,
Church dedicated to the memory of St. Dau-
Densw Britis and Bishop of Mewem, and thence denoma-
ted. Where in a full Synod, he confided the Pelasgen here, at that time ravaging in Bri-
cian, and that not only one of holy Scripture, but likewise by Miracle; for it is reported,
that the ground on which he fixed preaching,
mounted up to a hillock under his feet.

This Synod for supplication of the Pelasgen MS. of Mr.
Herode, was held about the year 722. For we R. Vaughan's
find in some Britthic Records, that St. Dau-
Densw Archbishop of Carvacun, having attend-
led at the Synod, and received his Bishoprick to
St. David, he took himself that year (together
with most of the Clergy that had met on that
occasion) to a Monastery at Tywi Estell's, where
buildings free from the noife of the World, they fland,
mighty, with less interjection, devote the re-
mainder of their lives to the service of God.
Of this retirement of St. Dau-Densw and his
followers, mention is made also by an eminent
Poet of that age, in these words:

Amurata
Cymnwch thy
[also Cym-
swch]
Myrdlewen
Baxch, i.e.
Aenurin the
Swedick-King
of Birds.

At this Church of Llan Densw Britis, I ob-
serve'd an ancient Inscriptio on a Tomb-Stone,
which is doubtless remov'd from the place
where it was first laid, it being now fet above
the Chancel-door.
Upon a Review of this Monument, it appears that the vacant Spaces at the end of each line, are supplied, by adding to the first, ACER; to the second, REDAM; and to the third, DAVID.

There is also another old Inscription on a Stone erected by the Church-door, on the outside, which seems (as well as some others on Crodly) to consist wholly of Abbreviations. What it may import, I shall not pretend to explain; but shall add nevertheless a Copy of it, leaving the signature to the Reader's conjecture.

The Sexton of this place shew'd me a Rarity, by the name of Matken ye 9th bannag, or Matken ye 9th Dene; which he told me had been prevalent there ever since the time of St. David, adding the fabulous tradition of the Osea call'd Tiben bannag, which I shall not trouble the Reader with, as being no more to such as live in Wales, nor material information to others.

This Matken, however, seem'd to me a very remarkable Curiosity. For if it be not really (as the name implies) the interior horn of an OX, it very much resembles it; and yet it is so weighty that it seems absolutely petrified. It is full of large cells or holes; and the circumference of it at the root, is about seventeen inches.

Whist I was copying the Inscriptions above mentioned, a Country-man told me there was another at a house call'd Luanus ijov, in this parish, distant about a mile from the Church. Being come thither, I found there two Inscriptions, and was inform'd that several others had been discover'd by digging, but that the stones were applied to farm uses, and the Inscriptions not regarded.

The first I read Call Arvi Mauhur [or perhaps mentioned] Ennin Primus. From which name of Primus, I take the Church of Llan-Drew to have received the addition of Brec, being the Latin word Primus is commonly explained in Welsh by Priv; and so, Ferma, Proye, Tiensa Tego; Termius, Tenys, &c. Another Roman Epitaph, circumscribed with lines, in the same manner as this is, may be seen in the Letter C reversed (as in the first place of the, this Inscription) denotes frequently Caius, but LXIV., sometimes also Caius, as may be seen in the same

Author: \( \frac{\text{F. P. 772}}{\text{1.}} \)

\( \frac{\text{D SEMPRONIO, &c.}}{\text{This Note or Character [D] added to the first, fifth, sixth and last letters, is sometimes observ'd in other Roman Inscriptions. As for \( \frac{\text{R}}{\text{M}} \), the second letter of this Inscription, we have p. 755. frequent examples, on stones and coins, of that form of the letter A. In a Reminis, we find \( \frac{\text{P. 3.}}{\text{1}} \), this Inscription:}

\( \frac{\text{HERCVLI L ARTIVS, &c.}}{\text{which that learned Critick directs us to read Herculi Lartius; but seeing we find here also the name of Arrian, probably that correction was superfluous.}} \)

Besides Inscriptions of the Romans, they sometimes find here their Coins: and frequently dig up bricks and large trees torn newly wrought. The place where these Antiquities are found, is call'd Ko's Keffib, which signifies Cattle-Field, or to speak more distinctly, the Field of the Cattle; though at present there remains not above-ground the least sign of any building: nor have there been any (for what I could learn) within the memory of any person now living in the neighbourhood, or of their Fathers or Grandfathers. However, seeing it is thus call'd, and that it affords also such manifest tokens of its being once inhabited by the Romans, we have little reason to doubt, that they had a Fort or Garrison, if not a considerable Town, at this place. And that being granted, it will also appear highly probable, that what we now call Luanus, was the very same with that which Protemy places in the Country of the Dinates, by the name of

\( \frac{\text{Luanusines, or (as it is otherwise read) Lay-}}{\text{cution. If any shall urge, that to suppose, \( \frac{\text{See Brack-}}{\text{it only a Cattle, and not a City or Town of inhabitants, and}} \)

\( \frac{\text{Ctmriction.}}{\text{note, after.}} \)
not, is to grant it not to have been the old
Leon assassin; I infer, that perhaps we do but
commit a vulgar Error, when we take all the
Station in the Circus, and Burser of Por-
lons among considerable Towns or Cities; it be-
ing not improbable, that many of them were
only Forts or Castles with the addition of a few
Houses, as occasion required.
Thus far, and further, the river Tevi runs
southward, to Llany-Bells, a small Market-Town.
From whence emptying its course to the Sea,
it makes a broader channel, and falling over a
Deep precipitation, near Kil-Garan, makes
Salname-Loos which I have already mention'd.
For this river abounds with Salmon, and was
formerly the only river in Britain (as Giraldus
suppos'd) that bred Beavers. A Beaver is an
amphibious animal, having the front-foot like a
dog, but footed behind like a goat, of a dark
gray colour, with an oblong that cartilaginous
tail, which, in its running, makes use of to
move it, in which Giraldus makes several re-
marks upon the ability of this creature; but
at this time there are none of them found here.
However, though we may not rely on the accu-
siousness of Giraldus in many things he relates
for one who wrote in an age left cautious and
accurate, and when nothing pleased so much as
what was said to the admiration of the Reader. Yet,
in this case, the price of a Beaver's fur be-
ing mention'd in the Laws of Howell Tho, there
remains no reason to question its veracity. And
in the time there had been no such pressing that
there were formerly Beavers in this Kingdom,
there is no room to doubt it, in that there are two
or three Ponds or Lakes in Wales, well known
at this day, by the name of Lyon yr Aunnik, i.
Beaver-pool. The vulgar of our age, scarce
know what creature that Aunnik was; and
therefore some have been persuaded, that it was
a Chamet or Anapetris which hereafter haunt-
ted Lakes and Rivers. As for the name, I take
it for granted that it is derived from the
word Aunikos, which signifies a River, and sup-
pote it only an abbreviation of the word A
uniko, i.e. Aunikothis as Lluyng (a Fowl) sig-
nifies Sylviae, from Llywyr, Sylvia. And as
for the figurative, it is not to be controver-
sed; some old Poets do describing it, that they
crystallized men a Beaver.

Behind the Beaver, we have formerly had some
other Beastis in Wales, which have been long
since totally destroyed. As, filter, Wet; con-
cerning which we read in Monstrous-Bible; as
also in Dvestilfe and Ysotilfe. Secondly, Roe-
Bucks, called in Welsh Ysrestilfe; which have
given names to severall places; as Bera y Renvel, Phe-
mas yr Erch, Uniaa Earth &c. Thirdly, The
Wild-Beast, of which mention is made by Dr.
Paracelsus, at the end of his Dictionary. And last-
ly, I have offered some Arguments to prove
that Bees were herefore natives of this
Island, which may be seen in Mr. Ray's Spohi
Methodis Animadversionum Quadrupedarum:

Scarce two miles from Kil Gerain, is Cardi-
gan; called by the Britains Acor Trel, i.e. Tri-
unmarth, the chief Town of this County. It
was fortified by Gilbert, the son of Richard
Clare; but being afterwards treasurably for-
render'd, it was laid waste by Edwrt at Grifby.
First-Stephen, and the Governor Robert Fift-Stephen, whom
former called Stephanus, was taken prisoner; who
after he had remained a long time at the mercy
of the enm'd Welsh, was at length re-
cus'd; but compelled to resign into their hands
all his possessions in Wales. Whereupon, he
made a desert upon Ireland, and though with
a small army, yet very successfully; and was
the \nt of the Nomans, who by his valour made
way for the English Conquest of that King-
dom.

From the mouth of the Tevi, the shore,
retaining gradually, is washed by several rivulets.
Amongst them, that which Ptolemy calls Styn-
Stainius, or THE

Near the source of this river, there are Land-
mires, in several of which have been discovered
within the memory of man in this part of the
Country; but the most considerable that has
been found in our time (either here, or in
any other part of the Kingdom) is that of
Bulch yr Esther i, discovered Ann 1650, which
first yr was lately the possession of Sir Carbury Pryce of Earle
Ogroftion, Baronet; who dying without issue,
and the title being extinct, was succeeded in
this estate of Groffston, by Edward Pryce, son of
Thomas Pryce of Llan Yrêd, Esq. The Ore
here was so near the surface of the Earth, that
as I have been credibly inform'd) the mires
and clays did in some places but just cover it,
which seems to add credit to that place of
Pli-

At the mouth of the Tevi, is the most po-
pulous Town of the whole County, called After-
hush, which was also fortified with walls by
the above-mention'd Gilbert Clare, and de-
defended a long time by Walter Bev an English-
man, against the Welsh. Near this place, is
Llan-Rhuddaron; i.e. Great St. Peter's, of Llan-Bi-
which (as we read in his Life) was an Armorian, darn-Yvon;
and guard'd the Church here by feeding and fed it by
The whole memory of Church and
Hospital here was here confecrated; but the Bi-
ofprick (as Roger Howden writes) fell to
dc-
y some of the People that had most baneful-
ly faed them Pdfi. At the same place the
River Rhuthun also calls it fall into the Ocean, placidly,
having taken it's course from that very
high and steep Hill, (Pais amongst which is the
bound of the north part of the County, and
gives rise, besides this, to these two noble Ri-
vers we have already mention'd, Severn and Wife.
Near very far from Afterhush, the river Dyfr
the boundary between this County and Meria-
ynhshire, is also discharg'd into the Ocean.

There are likewise in this Country, several
such ancient Stone-Monuments as we have ob-
serv'd in the preceding Countries, whereof I
shall briefly mention such as I have been,
because they may differ in some respects from tho-
ese already described.

Llech yr Af, in the parish of Llan Gorffen, Llcht yr
is a vast rugged house of about eight or nine yards
high and five yards wide; in circumference, and at least half a yard thick.
It is placed inclining; the one side of it on
the ground, the other supported by a Pillar of
about three foot high. I have seen a Power
some monument like this, near Llân Eder in
Glamorganshire, call'd also by a name of the
same
CARDIGANSHIRE, being Kynvelyn and fin. 

Id fxm xeft, vaen ex. Kyv Sax geneiir the grave Mardhin-ffiire, or end and on long, about yards; Kiftieu Aft, and only by of fiance, lies now worfhipful long worftone, ftone worftone long, a rude ftone pitch'd in the ground; as alike a circular area of the fame kind of ftone, the diameter whereof is about four yards; but most of the fongs of this circle are now fallen: and, about five yards from it, there lies a ftone on the ground, and another beyond that, at the fame distance, which doubtlefs belong to it.

Meini Kyrinth. Meini Kyrwold (? or the amoretical Stone) near the fame place, born to be alto the remains of fome barbarous Monument. They are nineteen ftones lying on the ground confiderably, and are therefore called Meini Kyrwold by the vulgus, who cannot cally number them, of which two only seem to have been pitch'd on end.

Lhbb y Grenes * (a Monument well known also in this neighbourhood) forms much more worthy our obfervation; being an exceeding large ftone, placed on four other very large pillars or fupporters, about the height of five or fix feet. Besides which four, there are two others pitch'd on end under the top-fixy, but much lower, fo that they bear no part of the weight. There are also three ftones (two large ones, and behind thefe a little) lying on the ground at each end of this Monument; and at fame di- flance, another rude ftone, which has proba- bly fome reference to it. This Lhbb y Grenes ftands on a small bank or rufing, in a plain open field near the circular Monument called Rafibill ftone in Oxén- durance.

Har waen gweladg o f is a remarkable Pillar a bed feet high, three feet broad, and 70 six thick. It is erected on the top of a moun- tain, in the confines of the parifhes of Kilham and Llan y Kyrton, and is a prulent (for what end I never it was firft firup-) on the mere-fo!ne or boundary between this County and Cerr- Mawrffhire. Not far from it, is Man y preu- vet, which I have not seen, but suppoft into the name, to be a Monument of the fame kind that we call Kilftran; for Flem in this coun- try (in North-Wales pruuen) signifies a final monument.

Geinly Talie- fe.

Gwely Taliefin, in the parifh of Llaf-Phanteg general ym, by its name and the tradition of the inhabitants, ought to be the grave of the celebrated poet Taliefin ben boldr, who flourifh'd about the year 540. This grave of the bed (for that is the fignification of the word Gwely) is to be found near Kilftran; four foot in length, and three in breadth; compofed of four ftones, one at each end, and two ftone ftones; the height of which is about a foot above-ground. I take this, and all other's of this kind, to be old burial Monuments, and we are from believing that Taliefin was inter'd here.

But to proceed from these barbarous Monu- ments (which I take to be no more rude than chaps of our neighbour nations, before they were conquer'd by the Romans) to something that was later and more elizized; I ftill have add an Infcription, which I lately copied from a large rude ftone in Pedway Parth, not far from the Church. It read not long fince (as I was informed) in a small heap of ftones, chiefe by the place where it lay fix on the ground. The ftone is as hard as marble, and the letters large and very fair, and deeper ftrong'd than ordinary; but what they figure, I fear myfelf to be left to the Reader's conjecture.

I must confefs, at firft, I thought I might venture to read it, Our Balbrin jout Ordovs; and to interpret it, The heart of Valentine's of North-Wales in hope, supposing that such a fentence might have been fhewn there in brackets.

But in fome Infcriptions we often find the letter R used for V. as Balbrin for Valesus, Boffus for Phojs, Militatns for Abaeltus, &c. and the word Ordus I thought not very remote from Ordovs. But I am not cerneled with this notion of it. For if myfelf, much fels do I expeft that others should acquiefce in it.

CORBAL-EN-iaceit ORDOVS

In this fame Parifh of Pedway, was found one year hence, a Britifh gold coin, weighing (I fuppofe) above a Guinea; and belonging to John William, Esquire, of Aber Nant ymadan, who was pleas'd to fend me the figure of it, that is now inferted amongst fome other Antiquities at the end of this Counties of Wales.

From this, and many others that are found in several places of this Kingdom, it mani- fect the Britifh had gold and silver coins of their own, before the Roman Conqueft; unless fuch as remote by the contrary, can it appear that their coins were brought in by the Phuriitans, or fome other trading Nation, which I think no man has yet attempted. For being fuch of thefe Coins as want Infcriptions, are always a little hollow on the one fide, and have alfo imprifions or breaches (if I may to call them) different from fuch of Roman and all other Coins; it is very plain, that the art of coin'ing them was not learnt by the Romans; for if we, we had not met with unleif- tellable Characters on them, but Roman let- ters, fuch as, by fome coins of (?) Caffuuliam nui. Ret. Car; and Conelius, we find they made use of after widhines, and their Conqueft.

The Normans had fcarce settled their con-Lords of Ca'refi in Britain, when they affiail'd this Coft again, with a Navy, and therewith good forces. For in the time of William Rufus, they got the fuc- ceeds, by degrees, out of the Weflheren's hand; but granted the greateft part of it to Kadvyg at Bladno, a Britfis, used for Wales of great intereft throughout all Wales, and at the fame time much in favour with the Eng- liffh. But his fon Gwen, proving a rich youth,
youth, and a hater of Peace, and annoying the English, and the Flemings who had lately settled there, with continual excursions; the unhappy father was deprived of his inheritance, and forced to suffer for the offences of his son, who was also himself constrained to leave his native Country, and to fly into Ireland. King Henry the first granted this County of Cardigan to Gilbert Clare, who planted Garrisons in it, and fortified several Castles. But Kadwgan, with his son Owen, being afterwards received into favour by the English, had all his Lands restored to him. Nevertheless, this Owen returning again to his old ways, and raising new Troubles, was slain by Gerald of Pembroke, whose wife Noffs he had ravished. His father being carried prisoner into England, expected for a long time a better change of Fortune; and being at last in his old age restored to his own, was unexpectedly and on a sudden stab'd by his nephew Madok. After that, Roger de Clare received Cardiganshire, by the munificence of King Henry the second; but Richard Earl of Clare (his son, if I mistake not) being slain in his journey hither by hand (Rhys, Prince of South-Wales, after he had with his victorious Army made a great slaughter of the English, reduced it at last under his subjection. However, it fell afterwards by degrees, without any blood-stain, into the hands of the English. (Thomas Brudenel, Baron Brudenel of Stoughton,Earl of Carnarvon, was created Earl of Cardigan by King Charles the second, April 20. 1661, upon whose death Robert his son succeeded in his estate and titles; which Robert hath been also succeeded by George his Grandson, the present Earl; Francis Lord Brudenel his son, dying in the lifetime of his Father.)
A New and Correct Map of North Wales
Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
...much esteem'd, as well for the shape and
4 Meadow fortfulmgs, as the incomparable fortfulness, which nas-
lish miglsm-here had given them.

At the utmost limit of this County, well-
ward, where it ends in a Cone or sharp point,
lies Machynlleth; the Miglsm perhaps of the
tribe east-side of the great ditch next the river

...many years, adds this further account: The
main Fort which was on the highest part of
the hill was built quadrangularly, and encom-
pass'd with a strong wall and a broad ditch,
of an oval form; excepting that towards the
valley it was extended in a direct line. On

ORDVICES

Hence Counties of the Silures and Dumnoniun which we have left for our safety, were in after-times, when Wales came to be divided into three Principalities, called by the Nation Deheubarth (or the Right-hand part), and in English, so we have already termed, South-Wales. The other two Principalities (which they call Gwynedd and Powys, and we, North-Wales, and Powisland) were inhabited by the Ordovices, called also Ordouces and Ordoucian, and in some Authors (though erroniously) Ordoucius. A courteous and patient Nation they were, as being inhabitants of a mountainous country, and receiving vigil from their native fear; and who continued, the length of any century, unconquered either by Romans or English. For they were not subdued by the Romans, till the time of the Emperor Domitian, when Julius Agrippa reduced them into the whole Nation: nor were they subdued by the English, before the reign of Edward the first. For a long time they enjoyed their liberty, confiding as well in their own strength and courage, as in the roughness and difficult situation of their country, which seems to be laid out by nature, for Ambuscades, and the prolonging of war.

To determine the limits of the Ordovics, is an hard task; but to give a true reason of the name, seems very difficult. However, I have entertain'd a conjecture, that, seeing they are feated in the two rivers of Devi, which springing out for allies, take their name different ways, and that O ORDERVICES. Read in the British language, fixtures, Upon the rivers of Devi; they have been always called Ordevices, or Ordivis. So the Arvernians record their name from their situation on the river Garumna; the Armorici from inhabiting a mountainous country; and the Horcules from their bordering on the river Esk.

Nor is the name of the Ordovices entirely extinct in this country, but that there remain some fine fragments of it. For a considerable part of it, which lies on the Sea, is at this day call'd by the inhabitants Ar-didow; out of which the Romans, by a luster pronunciation, may seem to have call'd their Ordovices and Ordoucian. But now this whole tract (excepting only Oswestry) is call'd in Latin Gwynedd, and Venedocia, and in British Gwynedd, from the Victor in Armenia, as some suppose, who (as Caesar writes) was said to fail after into Britain. And if it were allowable to change our letters, I might suppose that this name was not unknown to the Greeks and to Paulaniers, who in his Arcadia informs us, that Antoninus Plutarch has sufficiently call'd our Brigantia, for making known into Cornwall, a Britannia, and which Plutarch had sufficiently call'd our Brigantia, for making known into Cornwall, and which name comes in near Guinea. For it is known, and this Guinea (so Gwynedd) borders so much on the country of the Brigantia, that unless Paulaniers mean this country, some Oracle must find us for us what country be meant. In the Ordovices belonging to the Counties which are now call'd in England by new names, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

MONTGOMERYSHEIRE

Montgomeryshire, call'd in Britifh Sir Dev ValeIPA, from its chief town, it is bounded on the north with Denbighshire, and on

† Membrock flanfums, it, on the incomparable mountains, which

Machlyn.

† Machynlleth, the Maghosa perhaps of the Romans, where, in the time of Honorius the Emperor, the Prefect of the Solician lay in garrison under the Deus Britannicus, in order to keep in subjection the inhabitants of that mountainous tract. And at two miles distance, near Powis, in the County of Montgomery, we find a place call'd Kwen-Carn, or the head of a city, * a Dorfum where they sometimes digg-up Roman Coins, which

† F Dyfi,
Dyes, the foundations of many houses have been discovered; and on a lower Mount, there stood a small Fort, which may be supposed to have been built of bricks, for they find here, and perhaps under them, the marks of their walls were built of a rough hard stone, which must have been carried thither by water, there being none such nearer than Telydgy, which is distant from this place about seven miles. From the Fort to the water-side, is a broad way of pitch'd pebbles and other stones, continued in a first line through meadows and marshy grounds, which may be about two hundred yards in length, and ten or twelve in breadth. It is very evident, that this Fort was destined before the building of the Church of Penlleth, for that we find in the walls of that Church, several bricks mix'd with the stones, which were doubtless brought thither from this place. Roman Coins have been found here, in those before-mentioned, particularly some silver pieces of Augustus and Tiberius; and near the main Fort, in a field call'd Kêr Llwyg Nonath (i.e. the Court of Pallas-green) a small gold chain was found, about four inches long; and at another time a Saphire-stone neatly cut. Some other things of less note have been discovered in the same place: as, a very large brass Coin, and a large ring-seat at Kingston, near St Towan; several pieces of lead; and very odd Glades of a round form like hoops, which were of various sizes, some about twenty miles in circumference, others much less. These hoop-plates were curiously lided, of divers colours; some of which was broken, it was observ'd, that that variety of colours proceeded from Sands or Powders of the same colours, included in several Cells within the glass.

Five miles hence, that mountain of J Pindus, which I mention'd, rises to a great height, and on that side where it is the bound of this County, it sends out the river Sulchina, call'd by the Britains Harrow, and in English, Severn; which, next to Thames, is the most noble river in Britain. Whence it had that name, I could never learn; for, that a Virgin call'd Sulchina was drownd in it, forms only a Fable of Tiffey's invention; on whose authority also a late Poet built these verses:

in fumum precipitavit Atren, Nomen Atren fluvius de virgine, unnam ei dicunt Nomen correps, extituat Sabrina datum.

Headsong was Atren thrown into the
And hence the river took the Virgin's name,
Corrupted thence at last Sabrina came.

This river has so many windings near its Fountain-head, that it often seems to return; but proceeds nevertheless, or rather wanders slowly, through this County, Strupferra, Wroef-berfira, and Laffly Ghostonbi; and having, throughout its course, very muchervals of the soil, it at last discharged calmly into the Severn-Sea. In this County, Severn, being shaded with woods, takes its course northward by Llan Idliu, and Telydgy, or Neua town, and Karr But which is reported to be both ancient, and to enjoy ancient privileges. That it was a town of considerable note, may be concluded from the direct shores, and the laws about it. I cannot learn, that any Roman coins have been discovered at this place; however, that it was of Roman foundation is very probable, for that there has an ability (OX flashes not being stones for building) several bricks dug up there, of that kind which are here frequently met with, and were as possibly by the Romans. It has had a Camp, and at least one Church, and is said to have been hallowed the seat of the Lords of Arugifi; but how far this town extended, or preserved altogether uncertain. It had a church about it at three several places, viz., First, on the north-side, on a mountain call'd Gama-ydydd; secondly, southward, near a place call'd Rhaa divided, in the parish of Llan Dinasau, where besides encampments, there is a very large Mount or Burrow. And thirdly, at a place call'd Kew Kawdsh, about a quarter of a mile on the west-side of the town. Moreover, about half a mile southward from this Kew Kawdsh, on the top of a hill above Llan Dinasau Church, there is a remarkable entrenchment call'd y Calu Fidhen, which name may signify either the Forces City, or the Forces Fortification, but is here doubtless put for the latter.

Not far from the bank, on the eflfide, the Severn leaves Montgomery, the chief town of the Montgomery, County, situated on a rising rock, and having a very fair and pleasant situation. It was in the reign of King William the first; whence the Britains call it T'Y Falshkin, i.e. Baldwin's T'Y Falshkin; but the English, Montgomery, from Regnum de Montgemy, Earl of Shrewsbury, whose inheritance it was, and who built the Castle, as we read in Dimodley-book; through this, no doubt, fabulously tells us, that it was call'd Montgemy (from its situation) by King Henry the third, after he had rebuilt it; for the Welsh, aburting the Garrison to the Ward, had demolish'd it in the year 1959, after which it lay a long time neglected. However, certain it is, that King Henry the third granted by Charter anno 1191, that the Borough of Montgomery should have the privileges of a free Borough, and carry on long in the same.

Near this town, Coedhendhill rises to a fine Cornhill, admirable height; on the top of which are placed certain stones, in form of a crown, Commonly (whose fome is the same) in memory perpetual Magic- spells of a victory. But that these stones are no other than four such rude heaps as are commonly known on the Mountains of Wales, by the name of Carnmor and Carnmor, of which the Reader may find some general account in Radnorshire. And to me it seems very probable (seeing these stones can in no respect be comptend to a Crown) that the name of Coedhendhill is derived from the word Carn (the singular of Carnmor) with the addition of the English termination don, signifying Mountain or Hill, as in Saracen, Hinneydon, &c. which conjecture is much confirmed, when we consider, that there are many hills in Wales denominated from such heaps of stones, as Carn Llewch in Coningsbyndills, Carnmor Dinhvall, Kawdsh Bigan, and Carnmor Trydela in Cernarvonshire, with many more in other Counties.

A little lower, the river Severn runs by Tre-Welsh Pool; but, i.e. the town by the Lake (where the English call it Welsh Pool, &c.) which Etymology is Etymology agrees inEssence, as it agrees in the word place: otherwise, I should suspect, that the word Traidun might be the name of a place near this pool, before the town was built, and that the town afterwards was built there. For in some parts of Wales, it is a common appellation, for such flat places on the Roads (or
or elsewhere.) As Travellers may be apt to link into, as I have observe'd particularly in the Mountains of Glamorganshire. And that a great deal of the ground near this place is such, is evident from the fact, that for the Etymology of the appellative Tredwal, I suppose it only an abbreviation of Tredwylia, i.e. a Quagmire. Near Tredwal, on the south-side, is a college, called from the red dish floors of which it is built, Roffeth Koh, where, within the same walls, are two Colleges; one belonging to the Lord of Powis, the other to Bessum Dudley, Kaghynwy ap Bledyn, that renowned British menion'd in the last County, who, whilist he was intent on the building of this College, was slain by his nephew Madoc, as we find in the Advertisment of Kradol of Llun Garwaw. Opposite to this, on the other side the river, lies Brangwun, a place noted for the Duet of Whiting there; whereas, as Marwaw tells us, they were driven by Adrianus Duke of Morva, in the year 894. The River Severn, having left those places, winds its course towards the sea; and that, in as great success, to farther age constant even the skeletons and ruins of Cities. However, if we may conjecture from its situation (being those) Towns which Autumn places on each side, are well known; viz. on this side Borrow, called now Riverwye, by the river Dug, and on the other Rhunavon, now Roune Coll, for he places it twelve English miles from this, and twenty from the other, the lines of Patination, if we may so term them, or rather of Diffrance, cross each other between Mathrawan and Llun Fifin; which are three miles abonder, and in a manner demonstrate to us the situation of our Mediolanum. For this method of finding out a third from two known places, cannot deceive us, when there are neither Mountains intercept'd, nor the turnings of roads discern'd. This Mathrawan lies five miles to the west of Severn; and (which in some degree affects the Antiquity and circumstance of the name) it was once the Royal Seat of the Prince of Powis; and it is also noted in Authors, who tell us, that after the Princes kit it, Robert Pype was an Englishman built a College there. But Llun Fifin (i.e. the Church of Fifin) a small market-town, though in respect of distance it be a little farther; yet it is an antiquity of name, much nearer Mediolanum. For the word Fifin is, by an Idiom of the Brithish, only a variation of Fifin; as Kurw Fifin, from Kurw and Fifin, and Arw in Arw (and) (and, as is most likely) we have the same variance in Medini, in Italy, or Le Methin in Xanegine, or Methin in the Low-Countries; all which (as is generally allow'd) were formerly known by the name of Mediolanum. But whether of these conjectures comes nearer the truth, let the Reader determine; for my own part, I do no more than say, that of the Roman, as to Llun Fifin, there is this objection against it, that we do not find it was customary among the Brithish, to prefix the word Llun (i.e. Church) to the name of a Village; but if any word was prefix'd, it was generally Kurw (i.e. a Fort or Place) as Kurw Lenin, Kurw Wpei, Kurw Virdian, &c. And this! we should allow the invalidity of this objection, and suppose the word Llun might be introduced in latter times; yet considering that a learned and inquisitive Gentleman of this Town (Who will amongst his other studies, has always had a particular regard to the Antiquities of his Country) has not in the the (prize of forty years nor with any Coins here, or tokens of a place inhabited by the Romans; nor yet discover'd the least light that this Town was a city of any considerable note: I think we cannot with safety (surely on account of its name, and vicinity to the situation regard'd) conclude it the old Mediolanum. Therefore it seems convenient to have recouri to the situation shall'd this City by Dr. Pead; who, in his learned Annotations on Giraldus's Literary, affures us, it was not only the capital of some Antiquaries, that the ancient Mediolanum was seated where the village of Merrid stands at present; but also that the same village and place being afforded in his time several such remarkable Monuments, as made it evident, that there had been formerly a considerable town at that place. Also, this Mediolan is found to be a mile below Mathrawan, on the north-side of the river Myrwy; three miles southward of Llun Fifun. At present, there remains only a village, and a small valley; but several years living have been here the ruins of two other Churches. I am informed, that from a place on the coast near the place call'd Erw'r Porth, i.e. the Garden, which is supposed to have taken its name from one of the Gates of the old City; and, that in the grounds adjoining to this village, Caufays, Foundations of Buildings, Floors and Harths are often discover'd by Labourers; but whether any such Monuments, as we may faintly conclude to be Roman (as Coins, Urns, Inscriptions, &c) are found at this place, I must leave to further enquiry. Meridi (as Bishop Utter supposed) is call'd by Neumann Cap Magus, and in other copies Cap Magus, but what the word Medoi or Medo, or yet Mei- or Meliod or Mediolanum, might signify, is hardly intelligible to present; unless the name be taken from an Heraus, in regard they have a tradition at that place, that a Religious Hermite call'd Rhay (corruptly, as some suppose, for Cyril) liv'd there; and the word Mediolan was the same, according to old orthography, with Mei- or Mediowb, i.e. a hermitage; from Mei- or Medio, a hermit, and an habitation. This confirms this, is, that at Llun Lliwe in Denbighshire, there is another Mediol, with the very same tradition, and both Churches bear the name of the same Founder, namely, Tegis, the son of Brynwal Dicabeg, Prince of Powys, about the year 690.

MONTGOMERTYSHIRE.
Plain between two rivers; and a honored Italian has from thence deriv'd the name of his town. Abdalorion, for that it is feared more not there. which being a correct form are called the Aeolus or Start River. (Mathewson before-mentioned, as herebefore the rest of the Princes of Powys, flows at present form a part of the Canadian of ancient fable. There being only a small farm-house where the Castle stood. Rhos Fathan is a market-town of considerable note, first incorporated by Liceterae, ap Gruffyd Lord of Merioneth and Montgomery, in the time of Edward the second. It is governed by two Bailiffs, chosen annually, who besides other Privileges granted to the town by King Charles the second (bearing date March 1st, Anno Reg. 26.), were made Judges of the Peace within the Corporation during the time of their being Bailiffs.  

This County had dignify'd no Earl with its name and titles till very lately Anno 1605, King James (the 1st) created at Greenside, Philip Herbert, a younger son of Henry Earl of Pembroke by Mary Sydney, at one and the same time Baron Herbert of Somerton and Earl of Montgomery, as a particular mark of his favour, and for the great hopes he had conceived of his various qualifications. (Which Philip being also Earl of Pembroke by the death of his brother without issue, the same persons or near issues have enjoyed both the titles of Pembroke and Montgomery.)  

The Princes of Powys, descended from the third son of Roderic the Great, pedigree this portrait of the family that (as Giraldus observes) is it the roughest and most unsettled County of all Wales. For the hills are extraordinary high, and yet very narrow, and terminating in steep peaks; nor are they over-frased, but thinly and gentle, that the shepherds frequently leave them: But yet, even in a time of weather and appetite a meeting, could scarce come together from morning till night.  

It is (as he observes) generally confided, the most monstrous of the hills of Wales: that is to say, though its mountains are not the highest of Snowdon in Caernarvonshire exceeding them in height, and being at least equal to them in rocky precincts. But whereas Giraldus calls it the roughest and most unsettled Country in all Wales; it may be answer'd (if that be worth notice) that for the playing prefect of a Country, there is hardly any standard; most men taking their measures herein, either from the place of their nativity and education, or from the profit which they suppose a Country may yield. But if (as some hold) variety of objects make a Country appear delightful, this may consist with most; as affording (besides a sea-prospect) not only exceeding high mountains, and inaccessible rocks; with an innumerable number of rivers, streams, and lakes; but also variety of lower hills, woods, and plains, and some fruitful valleys. Their highest mountains are Rheidol, Aren Vard, Aren Beulba, Aranwy, Moel wyn, Maen, &c. These contain innumerable herds of cattle, horses, and geese; and are (in regard they are (frequently fed with clouds and rains, and harbours clouds and rain) considerably more fearful, tho' the grass be coarse, than the hills and ridges of lower countries. Rheidol is probably one of the highest mountains in Britain; and (which is one certain argument of its height) it affords some variety of Alpine plants; but for mountains so high, so steep, and so northerly, the weather is so near, that men may converse from them, and yet scarce be able to meet in a whole day; for there are some such hills in nature; and certain of them are not any in Wales, but that men conversing from their tops, may meet in half an hour.
Innumerable flocks of Sheep [(as hath been else-where said)] do graze on the Argyll Mountains; nor are they in any danger of Want, which is thought to have been destroy'd throughout England, when King Edgar imposed a yearly tribute of One Dollar Prince per head, of these Countries. For (as we find in William of Malmesbury) 'When he had performed this for three years, he divided the fourth, after the same manner; and he judged that he could not find one more.' However, that there remained some after, is manifest from unquestionable Records. The Inhabitants, who apply themselves wholly to the breeding of Cattle, and who feed on Millets, &c. (notwithstanding Simbo formerly divided our Britains into ignorant of the art of making Chlofes,) were scarce inferior to any People of Britain, in figure, clear complexion, complaisance, and proportion; but for an ill character, among their neighbours, for Incommodity and Banquets. I had but few Towns. On the east, where [as in 5] we see rum, [as in 6] a place well known, in British histories, as the inheritance of William, otherwise called Wilfrat Mowdbwy, a younger son of Gruffyd ap Gravusus, Lord of Powys, and by his son's daughter it descended to Ieify Burch, and again by daughters of that house, to the honourable families of Neupert, Lewburn, Llengo, and Mathus. Since 7 the river Ares runs more weathervi, lies Dilgillen, a small Market-town, so called from the valley in which it is nested, for rather, from its situation in a woody vale; the town Dil being much the fame with the English Dale, so common in the North of England. * For reply see note 8. 6 &c. He and in Scotland; and * Kello (in the southern district Kello) signifies exactly a wood where much bandage grows, and being sometimes used for any other wood, though at present there are not so many woods about this town, as were formerly. What Antiquity this place is of, or whether of any note in the time of the Romans, is uncertain; however, some of their coins have been of late years dug-up near a well called Fyston Pool, within a bow-shot of the town; two whereof were sent me by the reverend Revisor of the Place; which are far sliver pieces of Trujan and Hadrian; &c. * Mr. May. Jones.

1. IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR. P. COS. V. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC.

Trophæum de Dacia.

2. IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. P.M. TR. P. COS. III. 

Marc Gradivus cum laude & spolia.

Claude by the EJt in the small Country of Argyll, stands on a steep rock the Caille of Arlab (called hereafter Kant Kollum,) which as the Inhabitants report, was built by Edward the first, and took it's name from the situation of the Kent in the time of Nero, tells us, she were a large golden Torques, &c. (in the old lingo,) that her garme was won of divers whors, &c. If it be objected, that though she wore such an ornament, yet it might be in use among the Britains only since the Roman Conquests; it may be answered, that this seems not to have been the term of the Author, but that he thus describes her for the frangency of her habit; adding, that her yellow hair hung Inf. and reached down to her hips, &c. A farther confirmation, that

Incredible, what great difficulties he and his soldiers struggled with in this troublesome journey; when in some places whilst they mount the mountains, they were forced to creep and draw their horses, in a manner to tumble down; when that way any, was called by the neighbours at this day, Lit Harket.

Harket's. This Helbrt (for that is the right name, &c.) and the denomination is probably from a rich, was once called Tor Bommus, and afterwards Mr. Kelso receiv'd the name of Kaer Kelvin from Kello-Vaughn's Ms. Ms ap Togun, who liv'd there in the time of Prince Amundsen, about the year 877, and was Lord of Argyll and Kelven, and some part of Llanf; which countries are yet, for the most part, poof'd by his poejury. His Arms were, Sable, a chevron argent, between three flower-de-luces. Notwithstanding Helbrt might receive this name of Kaer Kelvin from Kelvyn's ap Togun, yet it seems probable that this place, or some other near it, was call'd Kaer since his time. For I am assured, that in the memory of some persons yet living, several Roman Cohors have been found hereabouts; and that the Britains professed the word Kat to most places fortified by the Romans, is well known to all Antiquaries. In the year 1697, an ancient golden Torques Torque, or was dug-up in a Garden somewhat near this Chain, Caille of Helbrt. It is a wretched bar of gold (or rather perhaps three or four rods jointly twisted) about four foot long; but being naturally only one way, in form of a hat-band; looking at both ends exactly (that I may describe it intelligibly, though in vulgar terms) like a pit of pot-hooks; but these hooks are not twisted as the rut of the rod, nor are their ends sharp, but plain, and as it were cut even. It is of a round form, about an inch in circumference, and weighs seven ounces, and is all over to plain, that it needs no farther description. It seems very probable, that Roman Authors always intended an ornament of this kind, by the word Torques, meaning it is derived from Torques; and not a chain (composed of links or annulets) as our Grammarians commonly interpret it, and as Escurius Scolarum supposes, who in his learned and curious dissection de Torques, tells us, that the Torques were marvelous, and made of rings, the Circles fixed and round; and the Mollin, a little broader, &c. Moreover, the British word Torque, which is doublet of the form origin as well as signification with the Latin Torques; is never used for a chain, but generally for a wreath, and sometimes, though in a less strict sense, for any collar, or large ring, with a piece of string called Knawus, which agrees also with the Latin. Whether the Torques here described was British or Roman, forms a question not easily decided; seeing we find, that anciently most Nations that we have any knowledge of, used this kind of ornament. And particularly, that the Britains had golden Torques, we have the authority of Dio Cassius, who in the Hist. of the Britains in the time of Nero, tells us, she were a large golden Torques (or the author, Greek lingo,) that her garme was won of divers whors, &c., If it be objected, that though she wore such an ornament, yet it might be in use among the Britains only since the Roman Conquests; it may be answered, that this seems not to have been the term of the Author, but that he thus describes her for the frangency of her habit; adding, that her yellow hair hung Inf. and reached down to her hips, &c. A farther confirmation, that

Wales in
England the

3. 1. Emperor

Togus, Ar-

Giffis, Germa-

cus, Danis,

Pomfii multo,

Trienius

potentis,

Confuli guin-

nus, Fortis An-

trica: Donatus

populique Ro-

manis spes

Princis.
The Britains used golden Torques, i.e., that they were to common among their neighbours; and (probably their proximately) the Gauls.

For Livy tells us, that Publius Cornelius, when he triumph'd over the Britons, produced, among other spoils, a thousand four hundred and seventy golden Torques. And Brutus,

a commander amongst the Gauls, who is presumed to have been a Briton, wore such an ornament; as we find in Propertius: (a)

If any shall urge farther (notwithstanding this authority of Dio Cassius, which we must think insufficient) that seeing there is no British name for this Ornament (the common word Torques, being derived from the Latin Torqua), it follows, that the Britains knew no such thing, I answer (though we need not much insist on that objection) that to me it seems very sufficient, the word was Celtick before it was Roman. For though I acknowledge it derived from Torques, yet we have also the verb Turco in the same sense; and seeing both the British words Torqueo and Tesco are in all appearance derived from the common word Torque, i.e. to turn, and also that Grammarians know not well whence to derive Torques; I know not, but we may find the origin of it in the British Torqu. Not ought any one to think it absurd, that I thus endeavour to derive Latin words from the Welsh; seeing there are hundreds of words in that Language, that agree in sound and signification with the Latin, which yet could not be borrowed from the Romans, for that the Britons retained the same, which must have been a Colony of the Britains, long before the Roman Conquest; and also that the Welsh or Briton is one dialect of the old Celtick: whence, as the best Criticks allow, the Roman Tongue borrowed several words; and I therefore, by the help of the Irish, which was never altered by a Roman Conquest, it might be traced much farther. For instance, we must acknowledge their British words, The, Anglo, Briton, etc., to have one common origin with those of the same signification in the Latin, Terra, Art, Mars, Amus, Lauis; but seeing the Irish also have them, it is evident that they were not left here by the Romans; and I think it no absurdity to suppose them used in their Hands before Rome was built.

But that we may not dignify too far from our subject, it is manifest from what we have already said, that golden Torques were much used by the Gauls; and I think it not questionable, but that they were in use also amongst the Britains; before the Roman Conquest; but whether this was now spoken of, were Roman or British, remains still uncertain. To which I can only say, that it seems much more probable to have been British. For whereas it is evident from the example of Boudicca, Bismarcks, the Champion that fought with T. Manlius Torquatus, etc., that the great Cornemass, amongst the Gauls and Britains wore them: I do not know that it appears at all that the Roman Officers did so: and whereas that be made out, I think we may fairly pronounce it British; for no other Roman, but a Soldier, could lose it here. As for those honorary rewards to Soldiers of merit, we need not ground them to have been Roman, but rather Spoils taken from the barbarous Nations which they conquered. The use of this Ornament seems to have been retained by the Britains long after the Roman and Saxon Conquests: for we find, that within these few Centuries, a Lord of Lidd in Durhamshire, was called Thomas de Torkhoy, i.e. Thomas Torque, or Torques sufficient: and it is at this day a common saying in several parts of Wales, when any one tells his adversary, he'll drive hard, rather than yield to him; om a squire driv a sires; i.e. I'll piece the torques with you.

This we which have here described, seems by the length of it to have been for use as well as ornament, which perhaps was to hold a Quiver; for that they were applied to that use, seems very plain from Virgins description of the Excercises of the Trojan Youth:

And Doryma, bina fontes praefos hapiolis fora; Pars laterc hominum placeras; et pulchro

Flaves obtorti per collum circulas auris.

Each broadeningistro a Cornel Spear: Some at their backs their gilded Quivers bore; Their Wreaths of burnish'd gold hung down before.

But I fear I have dwelt too long on this one subject, and shall therefore only add (for the satisfaction of such as may err upon this relation) that this valuable Monument of British Nobility and Antiquity is now repainted in the hands of Sir Roger Muffles of Molynt, Baron.

We must not here forget to transcribe to Propertius some account of that prodigious fire or kindled exhibition which annoyed this neighbourhood some years since. There is already a short relation of it, published in the Philological Transactions, in a Letter from my Lord, mention'd above; but the piece contains no Friend; but those pieces contain'd or preserved to be ancient.

Sir,

This Letter contains an answer to your Queries arising from the Length; for I am ready to set

fact upon giving you the best account I can, of a most disastrous and prodigious accident at Harlech in this County; the beginning of these Symptoms, is of the most unconsumable force of flames and fire, and two Barns, whereof one was full of Corn, the other of Hay. Call it unconsumable, because it is evident they were not burnt by common fire, but by a kindled exhibition which was often seen to come from the Sun. Of the duration whereof I cannot at present give you any certain account, but any degree of fire

lifted at least a fortnight or three weeks; and about the Country as well by piercing their Grafts, as by burning the Hay, for the space of a mile or thereabouts. Such an horror from the fire, say it was a blue white flames, easily extinguisht, and that it did not only burn the barns to any of the men who interpreted their embers to give the Hay, but they mistook'd (per

haps in difference from common fire) not only they to its right, but sometimes into it. All the damage that was found, hop'd happily sufficiently in the night. I have cause to be grateful to the Sun in this fire, that I have corded certain information of it, and know nothing to add, but that there are three forlorn Tenants in the same

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MEIRIONYDDSHIRE.

Thus far, Mr. Jones's account of this surprising apparition of Meteor, for which time I received information from him and others, that it continued several months longer. It did no great damage by confounding the Hay and Corn, besides those of some particular persons; but the Grass, or Air, or both, were so infatuated with it, that there was all the while a general mortality of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Goats, &c. For a long time they could not trace this fire any further than from the adjoining Sea-shores: but afterwards those who watched it (as it sometimes did continually) discovered that it crafted a part of the Sea, from a place called Morusleton in Caernarvonshire, distant from Harlech about eight or nine miles, which is describ'd to be a bay both handy and muddy. That winter, it appeared much more frequently than in the following summer: for whereas they saw it then almost every night, it was not so; they saw it above once or two nights in a week; and that (which it true, is very observable) about the same distance of time, happening generally on Monday or Sunday nights: but afterwards it was seen much oftener. They add, that it was seen on hilly as well as calm nights, and all weathers alike; but that as the foundation of Horns, the discharging of Guns, &c. did repel or extinguish it; by which means it was suppos'd, they fed forward Rocks of Hay and Corn; for it scarce for'd any thing else.

This Phænomenon, I presume, is wholly new and unheard of; no Historian or Philosopher describing any such Meteor; for we never read that any of those fiery Exhalations distin- guish'd by the several names of Huns, Drama lambum, Xalamae, &c. have had such effects, as those possessed the Air or Grass, so as to render it infectious and mortal to all sorts of Cattle. Moreover, we have no examples of any fires of this kind, that were of such considera.-tion as to kindle Hay and Corn, to consume Bums and Houses, &c. Nor are there any de- ferts to move to regularity as this, which seems to be on'to proceed constantly to and from the same places for the space of at least eight months. Wherefore feeling the effects are extraordinary, they who would account for it, must search out some cause no left extraordinary. But in regard that such may not be done (if at all) without making observations for some time upon the place, we must content our selves with a bare relation of the matter of fact, I must confess, that upon the first hearing of this extraordinary phenomenon all sorts of Cattle, I suspected that those Loculi that arriv'd in this Country about two months before, might occasion it, by an infla- nation of the Air; proceeding partly from the corruption of those that landed, and did not long survive in this cold Country; and partly of a far greater number which I suppos'd were driven there by contrary winds, and lay upon the Coast, and then call'd from the English Coast. But in the month of August, their number was greatly increased, and then Gravins were the first to take notice of them. It is probable that these Loculi, from which the extraordinary appearances proceeded, were the same that occurred in Wales, Caernarvonshire, and Llandaff, and elsewhere, at that time. But whether such a miraculous and Orbi Fel- pour, meeting with a victorious exhalation, in a manner, should not give occasion to all sorts of creatures, either to bewitch them, or to cause them to die in the same manner. For, it is not possible that all the inhabitants of the country should suffer from the same cause; nor is it possible that all the inhabitants should be sensible of it. But whether such a miraculous and Orbi Fel- pour, meeting with a victorious exhalation, in a manner, should not give occasion to all sorts of creatures, either to bewitch them, or to cause them to die in the same manner. For, it is not possible that all the inhabitants of the country should suffer from the same cause; nor is it possible that all the inhabitants should be sensible of it. 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be about two yards long; and to be dis-
figured with four Pillars, one at each cor-
er of a square, which is somewhat of a
nine inches broad. The tradition is, that
there are Antient Monuments of some periods
note there, in a battle fought between the
men of Dyfn Arthobrig, and some of Denbigh-
shire. That they are indeed the Graves of
men slain in battle, forsook questionableness
but, when, or by what persons, &c. is wholly
uncertain. One of the next neighbours informs
me, that he saw, amongst other stones brought
to hence to mend the walls of Ffihau Church-
yard, one with an Inscription, but at present
there remains no account of it. By the de-
scription he gives of it, I suppose it Roman.
For he says it was a polished stone, about
two feet long, half a yard broad, and three or
four inches thick; whereas all the latter inscriptions
that I have seen in Wales, are on large Pillars,
which are generally rude and unpolishd. I am
told there are also a considerable number of
Graves near this Caesy, on the Demains of
Rheg gcb, in the parish of Tranfegabo: and in
the year 1687. I copied this Inscription from
a large call'd Ride Passion, or Portus of Grevs, near
Llih Audra in the same Parish.

FORIVS
HIC IN TVMVLIO JACIT
HOMO ---RIANVS FVIT

I found, afterwards, it was generally under-

flood, as if this had been the Grave of one of
the fifth Christians in these parts; and that they
read it, "Portus hic in tumulo jact. Homo Christianus
fuit." Being at that time wholly unconqui-
sted with any studies or observations in this
kind, perhaps I might see the same thing with
that accuracy I sought; but it is not thus on the
Stone (which I must recommend to further ex-
amination) it can never bear that reading, un-
less we suppose the Letters STI omitted by the
Stone-cutter after R1 in the left line; which
would be such a fault as we have scarce any in-
fidence of in the many hundreds of Inscrip-
tions which Authors have publish'd. But how
soever we read the word, -- RIANVS, I sup-
pose this Inscription to have been the Epi-
taph of some Roman, about the second or third
Century.

Sarn Helen, near Gw.

The Four.

In the call part of the County, the river De-
huates of Den.

This river, called in Welsh Dangerous. See Natural.
abic a Desert.

[As to the Genius before-mentioned, the word
might be aptly rendered in English a Whirlwind, but
the fifth to call'd is very different from it, being
of the Trout kind. A description of it may be
seen in Mr. Williams's Ichthyology, who sup-
poses it the same with what they call (by names of
the like signification) eel, and Weel-
fish in some parts of Switzerland, and the
For of the Lake of Gruys. And here, we may
observe the natural abode and habitat of the
Alpine Lakes with these in our Mountains, in
affording the same Species of Fish, as well as
at our high Rocks, in producing some variety
of Alpine Plants. They are never taken by any
bait, but in nets; keeping on the bottom of the
Lake, and feeding on small fishes, and the
leaves of water Grasses, a Plant peculiar to
these Mountain-Lakes.

On the brow of this Lake, lies Balu, a small Chute.

Towns with certain Privileges; having but few Vill.
Inhabitants, and the Houses rudely built; which
yet is the chief Market of these Mountains.

The word Balu, though now very seldom (if at all) used as an Appellative, denotes
the Author of the Latin-English Dictionary
was us, the place where any River or Stream flows
out of a Lake, as Aier signifies a
the fall of one river into another, &c. and Veie David
hence Dr. Davis supposes this Town to be
determined. In this place, I saw
that near the out-set of the River Stone, out of
CAERNARVONSHIRE.

The Lake or Llyn Peris, in Caernarvonshire, is a place called Bryn y Llyn. Others § contend that Bala in the old Britih, as well as Irth, signifies a Village. I incline to the former Opinion, and imagine, that upon further enquiry, it would be found, that other inscriptions besides these two might be found, which would make it still more evident. The round Mount or B-row at this Town, called Tegarch-y-Trefor, is also that about half a mile from it, called Brydlych, and a third at Pen-y-Mochnog y Llyn, in the same neighbourhood, are Supposed by their names, form, and situation, not to have been erected for Urie-burial, but as Watch-towers to command the road and adjacent places, upon the Roman Conquest of this Country.

Not far from hence in the Parish of Llan-alley, we find the ruins of an ancient Caftle, of which no Author makes mention. It is called Caftell Caradoc, a name of which we can give no account; and it stood on the top of a very steep Rock, at the bottom of a pleasant vale, and within that, of three Turrets, a square, and an oval one, which is the largest. The Mortar was mix'd with Cockle-shells, which might have been brought hither by the Long-carry about fourteen miles. It seems probable, that this Caftle, as also such another (but much left), in Tomos-y-More, called Caftile of Mo-ly, were built by the Romans, but nothing certain can be affirmed herein.

We have not room here to notice of several other places remarkable, and shall therefore only mention a girt Caftle, and some brave Armies, found there of late years. The Caftle was derover'd about the year 1689, in a Turbery §, called Menog y Duddwy, near Maok y Pandy. It was of wood, and so well prov'd, that the gliding remained very fresh; and is said to have contained an extraordinary large Skeleton. This is the only instance I know, of purifying in such places; and yet they who placed this Caftle here, might have regard to the perpetual preservation of it; feeling we find by daily examples of trees found in Turberies, that such bituminous earth preserves wood beyond all others.

The brats Armis were found in the year 1688, in a rock call'd Arany Dhuain, in the 5th Parish of Baskeshire. They seem to be short Swords or Daggers, and to have been all call'd in Masons. They were of different forms and sizes; some of them being about two foot long, others not exceeding twelve inches; some flat, others quadrangular, &c. About fifty of them were found by removing a great stone; so near the surface of the ground, that they were almost in sight. I have been inform'd, that several were gilt; but twenty or thirty that I saw of them when first found, were all cover'd with a black scurt. Their handles probably were of wood, for they were all wicket, and the remainder only (/ and that but in very few) two brats mals that faid them, which were something of the form of chaff-mails, but head'd or rivet'd on each side; so that they could not be taken out without breaking the round holes wherein they were placed; which they did not fill up, but hung loose in them. Poach weapons have been found elsewhere in Wales, and there were probably of the same kind, which were found at the foot of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, suppos'd to be British.

Hugh, Earl of Chester, was the first Norman that felt this Country, and planted garrison's in it, while Grynych ap * Ymas was his prior.§

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the English that formerly bred here too plentifully, and do yet haunt these Rocks some four or five years, though not above three or four at a time, and there commonly one former in five or six, coming hither, as is fupposed, out of Ireland. Had the mountains been denominated from Snow, the name must have been Konger's Rock, whereas the Welsh make them Erycyn. Nor do the ancient Authors that mention them, favour that other Etymology; for Ger- raldus Cambrensis writes it Erycyn (which differs nothing in pronunciation from the present name,) and Nimius, who write Ann 858, Hercui. However, being the English call it Snow- dyne, the former derivation was not without grounds; and it is possible the word you might be either the ancient pronunciation, or a corruption of one, and to the Rocks calld Ker- gyn or Tranis, which might afterwards be written Konger Erycyn.

Notwithstanding the Snow, these Mountains are so fertile in grubs, that it is a common saying among the Welsh, That the mountains of Erycyn world, in cafe of necessity, afford Poffum enough for all the Cattle in Wales. I shall lay nothing of the two lakes on the tops of these Mountains, in one of which there floats a wandering Island, and the other affords a Valley of Kaff, each with a whole of bas, but one eye) I left, I mean to bring it upon the Reader, as figures, with the names of the Mountains, which the Reader will see below, being a Copy of the Mss. Kings, in his Polyglot, and the Vulgate, calls the Inhabitants of these Mountains by a new-coined word Nesto-cym, of whom he wrote thus in the time of Henry the second. Nesto-cym-Britannia, nec. The Snowdon-Brecon make so bold; and lie, when you come out of these caverns and gullets, you feize the plains of our Nobles, and be- fore their faces, affaults and overthrow them, we retrench that they have got a beacon on yeaths, we delight in the house and stables, as if we were born only to enchain the feet of the land, they commonly call me Tranis, or Tranis.

Amongst these Mountains, the most noted are Melch y Wyllwyn, y Glyder, Carnedd Dduwaid, and Carnedd Cwympog, which are very properly call'd the British Alps. For besides their extraordinary height, and craggy precipices, and their abounding with Lakes and Rivers, and being covered with Snow for a considerable part of the year; they agree also with the Alps in producing several of the same Plants, and some Animals; as particularly Herba Sa- cculina, Aldrovandus, call'd here, and in Melito- nydia, Mesembria; Grapto, i.e. Rock-out, and in Switzerland, Berg-Anzel, or Moun- tain-Hyssop of the Vigilus, A. Kilth, or Kilth, which Mr. Roy supposes to be the name of the Root of the Alpine Lakes. In these Mountains (as probably in the Alps itself, and other places of this kind) the greatest variety of rare Plants are found in the highest and steeppest Rocks. The places here that afford bell entertainment for Bonafide, see, Kloegia, Knudal, y Wyllwyn, call'd commonly Kavecyn; Harpalos (which is probably the highest Rock in the three Kingdoms,) Kreb y Dduw, Troil and called the Snowy Rock, or Knudal, which is properly per- tractly, pronounced by Dorphyloke, and I Kilguy, the name is very well known to the Shepherds. Such are these woods, and of the Erycyn, which are all near Llanddeis water. I knew the name, and being such trees, one might cut them up to make a Rock, we come to a Valley, and most commonly to a Lake; and passing by this, we ascend another, and sometimes a third and a fourth, before we ar- rive at the highest Peaks. These Mountains, as well as Kader Liw and Rocks, some others in Meirionyddshire, differ from them by Brecknock, and elsewhere in South- Wales, in that they abound much more with naked and inaccessible Rocks; and that their lower skirts and valleys are always either cov- er'd, or covered over, with fragments of Rocks of all manner, most of which I presumed to have fill'd from the impassable Hills. But of this, something more particular may be seen in Mr. Ray; and his account of the Snowdon, which I have given, is chiefly to this purpose. Therefore I shall mention here only two places, which seem'd to me more especially remarkable. The first, is the summit, or utmost part of the Gwytheroes, which is as one of the highest in the North, and where the snow'd prodigious heaps of stones, many of them being of the height of five or six feet high, as is well, but all of the irregular shapes imaginable; and thence, all lying in such confusion, at the ruins of any building can be fupposed to be. Now I must confess, I cannot well imagine how this hath happen'd; for that they should be indeed the ruins of some Edifice, I can by no means allow, in regard that these Mountains, most of which I have seen, have been at one time, as well as at another, as irregular as those that have fill'd the Valleys. Let us then fuppofe them to be the summit of the Rock, expos'd to open view, by the rains, fnow, Gr, but how came they to be eif across each other in this confusion? some of them being of an oblong flat form, having their tops cover'd with Snow, and one and another laid strew'd there; some flat, but many irregular, being supported by other stones at the one end, and where we find by Rocks and Qua- rries, that the manner of position of stones is much more uniform. Had they been in a valley, I should have concluded, that they had fill'd from the neighbouring Rocks, because frequent examples of such heaps of stones aug- mented by accretion of others tumbling on them; but being on the highest part of the hill, they seem'd to me much more remarkable.

The other place, which I thought I saw observed, though for contrary reason (that being as regular and uniform, as this is disor- der'd and confus'd,) is this. On the well-side of the same hill, there is amongst many others one named Precipice, so deep as any I was, the Freud, but so adorned with numerous capridae is near the flat Pillars, and these again finely cover'd at Erycyn; certain joyns, that such as would favor the Hypothesis of the ingenious Author of the Snow- don, might suppose it one of the flat Pillars, or flat drops of the Aretiedlian Earth. But this seems particular to me much more easily accounted for than the others.

Rains and Snow, that this high Rock, expos'd
to a westerly Sea-wind, is subject to. But
that the effects of such storms are more re-
markable on this Cliff than others, proceeds partly from its situation, and partly from the texture or constitution of the stone in con-
tinuity with the latter. However, we must allow a na-
tural regularity in the frame of the Rock,
which the forms only render more complica-
ted.

That these Mountains, throughout the year,
cover'd either with Snow, or a harden'd
oat of Snow of several years continuance, &c. is
a warming notion, probably receiv'd from some
persons who had never been at them. For ge-
nerally speaking, there is no Snow here from
the end of April to the midsummer. Some heaps existing, which often remain near the
top of Moel y Wllgarn and Kernwy Ewe-
la, till the midsummer, &c. are totally
washed. It often snows on the tops of their
Mountains in May and June; and that Snow,
or rather Sheet, melts as fast as it falls; and
the same flower that falls then in Snow on the high
Mountains, is but Rain in the Valleys.
As for an inundation of Snow or Ice of se-
veral years continuance, we know not in Wales
what it means; Though Mluggarn it tells us
which is the Snowy Alps of Switzerland.

The name Lyke signifies

Snow, nut
constantly
here.

Lakes.

The number of Lakes in this mountainous
Sofh, may be about fifty or there more. I took a
Catalogue of them, visible from the top of
Moel y Wllgarn. There are generally denomi-
nated either from the rivers they pour forth,
or from the colour of their water; amongst
which I observ'd one, under the highest Peak
of Snowdon, call'd Llyin Nyn, that signifies the
Glen Piwsais, which I therefore thought mar-
rkable, because Mr. Ray observes that the
waters of some of the Alpine Lakes, are also
mould'd to that colour. Others receive their
names from some Valley or Ponts-Chapel, con-
veying, or from a remarkable Mountain
under which they are situated; and some
there are (though very few) distinguish'd by names force intelligible to the belt Cattalic in the British, as Llwy Ton, Llyn Euan, Llyn
Chweddi, &c. Gwilio volume, as was be-
fier observ'd in two Lakes on the
highest tops of the Mountains, one re-
markable for a wandering Hill; and the other
for monocular Fith. To this we must beg
leave to subjoin that amongst all the Lakes in
this mountainous Country, there is none noted
on the highest part of a hill, all of them be-
ing open in Valleys either higher or lower,
and fed by the Springs and Rivulet of the
Rocks and Cliffs that are above them.
The Lake wherein he tells us it is a wandering Hill,
and in the track of Laas, is on all the occasion of
the Fable of the wandering Lake; but that
other of monocular Fith, which he says
were found also at two places in Scotland,
was beginning, I have nothing to say, but
that it is a matter reported, that there having
only one eye are sometimes taken at Llyn show
next Llyn Deryn. Most of these Lakes are well
for'd with Fith, but generally they afford no
other kinds than Trout and Eel. The Tog-
rah and red Charuv (if we may so call them)
are found in other Lakes of this Country and
Montgomery, besides Llyn Peris. But this
Lake of St. Peris affords another kind of Al-
nine Fith; and by the description I have
of it, I suppose it to be the Cell or Gere Charr, of
Winnemac in Wembsnord, which Mr. Wlllughby and Mr. Ray continue to be the same
with the Copis Llwyddوف Rhoneileis and
Wliler. The fation here for catching
both begins about the eleventh of November,
and continues for a month. Those Fith, as
well as the Ground of Llyn Tegid in Merion-
ethwarsley, are never taken by bait, but always
in nets, near Penbanc, in the river Sifn, which
issues out of this Lake, and it is call'd now
properly Llyn y Soar, from St. Peris.

I observ'd, that the Inhabitants of these
Mountains call any low Country Headen, which
signifies the ancient Habitation; and that it is a
common tradition among them, as also amongst
those that inhabit the like places in Breck-Brocks
and Radnorshire, that the Irish were the
ancient Proprietors of their Country; which
I therefore thought remarkable, because it is
impossible that either those of South-wales
should receive from those, from the contrary;
they having no communication, there be-
ing a Country of about four miles inter-
cepted.

But let us now descend from the Mountains
to the Plains; which we find only by the
Sea, and therefore it may suffice if we confi-
lude the Syne.

That Promontory which we have observed
already to be extended to the south-west, is
call'd in the several Copies of Prolemyn, Ccz-Cangamun,
Gamm, Jangamun, and Landamun. Which is
true, I know not; but it may seem to be
Lamy amarn, feeming the Inhabitants at this
day call'd Llyfn. It runs in with a narrow and Llym
Brest Penmaen, having larger Plains than the
rest of this County, which yield plenty of
Barley. It affords but two small Towns worth
our notice; the internall, at the bay, call'd
Path bich, which name signifies the Salt Path, Path Eil, and the other by the Irish Sea (which washes this
part of this Peninsula,) call'd Nevin; &c. a
Villen mer-
Nevin. the other by the Irish Sea (which washes this
part of this Peninsula,) call'd Nevin; &c. a
Villen mer-
Nevin. the other by the Irish Sea (which washes this
part of this Peninsula,) call'd Nevin; &c. a
Villen mer-
Nevin. the other by the Irish Sea (which washes this
part of this Peninsula,) call'd Nevin; &c. a
Villen mer-
Nevin.

From Nevin, the shore, inhabited with two or
three Promontories, is continued south-
wards; and then turning to the north-call,
reach'd by a narrow strait or channel call'd Mlailor,
which separates the Eile of Anglefa from the
inland. Upon this Fretum, Rood the City
Segmamion, mention'd by Antoninus; of the wall Segmamion,
which Richard call'd Llyn y Dogad
(L. Laos co, from a little green
tooveable patch, which is all the occasion of
the Fable of the wandering Lake and
which separates the Eile of Anglefa from the
inland. Upon this Fretum, Rood the City
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Segmamion, mention'd by Antoninus; of the wall Segmamion,
which Richard call'd Llyn y Dogad
(L. Laos co, from a little green

Squarrenson Parum, and should say it was at the mouth of this river, perhaps I should come near the truth; at least, a candid reader would pardon the conjecture. Namens calls this Cry Laev Kyphand, and the author of the life of
Grundy of Kyne, told us, that Hugh Earl of Chester built a castle at his Carr Kyphand, which was the Latin Interpreter renders, The au-
torous city of the Environs Confinances. Moreover, Matthew Wilmot hunter had recorded (but hereunto I must not warrant for him) that the body of
Confinances, the father of Confinances the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and honourably inter'd in the Church of the towne, by command of King Edward the first, who at that time built the Town of

Canterworth, Earl's Armus, out of the ruins of this Cry, a little higher, by the mouth of the river; in
such a situation, that the Sea washes it on the well and north. This, as it took the name from its situation, as apposite to the Strand Mon-
ae; so did it communicate that name to the whole County: for though the English call it
Canterworth, this Town is encompassed with a firm Wall, though of small circumference,
and almost of a circular form; and swear a beautiful Carte, which takes up all the whole
of it. The private buildings, for the manner
of the Country, are neat and the civility of the Inhabitants much commended. They
e'en it a great honour, that King Edward
the second, as their founder, and that his first
Earl of the second, the first Prince of Wales of
English extraction, was born there; who
was therefore called Edward of the
North Wester, over, the Prince of Wales had there their Chan-
cery, their Exchequer, and their Jurisdiction for
North Wales.

In a bottom seven miles hence on the fame

Pretan, lies Bangor or Bancroft, enclosed on
the south-side with a very steep mountain, and

Vita Grafl, a very flat built with a

Canterworth, and the words

Refracta.

Vita Grafl, by a small Town; but heretofore it was so

Canterworth. See it in Bishops Sec, and contains in it's Doc-

Vita Grafl, by a small Town; but heretofore it was so

Canterworth, and the words

Refracta.

Vita Grafl, by a small Town; but heretofore it was so

Canterworth, and the words

Refracta.

Vita Grafl, by a small Town; but heretofore it was so

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Refracta.

Vita Grafl, by a small Town; but heretofore it was so

Canterworth, and the words

Refracta.
and accomplisht Gentleman lately of that place, Mr. Robert Vaughan's, or Mr. Robert Vaughan's, esq., would have procured me a valuable Collection of the Parts of this river, amongst which I noted a foot-pearl, of the form and bigness of letter-button mail; weighing fourteen grains, and differing only on the convex side with a fair round spot of a Cornelian colour, exactly in the center."

Connuim. The Town of Caernarvon mentions'd by Antoninus, records it's name from the river which Town, though it be now quite defir'd, and the very name, in the place where it stood, extinct; yet the Antiquity of it is preserved in the present name: for it is said, that the Romans called this part of Wales, or part of that country, which lay between the rivers Severn and Dee, the "Lugubria." This name signifies the environs of Caerleon, or the Horatiae, which gives occasion, I think, to the usual name of this country, as signified by Pliny, in his Natural History, that part of the Island which has the property of procuring blood from the veins, and rendering the blood of the animal that dies on the place where it was killed, invalid and inconsumable."

Mr. Robert Vaughan's MS.

On the 4th of July last, I met with a fine Village called Kaer bin, which signifies the old City. It is now called Cawer Bin, which probably is a corruption of Caer Bin, unless we should rather suppose it called Y Cash Elly, which signifies the old Town or City, with reference to the Town of Caernow, which was built out of the ruins of it. The common tradition of this neighbourhood is, that it received its name from Rhys ap Madog Gugwedd, who lived about the end of the 16th Century; for his Father, whom Gildas calls Mag evacus (which word I suppose some Cypriotes write erroneously for Madocasus) and whom he mentions as being killed by the Druids in Galatia, or Llandderwen, or Landdroit, Dr., died about the year 586. This supposition was at first no other than the conjecture of some Antiquaries, conceived from the affinity of the names, which being communized to others, became at length a current Tradition, as we find too many more have, on the like occasion: but whether Rhys ap Madog gave name to this place or not, it is certain it was a City long before his time, being no room to doubt but this was the old Caernow of the Romans, mention'd in the Itinerary.

Not many years since, there was a Roman Hypocaul discovered at this place, agreeable in all respects (by the account I hear of it) to those found at Caer Leon or Velyk, mention'd by Giraldus; and near Hereford in Shropshire, as described before in that County. So that in all places in Wales, where any Legions had their station, fust fosses or hot vaults, &c., have been discovered: those at Caer Leon or Velyk being made by the Legio Secunda Augusta; that near Hereford by the twenty-second Legion (called Brittanorum, which lay at Brittdy, or Brittdy, &c., or this, by the Tenth Legion. For I find in some MSS. of the Catalogue of the Roman Legions, Caerleon is called Annwnaax (which serv'd under Officinam, against the Silver and Orkneymen) as appears by the following Cens, dug-up in Caernarvonshire.

And as those two places above-mention'd were call'd Ater Leon (i.e. Dei Legatum) from the Legions that had their flabubes there, with the addition of the names of the rivers on which they were seated; so I suspect this place might be call'd and ardently Caer Leon or Grywn, because we find a hill near it, called Caer Mgwyddf Car Lleyn, i.e. Caer Ystyn Mount. The late Sir Thomas Mylnbar, esqr., may be justly call'd a Gentleman of exemplary qualifications, beheld me amongst his valuable Collection of Antiquities, some Curiosities which he had received from this place. Although thefts, I noted a hollow brick, taken from the Hypocaul above-mention'd, thirteen inches long, and five and a half square, having a round hole in the midst, of about two inches diameter, the thickness of the brick not exceeding three quarters of an inch. Of this I thought a figure might be receptible to the Curious, and have therefore added one at the end of these Welsh Countries; as also to a Fig. 8 round piece of Copper found here, preserved in the same Collection, which I thought very remarkable. It is somewhat of the form of a Cake of Wax; oval or flat on one side, and convex on the other; about eleven inches over, and forty pounds weight. It is univexed in the margin or circumference, and somewhat ragged on each side; and on the flat side hath an oblong square sunk in the midst, with an inscription as in the figure. This I suspect to have been a piece of rude Copper or Boltin, and that the inscription was only the Merchant's stamp, or direction to his Corresponent at Rome, adding, that there were some signs of a Roman Copper-work near Ternau, about three miles hence, and elsewhere in this neighbourhood, whence it was probable they had dug it.

In the year 380, a memorable Battel was fought near Cynwy, between Akarwod and Merica; of which that judicious Antiquary, Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hawnt, gives the following account, in some notes he writes on Dr. Penn's History of Wales.

After the death of Rodricus the Great, the Northern Britons of Strathclyde and Cumberland, were (as Hecatei report, and Buchanan relates) much afflicted and weakened with the daily incursions of Dennis, Saxons, and Scots; which made many of them to leave their towns and quarters (all that could not submit to the yoke of the Saxons) to quit their country, and seek out more quiet and happy habitations. Under the conduirt of one Hertob, they came to Cynwy, in the beginning of August, 380, Northambræ, or who communicating their def交汇 with the Britons, gave them the country from Cledhir in the river Conway to Llanberis, that they could found a town there; and so it is observable that the Britons, after being expelled from their ancient habitations, and necessity giving edge to their valours, soon drove them out hence, being yet scarce warm in their forts. About three years after this, Anno Dom. 880, Ealfric, Earl of Walestowe, King of the Saxons (called by the Æthelred, English Historian, Ealdred Duke of Mercia) made great preparations for the regeneration of the land country, and the northern Britons, which were left there, having intelligence therefor of the better footing of their cattle and goods, removed them over the river Conway. At the mean time, P. Amward was set to dole these parts together to all the strength he could make. His army encamped near Conway, at a place call'd Kynwyll, where he and his men making resistance against the attacks of the Saxon forces at length, after a bloody fight, obtained a complete victory. This battle was called Gwcheth Kynwyll, or Kynwyll.
Konwy, because it was fought in the Townhip of Kymp, land by Conway; but Arnold was call'd to it for truth, because he had thus a round the defence of his father Radzi. In this battle, Twidlaw the son of Rodri Mowre was call'd a host at the stone, which they had call'd Twidlaw Gib, or the Lame, ever after. His brothers, as usual for some time, and former, gave him a welcome against new. Abercromby, in despair to expel this powerful host to God for the great victory, gave lands and possessions to the Church of Burgye, on the Rounds of that Scy de offayt; and likewise to the Collegiate Church of Kyym in Arvon, as we read in the extant of North Wales. After this, the northern Britons came back from beyond the river Conway, and rejoiced again the lands afflicted them between Conway and Clwyd, which for a long time after they peaceably enjoyed. Some English Writers, in Mat. Waddington, &c. see nothing, probably, that the Britons had lands in Llandaff and Albans after King Cadwallader's time, taking on himself of Cambreland and Strathclyde for the Britons of Wales. After Monmouth, we find a D. D. of London, that Haden the Dane snatched from Northumberland, which he sold, having, before conquered the Picts and Britons of Strathclyde: In promiscuous Saxon-Symbolic personae, one called Log, manon & Fiscy & Stratclyde.]

[Out of the ruins of this City has been built the new Town at the mouth of the river, which is therefore call'd Aber Conwy, a place that Hugh Chay's Dale, and West of Chester had fortiified before. This new Conway, both in regard of its advantageous situation, and for its being so well fortified, as also for a very near Castle by the river side; might deserve the name of a small City, rather than a Town, but that it is but thinly inhabited. In the 3d year of King Charles, Edward Lord Conway of Ragley, was created Viscount Conway of Conway-Castle; and also afterwards in the 7th of King Charles, Edward Lord Wicount Conway (who had forced to another Edward) was created Earl of Conway; whose adopted heir, Francis Suck- more-Conway, was created Lord Conway, and Baron of Ragley, in the second year of her Majesty Queen Anne.]

[Opposite to Conway on this side the river (though in the same County) we have a very Province with a crooked elbow (as it nature had degird there on harbour for shipping) call'd Digwerry; where lived the ancient City of Digamy on the sea of Conway, which many ages since, was confounded by lightning. This Digwerry to have been the City Dilhern, where under the latter Emperors, the commander of the Nervis Dillnys kept guard. As for it's being afterwards call'd Digwerry; who forsc not that Conway it a variation only of Conwy; and that from thence also came the English Gunn; for so was the Calle call'd, which in later times was built there by Henry the third.]

[About ten years since, there were found at this Calle of Digamy (for very near it) several broad Infruments, somewhat of the shape of axes; but whether they were Britis or Roman, or what use they were designed for, I must leave to be determined by others. There were about fifty of them found under a great stone, plated heels and points; whereof some are yet preserved in the collection above-mentioned. These have also discovered in several other parts of Wales; and that of, which I have given a Figure (found 15) is one of seven or eight times the size of the opening of a Quarry on the side of Moed y Taliesyn in Montgomeryshire. Dr. Price, in his A HIST of Natural History of Montgomeryshire, mentions it of these broad instruments found in several parts in that County; which, though they differ from one another, were yet in all likelihood intended for the same use. But that they were hallowed of Roman Canopus (as that learned and ingenious Author supposes) seems to me somewhat questionable: not only for that we find no mention of hallowed Arm amongst the Romans; but partly because they seem not large enough for that use, nor well composed either for light or execution: and partly because Antiquaries take it for granted, that the Britons had no hallowed Towns or Castles before the Roman Conquest; so that such machines as Canopus and Taliesyn were unnecessary in this Island. If it be true, that they might be of use to cover the pikes of rivers or flocks [14] [14]. An so as that into Anglesey out of this County, it is evident, that they were not used here until that occasion; for it is, the British army had no such thing; the Roman army had been unable in the opposite shore to receive any assistance of the Romans (as to a Tactus expressly said they were), but they had been compelled to a farther post in this distance. It seems very probable, that the Britis had not a hallowed piece as is found at St. Michael's Mount in Cornwal; we know of that kind; because there were found faces of them with certain Arms of the same Metals, like short swords or daggers, both as we find in those parts, and have mention'd in the said County. Of this, the Opinion is, that they were Britis: and indeed it is not to [14]. Anno.]

[Ax.]

Assuming Arm, there mention'd were only swords (as Cowmm, as supposed, for no man will imagine that the Romans used swords of that metal and that being granted, it will be scarce questionable but the Axes and Speer-heads which are said to be hallowed with them, belong'd to the same Nation. For my own part, I must confess, that for a long time I suppos'd these Instru¬ments to be Ammon supposing them too artificial to have been made by the Britons before the Roman civiliz'd them), and that they were not swords, &c. but intended for some other uses. But feeling they had gold and silver Coins before the time (as all Antiquaries allow) and that it is scarce questionable, but the golden Torques defir'd in the old Country was theirs; and also thatPliny tells us the Druids cut down their Mid油腻 with golden sickles: I know not but they might have more arts than we commonly allow them, and therefore must suspend my judgment.

There are in this County (as also in the other Provinces of North-Wales) several remarkable old forts, and such stone-monuments as we have noted in the Counties of Caer-Mand¬den, Powys and Caergwril; of which, because I have taken no description my self, I shall here refer, for the satisfaction of the curious, some short notes out of a MS. written by a person of Quality in the reign of King Charles 1st, John Inl, the first, communicated to me by my wor. Mr. Godfrey, the friend Mr. Griffith Jones, School master of LlanRhyw.

On the top of Flannan, stands a lofty and im¬mense Table called Breidd y Dinas; where as we briefly dis¬cuss, the ancient written made of an exceeding large of Description, concerning, conserved would a trouble ready, and, without nails would the foundation of at least a hundred varying, all round and of equal height, and about for yarde
The walls of this town were in old places two yards thick, and in some places three. As the City of London (withal it is reported) was impregnable, there being no way to offer any assault to it; the ball being so very high, steep, and rocky, and the walls of such strength. The way of entrance into it afforded many surprizes; so that a hun-
dred men might defend themselves against a whole Legion; and yet it is reported from that there were Lodges within the walls for twenty thousand men. At the summit of this rock, within the entrance wall, there is a Well, which affords plenty of water, even in the driest Summers. By the tradition we receive from our Antients, it was the founda-
tion and safeliest refuge or place of defence that the anci-
ent Britons had in all Snowdon, to secure them from the incursions of their enemies. Moreover, the greatness of the work, which it was a princely fortification, strengthned by nature and vertu-mau-
sip; the fact that the top of one of the highest moun-
tains of that part of Snowdon, which lies towards the Sea.

About a mile from this Fortification, stands the most remarkable Mausoleum on all Snowdon, called

Kernievau, Kimodhau, concerning which, the tradition is; that a memorable battle was fought near this place be-
cause the Romans and Britons, whereas, after much clamour on both sides, the latter remaining conquerors,

The Town borrow’d that name from the Island Mona, which lies opposite to it. It remains now, that (be-
ing herebyunto, not so properly, plac’d it among the Islands) we restore that tract to its right place, and describe it in order; facing it also enjoyable, and not underrated, the title of a Country. This Island was call’d by the Romans, Mona; in Brithish, Min and The Min, i.e. the Land of Min, and by fame deeply the fandy Island; by the old Saxons, Capet; and in later times, when reduc’d by the English, Egeria and Anglesey, i.e. the English Island; it is divided from the Continent of Britain by a

Mona.

* St. David’s the narrow brach of Mona; and, on all other in Pembroke-tides, it fall’d by that rising brith sea. It is of an irregular form, and extend’d in length

from east to west twenty miles; and where From Beau-
broad, about tenoens. *This Land (which here to He-

Gitlietl) although as to outward appearance, is mini.

In the fourth year of King Charles the Third, Robert Lord Dormer of Wychavon, was ad-
vanced to the title and dignity of Vicount Eddesley and Earl of Cornwallis; and was succeeded therin by Charles his fon and heir. Since which this honourable title hath been confer’d on James Bridggs, eldest fon of James Lord Char-

don, invested for some time with both these Titles, and lately advanced to the higher hon.

This County contains 68 Parishes.

A N G L E S E T.

* David’s is yet, as to the quality of the soil, much otherwised: for it is incomparably the most fruitful country for wheat, in all Wales: informed in that in the Welsh language, it is proverbially call’d of it, Min man Gymr, i.e. Min the Neiftry of Wales: because when other Countries fall’d, this alone, by the rich-

ness of the soil, and the plentiful harvests it produced, was wont to supply all Wales. It is also at this time very rich in cattle, and in thousands and hundreds millions; and in some places a kind of land, in the of Alum-worth, of which they lately began Parish of

* Of the Alu-

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A N G L E S E T.
under the Roman yoke by Julius Agelina. In the reign of Nerva, the Paulinus Suectianus (so we read, but I suspect) prepared for an attempt on the Island Moos, a very populous country, and a re- course of defectors, and to that end, built fan- tastic essays, where the floors were but shallow and bare of relations. Thus, the just:feet polled over the house followed, either at a bound, or else, in deep waters (an acquisc equalis) from their horrors. On one of those essays, the historian speaks, was provided of arms and men; higher women running about with Addressed hair like furies, in a monstrous, awful state, bearing tokens in their hands. About this army, fixed the Druids, who (with hands lifted up to heaven) pursuing dreadful Impressions, by ter-i(r) laid the folders, with the novelty of the soldiers, that (as if their arms had been human'd) they could poll their bodies, like so many fishes, in the flocks of the enemy. Just at last, partly by submarineness of the General, and partly by encouraging each other not to fland away, at the fight of disarrived wretches, they threw them into those same ears. The being thus assaulted, a garrissia was platted there, and their graves cut down, which were overthrown to the first faint fujefcription. For they held it lawful to sacrifice with the land of Captives; and to con- fuse their Gods by infufion into human Enemies. But what! no light things were in agitation, a sudden in one out of the whole Province, raised him from this entrance. Afterwards, as the fame Author writes, Julius Agelina reduced the Island Moos, and was seen from the Gwyddel, wherefore before the word recoll'd (as we have already offered) by a general resolution in Britania: but being unprovided of troops, they were entirely beftow'd in doubtful Quer- ries, the policy and courage of the General found new means of surveying over his army. For, after they had fland laid their baggage, he commanded the chief of the Auxiliaries (as whom the fire) were well known, and whose confidence it was in their country, to be judicious, as to be able to guide themselves and their arms, and horary) to pass over the channel. Which was done in such a laborious manner, that the country, who expelted a Nocry, and would of the sea, found so much amiable a thing, that, according nothing admirable so man of fish refolutions, they immediately politic'd for friends, and surrender'd the Island. So Agelina became famous and great; and not long after, when this Island was conquered by the English, they took their name, being call'd formerly by the Saxons Coolie-stone, and now Anglesey; which signifies the English Island. But being Henfrey Llwyd, in his learned Epistle to that accomplish'd Scholar Orbod, has refr'd the Island to its ancient name and dignity, it is not necessary we should dwell long on this COUNTRY.

However, we may add, that about the de- cline of the Roman Government in Britain, some of the Irish Nation crept into this Country. For besides certain intended Banks, which they call Inish Coages; there is another place known by the name of Te berty Coolie, from some Irish, who under the conduct of one Sir- righ, overcame the Britans there, as we read in the Book of Trovus. (Which words Te berty Coolie seem to have been wrongly printed for Kerig y Gwyddel, i. e. Irish floors: for we find a place so call'd in the parishes of Llan Gri- fiths. But in one thing, we may not falsely conclude from that name, either the Irish had any settlement in these parts, or that there was any memorable action here betwixt that Natio- n of the Britons, and the Irish, feeming it relates only to one man, who perhaps might be buried at that place, and a heap of stones call'd on his grave has been usual in other places. I also make some doubts, whether those Monuments men- tion'd by the name of Kerig y Gwyddel, be not a proof that ever the Irish dwelt there; for they are only some dull marks laid together, belonging to some ancient enclosure of about five yards diameter, and are so ill-fash'd, that we cannot suppose them the foundations of any higher buildings: and as they are, they afford no shelter or other con- venience for Inhabitants. Though I meant, are, to be seen in a Wool in Llyswy, the Seat of the worthipful Thomas Llud Loget, and are commonly cal'd Kettew's Gwyddel, i. e. Irish Coats; where I infer, that they must be the fame which are here call'd Hlemenor Canale.

A Monument of this kind, though much less, may be seen at Llech yr Aff in the parish of Llech yr Afl, Llan Godern near Cardigan, which was doubt- less eroded in the time of Heronniu and Barribarity; but to what end, I dare not pre- tend to conjecture. The same may be laid of these Kettis Gwyddel, which I presume to have been so call'd by the vulgar, only to have that tradition, that before Chris- tianity, the Irish were poul'd of this Island, and therefore are apt to sacrifice to that Nation, such Monuments as seem to them unaccounta- ble; as the Scotch Highlanders refer their ruin's Scots' Spaniards, that name we * Dr. Gar- mul must not suppose such barbarous Monument's letters can be late as the end of the sixth Century; to Mr. Au- thor, about which time, the Irish Commander Segrin is said to have been been Kettaw (i. e. Cewolfen Longmany) and his peo- ple forced to quit the Island. We have seen 4 See the De- cky place in Wales before the destruction of the City of Adlous; and the Quex, 88* Dr. Powell's letters from the parth of Eton in this Country; Pott Histroy, y Gwyddel's Llwn Voigt, and Poull's Gwyddel in Llyswy parish, in Denbighshire; King y Gwyddel near Felosing in Mochrtyydifile; and in Cardiganshire we find Knuy y Gwyddel in Penyr-parifh, and Keno Philip Whelte in Llan Wengut; but, having no History to back chief names, nothing can be infer'd from them.

About the year 945. there was a battle fought Mr. Robert for the Ple of Anglefsery, between Howel Diz King Vaughan's of Wales, and Kynan ap Edward Voit, under- king. Afterward the war, was likewise overcome, and Kynan a most man, being driven out of the ple Flawed kept quiet paftimes thereof.

Not was it afterwards hurst'd by the Eng- lish or the Norwegian; but, in the year 1009, a Nocry of King Etheliard falling round the Third, waffled and confumed it in a boile manner. After this, two Nor- man's of the name of Hugh, the one Earl of Corfey, and the other of Sale, oppress'd it in a grievous manner; and, to relieve the Inha- bitants, built the Caffle of Abes Llunigib. But Magnus the Norwegian coming thither in the same time, made Hugh Earl of Corfey through the body with an arrow, and having piling'd the Island, departed. The English having after- wards often attempted it, at last brought it under their subjection in the time of Edward the first. It contain'd formerly three hundred and sixty three Villages: and is a very popu- lous Country at this time.

The chief Town is Beaumaris, built in the Beaumaris, cap-it of it, in a moonish place, by King Edward the first, and call'd by the name of Bea-marth from its situation, whereas the place before was call'd * Beaumar. He also fortify'd A This form and was never to be a Britifh name.
A Letter

Parz, 220, 221.

Llan Badan

A Letter

Tevi's Draw

Tevi's Draw and Tevi's Beirths,
This Monument is called *Mauu Lamii*, cor-
rectly I suppose for *Mauu Lunat*, i. e. Lepi
inhabitants, for humble worship, a Stone graven
on the plow'ld land at a place called *Te' Varn-
shin*, about the year 1680, and was afterwards
added by the late Sir Thomas Molyin, to
his curious Collection of Antiquities.

Thus for Mr. Darev's; since the date of whose
Letter I receiv'd a Copy of the Incription
which he mentions at *Lhan Bahlo*, from the
Reverend Mr. Robert Humphreys, Rector of *Lhan
Priesth*. For though the Stone be (as he men-
tion'd) broken in two pieces, and remov'd from
the place where it stood; the Incription, whatever
it may import, is yet prefer'd: which
though I understand not my self, I shall how-
ever infer here, because I know nor but it
may be intelligible to several Readers, and so
give some light towards the explaining of other
Incriptions.

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This place hath been honour'd, by giving
the title of Baron to George Colswaile, the only
surviving Brother to Hugh Earl of Colswaile.

---

This is the place where James the son of
John, called *Kincir*, in the reign of
George the third, and now Lord
Dumbell, was born.

---

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John, called *Kincir*, in the reign of
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DENBIGHSHIRE.

This is the river Conway, Denbighshire, called in British Str Drudion, rising in the sea, and afterwards by the small County of Flint, on the well by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and on the sea by Cheffhire and Shropshire.

The western part of it is become barren ground, the middle, where it falls into a Vale, exceeding fruitful; the eastern part next the Vale is all kindly a field; but towards Dee, it is much better. Toward the latter, (except by the fields, where it is somewhat more fruitful,) it is but thinly inhabited, and (though pretty much with bare and craggy hills;) but the dilapidation of the husbandmen long since began to conquer the barrenness of the Land on the sides of the Mountains, as well as in other places of Wales.

For having pared-off the surface of the earth, with a broad iron instrument for this purpose, in this clods and turf, they pile them up in heaps, and burn them to ashes; which being afterwards gutter'd on the lands thus pared, does enrich them, that it is scarce credible, what quantities of Kye they produce. Nor is this method of burning the ground any late invention, but very ancient, as appears out of Virgil and Horace.

Amongst those Hills, is a place call'd Kerig y Drudiau, or Druid-domes; and I find that it was so distinguished from Druids, seems highly probable, though not altogether unquestionable; for, that the word Druid signifies Druids, is, for what I can learn, only premised from its affinities with the Latin Druid, and because we know not any other figurative explanation of it. In the British Lexicon, we find no other word than Dor advising; for Druids, which may be filly supposed the Druids, signifying Wic, Oak-tree; which, agreeing in sound with the Greek, might occasion Tainy's conjecture (who was better acquainted with that language, than the Celtic or British,) that Druids was originally a Greek name. The singular of Dor advised is Dor, which the Romans could not write more truly than Druids, whereas Druida seems only an earlier variation. The word Druid seems little vary only in declension from Doradion; and for the name of this place, be rightly interpreted by our Countrymen and others, Druid-domes; but what states they were that have been call'd thus, is a question which I cannot be throughly satisfied in, though I have made some enquiry. The most remarkable stone-monuments now remaining in this parish, are two of that kind which we call Kistina mar or Stone-dolls; whereas some have been mention'd in other Counties, and severally omitted as not differing materially from those I had describ'd. Those I have not seen myself; but find the following account of them, in a Letter from an ingenious Gentleman of this Neighbourhood. As for ancient Scriptures, either of the Druids or others, I believe it is in vain to glance for them now in these parts. Nor can those monasteries I have visit'd in our Neighbourhood (as we may collect from their characters) boast of any great Antiquity; for, that they are so obscure and intricate, I suppose in the multitude of the stones-cutter, for they were not placed higher in those times than just suit them.—— The most remarkable pieces of Antiquity in the parish of Kerig y Drudion, are only two solitary stones, which are generally supposed to have been used in the time of the Druids. They are placed about a yard from each other, and are such stones, that each of them can well sustain but a single person. One of them is distinguished by the name of Gorsch Kynk Rithin, or Kerrie Rithin's Dolly; but who was, is altogether uncertain. The other is known by no particular title, but that of Kill-y-Druid, or Stane-doll; which is common to both, and seems to be a name lately given them, because they are specimens of the form of large stones, from which they chiefly suffer, in their opening or entrance. They stand parallel, and are each of them composed of five stones. Of these, five being above five feet long, and about a yard broad, are so placed as to resemble the figure round of a Drum; a fifth, which is seen to be sunk, but of the same breadth, is placed at the south end thereof, firmly, in fear of that seclusion. At the north-ends, is the entrance, where the fence stone is the lid and official guard of this stone confinement. But in order to it was necessary to remove it when any person was imprison'd or released, it is not of such width as to be alone a sufficient guard for its prisoners, and therefore on the top-flone or upper end of the four first mentioned, is a hole formed, that is a small flume, which with much force was removed towards the mouth-end, that such its width it might follow, and at same depth, the door-flone. These, and the name of our parish, are all the remains we have, of the conceptions of those ancient Philosophers the Druids; at least those, all that tradition relates to them, &c.

Thus for the Letter I makes it very probable, that there are some of the Stones (if not all) where this parish remand'd the name of Kerig y Drudion; and adds not a little to Mr. Aubrey's conjecture, that those rude stones erected in a circular order, so common in this island, are also Druid Monuments; * see Perceiving that in the midst of such circles, we find sometimes and Stone-dolls, not unlike those here describ'd as particularly, that of K peri Litchard, mention'd in Glamorganshire; which, without all doubt, was design'd for the same use with these. But that any of them were used as Friars in the time of the Druids, does not at all appear from this account of them;
there being no other argument for it, than that one of them is call'd \textit{Kynetic Rings}, whereas that \textit{Kynetic Rings}, as I find in an anonymous Welsh writer, was only a synonym of the hands of the Druids, or of that period in this neighbourhood (of no antiquity in comparison of the Druids) who, when they were encompanied with circles of stones, like \textit{Lugubria} above-mentioned, or with a wall as the \textit{Kynetic} and \textit{signal stones} in the same Country, is altogether uncertain. For in this revolution of time, such stones might be carried away by the neighbours, and applied to some use; as we find has been lately done in other places.

These Druid-stones put me in mind of a certain relic of their Doctrine, which I have often seen put to some use, to prevent the vulgar. (For how difficult it is to get rid of such erroneous opinions as have been once generally receiv'd, be they never so absurd and ridiculous, may be found in large in the excellent Treatise written upon that subject by Sir Thomas Browne.) In most parts of Wales, and throughout all Scotland, and in Cornwall, we find it a common opinion of the vulgar, that about Midsummer-Eve (though in the time they do not all agree it is usual for Snakes to meet in companies, and that by paying heads together and hissing, a kind of Bubble is formed like a ring about the head of one of them, which the rest by continual hissing blow off till it comes off at the tail, and then it immediately hardens, and refuses a glass ring; which whoever finds (as some old women and children are perfus'd) shall prosper in all his undertakings. The rings which they suppose to be thus generated, are call'd \textit{Glimme Nudrodd}, i.e. \textit{Glimme Anguish}, whereas I have seen, at several places, about twenty or thirty. They are small glass Annulets, commonly about half as wide as our finger-rings, but much thicker; they are colour’d yellow either, thoughts some of them are blue, and others curiously wav’d with blue, red, and white. I have also seen two or three carbon rings of this kind, but glad’s: and of this kind, and adder’d with transverse streaks or furrows on the out-face. The filthiness of them might be supposed to have been glass-beds invented for ornament by the Romans; because some quantity of them, together with several Amber-beds, have been lately discover’d at Stoney-pit near Gwynedd in Breckface, where they also find some pieces of Roman Coya, and sometimes dig-up skeletons of men, and pieces of Arms and Armour. But it may be objected, that a bottle being sought there by the Romans and Britains, as appears by the Bones and Arms they discover, their glass-beds might as probably pertain to the latter. And indeed it seems to me very likely, that the \textit{Snake-stones} (as we call them) were used as charms or amulets among Druids of Britain, on the same occasions as the \textit{Snake-egg} amongst the Druids. For Pliny, who liv’d when those Druids were in requisit, and saw one of their Snake-eggs, gives us the like account of the origin of them, as our common people do of their \textit{Glimme Nudrodd} (1).

Thus we find it very evident, that the opinion of the vulgar concerning the generation of those \textit{Adder-lead}s or \textit{Snake-stones}, is no other than a relic of the Superstition, or perhaps Imputation, of the Druids. But whether these we call Snake-stones, be the very same Amulets that the British Druids made use of, or whether this notion of them, is the natural and agreeable to something else, and in after-times applied to those glass-beds, I shall not undertake to determine; though I think the former much more probable. As for Pliny’s \textit{Glaucus angelicus} (2), it can be no other than a shell (either marine) \textit{N. 311.}

(1) \textit{Glimme}, in the Irish figures \textit{Glaidhe}. In Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, their Rings are call’d \textit{Macc Tuirini}, and apparently \textit{Glaidhe} to \textit{Glaucus}.

(2) \textit{Glaucus angelicus} is an animal which is found in the figure of a
dragon, with wings, and is supposed to be the Chariots used by the Druids. But if the following Incription be one of those, it will forever be allowed to be half as old as their time. The Pillar when it was copied, was a hard, rough Stone, of somewhat a figure form, about ten feet in length; and is now to be seen at Poedas. The Copy here inserted was sent me by a worthy friend Mr. \textit{Griffith Jones}, School-master of Llan Kwit, who I doubt not hath transcrib’d it from the Monument, with great accuracy.
This inscription is so very obscure and different from all I have seen elsewhere, that it seems forced altogether. However, I shall take the liberty of offering my thoughts, which, though they should prove erroneous, may yet give some hint to others to discover the true reading. I have added under each Character the Letters I suppose to be intend'd; which, if I rightly conjecture mark these words:

Ego Joh de Tin i Dyelu Keholi inuen
Bjcol cuev Braeck i Ked EMMos
Letdvp ap priscis hic bu

Which I suppose, according to our modern Orthography, might be written thus:

Ego Johannes de Tyn y Dylan Grydiihen
[1]forfd goldaffan brach y neid Emerti—
Levidum optumum princeps hic bavorat—

The meaning whereof is, That one John, of the house of Dylan Grydiihen, in the Rad of Ambrosewood Hill, resided that Monument in the memory of the excellent Prince, Llewelyn. But who this Llewelyn was, I must leave to be determined by others. If it was any of the three Princes of that name, recorded in the Annals of Wales, it must be the first, i.e. Llewelyn ap Sefyll, who was slain (but where, is not mentioned) by Iarad and Muardydd the sons of Edwyn, in the year 1052. For we find that Lleuad ap Tyndall was honourably buried in the Abbey of Caerf, Anno 1240. and his Stone coffin removed upon the dissolution, to the Church of Llan Rhyf, where it is yet to be seen. And, that Lleuad ap Grisfeid, the last Prince of Wales of the British Race, was slain near Builth in Brecknockshire; so that his body was in all likelihood inter'd somewhere in that Country, though his head was fix'd on the Tower of London.

Not far from Kibrathing we read this Inscription on a Stone; I which is doubtless an Epitaph of some Soldier of note, who can be but very little, if at all later than the Romans:

A MILILI
TO VISAG.

The name Aemilius, we are to understand, as the same with Aemilianus, and that no other than Aemilianus. Thus, amongst Remigius's In-Pag. 238, serenitions, we find M. A MILILIUS for M. Aemilianus. And in the same Author, we have Pag. 196 two or three examples of the latter form with the firft character of this Inscriptio. As for the second word, I am in some doubt whether we ought to read it Vere-
yag or Ver stylish: if the former, it is Bristish, and signifies a Leader or General, and if the latter, it signifies a place. But in every case, the word is not intelligible. Mr. Dow, Prin-
Lloyd (from whom I have'd this more accurate Copy, from the Ver styling of the Inscription, than had been given to hand, printed before), adds, that the place where this is the Latin Stone lies, is call'd Byn y Belles, which signifies an artificial Mount or Tumulus, call'd y Gryg
Vyny, which may be English'd Barrow-hill; or, see Bailey's 

Towards the Vale, where the Mountains begin to be thinner, lies Denbigh, famed on a Denbigh.

free rock, and call'd formerly by the Britons Kheuadyn y Rhed, which signifies the cocky hill or rock; for so they call that part of the Country, which King Edward the first beleved on, with many other large pohisitions, on Drefoll ap Grisfeid, brother of Prince Llewelyn. But he being soon after attaint'd of High Treason and beheaded, King Edward granted it to Henry Earl of Lincoln, who forrd it with a very strong wall (though of a small circumference), and on the fourth-side with a caffle ad

dorn'd with high towers. But his only son being unfortunately devours'd in the Castle-cell, he was so much grieved at it, that he dev-
of the work, leaving it unfinished. After his decease, this Town, with the rest of his Inheritance, devores'd by his daughter Alice to the House of Lancaster. From whom also, when that family decay'd, it devolves'd first, by the bounty of Edward the second, to Hugh Swefor, and afterwards to Roger Mortimer, by

convent with Edward the third. For his Arms are seen on the chief gate. But he being intent on to die, and executed, it fell to William Montague Earl of Salisbury, though soon after return'd to the Mortimers; and by that act brought it came to the House of York. For we read, that out of patience to King Ed-

ward the fourth (who was of that house) his Town suffer'd much by those of the family of
Lampl. Since which time, either because the
Inhabitants disliked the situation of it (for the
decay of the place was no way convenient),
or else because it was not well serv'd with wa-
ter, this Town was never so considerable as it
was in the beginning.

† So said.

We are now come to the heart of the Coun-
ty, where nature, having removed the Moun-
tains on all hands (to blew us what could
be done with a rugged Country) hath spread out
a most pleasant Vale ; extended from south to
north seventeen miles and about five in breadth,
and by the admirable contrivance of nature, the tops
of these mountains seem to refine the terr-
ests of walls. Among them, the highest is
called Eml Esth ; at the top of which I ob-
erved a military fence or rampart, and a very
clear Spring. This Vale is exceeding healthy,
fruitful, and pleasant; the complexion of the
Inhabitants is incapable of disease; their heads
of a found constitution; their sight very lively,
and even their old age vigorous and lasting.
The green Meadows, the corn-fields, and the
numerous Villages and Churches in this Vale,
afford the most pleasant prospect imaginable.

Chyld, riv. The river Chyld, from the very fountain-head
runs through the midst of it, receiving on each
side a great number of rivulets. And from
hence it has been formerly called Yfrad Klyd ;
for Marriam makes mention of a King of the
Swedish-wolf ; and at this day it is called
Disyf rhwth, i.e. the Vale of Chyd, where
some Authors have told us, certain Britons
coming out of Scotland, planted a Kingdom
having first driven out the English which were
settled there.

In the south part of this Vale, on the east-
side, a river lies the Town of Ruthin, the
Welsh Rhysin; the greatest Market in the
Vale, and a very populous Town; famous
for long since, for a fortly and beautiful Ca-
munity. Both the Town and Castle were built
by Roger Grey, with permision of the King
the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Restor of Llud
Rhysin, it being licensed in that parish. To
this Roger Grey, in consideration of his services
against the Welsh, King Edward the first gave
the whole Vale ; and this was the fest of his politerity (which flourished under the
title of Earl of Kent) till the time of Richard
Grey Earl of Kent and Lord of Ruthin, who
dying without issue, and having no regard to his
brother Henry, sold this ancient inheritance to
King Henry the seventh; since which time
the Castle has been uncover'd, and has daily
decay'd. * Of late, through the bounty of
Queen Elizabeth, it hath belong'd to Ar-
brode Earl of Warwick, together with large
revenues in this Vale.

Ordevis. Ascending easiely out of this Valley, we
come to Off, a small mountainous tract, of a hill
very high situation, it compared with the neighbouring tracts, to that no river runs into it from any other source; and perhaps this is one of our several. By reason of this high situation, it is a very rough, cold, bleak Country. I know not whether it might receive a name from the small river Altn, which, springing up in this country, hides it left in one or two places by underthrowing the earth. These mountains
are well stor'd with Oxen, Sheep, and
Cows; and the Valleys in some places are
fertile in Corn; especially to the east, on this side Altn, but the winter is fowreathen, and in some places more heath and de-
fart. It hath nothing in it memorable, except
the ruins of a small Moonderry; ftood very
pleasantly in a Valley, which, smorgift woodly
hills, is extended in the form of a Crofs;
whence it had the name of Vale-Cross; where Vale-Cross, as in Brifh it is called Alan Croyef. Ed of a lit, the territory of Mador Gwyraf and Welsh
Master, call'd in English Bromfield, is extended Bromfield, to the river Der; a pleasant little Country, and inhabited to an infinite degree, and in a great number of places, especially in this place, keeping a little lighter, on the other side Der. It is now called Hlo, and is supposed to have been re-Hlo, i. e. a place well-difpofed, by the Romans, and
more lately by William Stanely, and Lord D. Pont, now by John Earl of Warren, who being * So said, by the Earl himself, his own to one Midd, a Britifh Prince, the
dad for his own use this Province, together
with that of Ell. From the Earls of Warren, it
was deftroyed after wards to the Flor-Altn, Earls
of Arundel; and anon them to William Bea-
ucham Baron of Aber Gwennog, and afterward
to William Stanely, who having beheld this,
and as well as the rest of his efffections, was forfure
of the Crown.

Southward of Bromfield, lies Chirk, call'd in Chirk,
Welch Cuncha, a Country also very moun-
tainous, but honour'd with two Castles; viz.
Chirk, where it receiv'd its name, and which
was built by Roger Grey, and King Eduau;
Dicas Bba, leaset on the highest top of a flary Calle Dian,
lills, whereum there remain at present only ruinous
walls. The common People affirm,
that this was built and so called by Bramus Cymrenus,
herald of the Gods; and some interpret the
name, The King's Palace; so been in British
reigns a King (from whence possibly that
powerful Prince of the Gods and Britons was
called by way of eminency, Bramus: ) but oth-
er will have it to derive the name from the name
of the Mountain on a hill, which is Calle Bba, like
this, and this, in my opinion, is much more pro-
able. In the time of Henry the third, it was
6 or feet of Giricouf or Mach, who was
affixed with the English against the Welsh, was
wout to secure himself here. But upon his
decay, Roger Mortimer, who was appointed
his guardion to his son John, said this, and

did Chirk into his own hands; as John Earl of
Warren, mention'd before, had usurp'd Brom-
field.

There are divers old Forts or Entrenchments
entrench-
ments in this County, that form no less ments.
markable, than that at Midd, some of which
are mention'd in the Letter from the
credit Mr. Llyb.; as fith, ...
on Kader Dinas, distant about a mile from Kerwy Dinas, which is a circular Ditch and Ramps, of at least one hundred paces diameter. But what seems most remarkable, is that it is prefumed to have had once some kind of wall; and that the flone has been long since carried away by the neighbours, and applied to some private uses. Secondly, Kerwa Dinas, or as others, Kiver Dinas, which lies (as also Ffaw Garw) in the Parish of Llan Vihangle. This is fruste close by the river Afon, and is rather of an oval form, than circular. The Ditch or Rampart consists of a vast quantity of stones, at present rudely heap'd together; but whether formerly in any better order, is uncertain. On the river fiide, it is about three hundred feet high perpendicularly, but not half that height elsefihere. On the other side the river, we have a steep Hill, about twice the height of this Kerwa Dinas; on which lies Kader-Dinasia, i.e. Menantown, a large cir- 
cular Entrenchment, and much more arti- 
ficial than the former. This Kerwa Dinas (as the said Mr. Lloyd supposes) was in all likelihood a Britifh Camp, facing it agreeably with Titius's description of the Camp of King Car- vanaus, when he engag'd Offorius Segus somewhere in this Country of the Ordovices. This close by a Camp to maintain, as, in point of ap- 
proach, vantage, and all other respects, was difficul- 
to the Enemy, and convenient to themselves. On a high Hill, guarded with great Streit in the nature of a Vallum, where in it was abfolute; and be- 
fore it, is a River with uncertain Birds, &c. Third-
ly, Dinas Melyn y Wgy, which he supposes to Dinas Melyn, have been a Britifh Oppidum, it being much y Wgy, such a place as Carf Roberts informs us they call'd. In these words, The Britians call thek Woods enced with a Vallum and ditches a Town; where they used to defend themselves at night as an ene- 
ye makes Inconvenient. This place, as the word 'Cel. Com- 
cus' implies, is full of Woods, Dingles, &c.

The Fortification lies about fifteen or twenty yards where low'd; and is fixed for the most part with a craggy Rock, and encompass'd with a deep Trench, leaving two Entries call'd y Porth baba, and Porth Mohn, or the upper and lower Gates. When the dominion of the Welsh, by inva-
sions among themselves, and invasions of the English, fell to decay, and could now subsist no longer ; the Earls of Clwyd, and Warren, the Mortimers, Lin, and the Greys (whom I have mention'd) were the first of the Normans that by degrees reduc'd this small Province, and left it to be block'd by their posterity. Nor was it made a County before the time of King Henry the eighth, when Radnor, Brecon, and Montgomery, were likewise made Counties by Authority of Parliament.

In the year 1625, William Vlicount Fielding, Earl of Den-

bigh, and Baron of Newhall Pasha, was created.

n the north of Denbighshire, lies Flinshifre, a very small 

County, of an oblong form; which'd on the north by the 

Seventh Sen, or rather by a branch of it, which is the chan-

nel of the Dee; and bounded on the east by Chwydor, and elsewhere by Den-
bighshire. We cannot properly call it mountainous, for it

only rises gently with lower hills, and falls by degrees into fertile plains; which, towards the Sea especially, every full year they are plow'd, bear in some places Barley, in others Wheat, but generally Rice, with at least two-hundred fold increase; and afterwards Ones for four or five years. On the west, it depends to the maritime part of the Vale of Clwyd, and takes up the higher end of that Vale. In the confines of this County and Den-
bighshire, where the Mountains, with a gentle decline, seem to retire, and afford an es-
tier dexter and passage into the Vale, the Ro-

mans built, at the very entrance, a small City, cal'd Varr; which Antoninus places nineteen miles from Caerleon. This, without my dis-

mination of its name, is calld at this day 

Vvaris; 4 which signifies the mention of Va-
rus; and shews the ruins of a City, on a small 

hill. What the name signifies, is not evident. 

I have suppos'd in other places, that Varr in

the old Britifh signifi'd a Paf, and accordingly have interpreted Durnanaw, and Caunaw. The Pallage of the water, and of Flinshire. The situation of this Town confirms my con-

jecture; it being seated at the only convenient Pafs through these Mounts.

As to the fore-mention'd Menyll Garw, we

cannot doubt but that place receiv'd its name from the fortification or entrenchments that are yet to be seen there; the word Kerwa (as we have already hinted) strictly signifying only a Wall, Fortres, or Enclavure; which being pro-

fix'd to the names of Roman towns, because fortifi'd, has occasion'd several to suppose the genuine signification of it to be Town or City. We have divers Camps on our mountains call'd 

Kerra, where we have not the least ground to Kerra. 
suppose that ever any Cities were founded; and in some places I have observ'd the Church-yard-

wall to be call'd Kerwa y Preswpl. Nor does it 

seem improbable that this Kerra was deriv'd origi-
nally from Kai, which signifi's to shut up, or entrench. This fortification is round and round, and about one hundred and forty paces over: we may form an idea of it, by supposing a round 
hill with the top cut off, and to made level. All round it, the earth is raised in manner of a Parapet, and almoth opposite to the Ave-

nue there is a kind of Tumulus or artificial 

Mount, as I have mention'd. 

* At this Menyll Garw, Hewell Gwyhagh &c (who Vaughan M.S.) 

fided with Owen Gwynhwy against King Henry 4th the tribe 

of Rhos at the 

of 

Brown.
the fourth) was beheld. He was one who
* for a long time annoy'd the English of his
* neighboring; but being taken at King's
* by his enemies of the town of Flint, and
* beheld at this place, his estate was despoy'd
* of in the town. Before him, one
* Ablad had also oppress'd the English in their
* borders; who by force of arms kept all Te
* gained under his subjection for about three
* years, until such time as he had consum'd full
* pardon.

Cranboys.

Not three miles hence, lies Cranbury, a
name which favours much of Anonymity, but
I observed nothing there ancient, or
worthy.

Below this Viars, the river Clifft runs thro'
the Vale, and is immediately joint by Ebey's
a little river, at the confluence whereof there
is a Bishop's Seat, call'd in British from the
name of the river, Llan Ebey, in English,
from the Patron, St. Aghaf; and in Hierarchians,
Episcopat Anglorum. Neither the Town is
memorable for its antiquity, nor the Church
for its structure or elegance; yet in regard of
its antiquity, it is requisite we should mention
Combines it. For about the year 560. Ermugra, Bishop
of this Diocese, being fleeing from Scotland, inhabited here
an Episcopal Seat and a Monastery, placing therein six hundred and sixty three Monks,
whereof three hundred (being fourteen) were appointed for tilling the Land; the same number
for other employments within the Monastery;
and the rest for Divine Service: and all these he distributed into Counties; that former
of them were at Prayers continually. Upon his
return afterwards into Scotland, he appointed
Aghaf a most upright and devout man, Gov-
ernour of this Monastery; from whom it re-
ceived its present name. The Bishop of this
Diocese has under his jurisdiction about one
hundred and twenty-eight Parishes; the Eccle-
siastical Benefices whereof (when this Seat was vi-
cient) were, till the time of Henry the eighth,
in the disposal of the Archbishops, right of his
Seat, which is now a Prepositional of the Crown.
For fo we find it recorded in the History of
Canterbury.

Rhuddlan.

Higher up, Rhuddlan, so call'd from the red
cliffs of the bank of the river Clifft where it is seated,
flows a very fair Caffle, but almost decay'd
at present. It was built by Llewellyn ap Sigfrch, Prince of Wales, and first taken out of
the hands of Welshmen by Robert de Ruthun (No-
ephew of Hugh Earl of Chester,) and fortified
with new works, by the hand of Hugh Llewig
Lleuwitan. Afterwards, at the Abbot of Men in
forms us, King Henry the second having re-
pair'd this Caffle, gave it to Hugh Beauchamp.
An this Rhuddlan (though now a mean vil-
lage) we find the manifest signs of a considera-
table town: as, of the Abbey and Hospital,
and of a gate at least a half a mile from the vil-
ge. One of the towers in the Caffle is call'd
Two y Bran, i.e. King's tower: and below the
hill, upon the bank of the river, we find anoth-
er apart from the Caffle, call'd Twr Taid, or
| Ooia King of Meres, and M'eddyg King
| of Dyved, dy'd in the battle fought at Rhuddlan.

Neu.

In the year 734 it.

Below this Caffle, the river Clifft is dichar-
ged into the Sea, and though the Valley at
the mouth of that river, forms lower than the
Sea, yet it is never overflow'd, but by a nat-
ural, though invisible, impulsion, the water
stands on the very brink of the shore, to
our just wonder of the Divine Providence.
The shore defended gradually eoward from
that place, paffes at the Difart-caffle, so call'd
from its steep situation, or (as others will have
it) as being Ofart, and thence by Bafmgwerk, Bafmgwerk,
which also has a Castle, to Beauchamp. Under this place, I view'd Holy well,
and, a small Town, where is a Well much
celebrated for its medicinal virtues, which the
Bishop of Chester.

Under this place, I view'd Holy well;
and, a small Town, where is a Well much
celebrated for its medicinal virtues, which the
Bishop of Chester.

Bland Virgin, ravish'd her, and ordained by
a Tyran; as also for the mofs it yields, of a
very sweet fount. Of this Well a small
brook flows (or rather breaks, from the
stones, on which are seen I know not what
kind of blood-red spots;) and runs with such
a violent course, that immediately it is able to
turn a mill. Upon this very Fountain, there
is a Chapel, which with great art was hewn
out of the live-rock: and a small Church ad-
joining them, in a window whereof is
painted the History and Execution of St. Win-
frid. Gildasus writes, that in his time there
was not far from hence a rich race of fowls,
where, for the sake of that meal, they brake up
the border of the earth. (The water of Holywell breaks
fuch with such a rapid force, that some in-
conscions persons have fulfilled it to be
rather a fabulous rivulet which the mi-
ners might turn to that channel, than a spring;
and being there conveyed through several
channels, with under-ground Carnets in their work, to
divert them to some Sandbox. And this fulpation
they confirm with an observation, that after
much runs the water often appears muddy,
and sometimes of a bluish colour, as if it had
washed some Lead-mine, or proceed from
the Tobacco-pipe chymists. And it seems to have happen'd this time of Giral-
dus Cambrensis, it being not likely that so noble a
fountain would have escap'd his observa-
tion, and it then exist'd. But though we should
grant that Gildasus might neglect the taking
notice of so extraordinary a Current; yet we
have good grounds to ascribe to Dr. Powell's opsi-
nation, that it was not frequented by Pilgrims
at that time, nor at all celebrated for miracu-
lous cures, or the memory of St. Bown and
Winfrid, who yet lived above five hundred years
before it. For seeing we find that Author, D. Peveril,
throughout the whole course of his journey,
not, as Gibb, was particularly curious and inquiritive about
miraculous fountains, fountains, fountains, chains, chan-
els, ete., l. t. c., we have no reason to presume, had this place,
been noted at that time, either for Winfrid's
being refer'd to life by St. Bown at the
specifick origin of the Fountain thenupor, or
for any sovereign virtue of the water in heal-
ing Difeases, but only for its being con-
demned to some account of it to posterity. especi-
ally, considering that he lodg'd one night at
Bafmgwerk, within half a mile of this place.
From hence Dr. Powell very rationally infers,
that the Monks of Bafmgwerk, who were
founded above one hundred years after, were
for their own private ends) the first branches
of these fabulos miraculous. For (says he) be-
fore the foundation of that Abbey, which was in
the year 1313, no writer ever made men-
tion of the Romantick origin and miracles of this
Fountain. But I refer the Reader to his
own words, more at large, in the place above
mentioned; being, for my own part, of their opsi-
nation who think we pay too much regard to
such trifulous Superstitions, when we use argu-
ments to extirpate them.

On this St. Winfrid, who was founder of the Abbey of Knyvg Vae in Cornershurie, as
also of Easian which built the Church of Lhan Vemre the
Previous to the history, I found some account in Mr. Vaughan's Annotations
on the History of Wales, which, though not so
pertinent
where both can-Y,' as by Lhowdhad) to how, because he would not yield to his sepulchre before refused by King Cadphir, who gave him lands, whereon to build a monastery. Cadwallon, Cadphir's son, held also other lands on him, as Cadwgan did, by giving him 400 ains to build a church, a woman came to him with a child in her arms, and told him those lands were the inheritance of that infant. Whereas Beuno being much much concerned, gave words to his son Gwein Scant (call'd by the Roman Septuagint, and was Gwernow, where King Caduntil reflected. When he came before Beuno, to do a great deal of good, he had done it, to devote to God's service such land as was not his own lawful possession, and demanded he should return a golden stool he had given him at a conference, which when the King refused, he was communicated by him. Beuno having procured his favour against him, departed; but Cadwallon, who was Cadwgan's father, to this Prince Cadwallon, being informed of what had happened, followed after him; and overwriting him, gave him (for the good of his own soul and the King's) the sepulchre of Owain Sower, which was his undoubted inheritance; where Beuno built a Church about the year of our Lord 645, about which time Cadwallon died, leaving his son Cad不经意 to succeed him. Some tell us, Beuno refused't this, but that Beuno, in the year 649, but, (whatever we may think of the marvels) that time is not reconstructible to the truth of the same.

Not long before this time, Euean Bwrtuen or Anian Rex Scororum, a Prince in the North of Brittan, learning of Cadwallon's death, came to Liya in Gwynedd, where he built a Church, which at that day it call'd from him Llan Eingan Bwrtuen, where be frost in God's service the remainder of his days. King Euean was the son of Uwain Dwyfion of Euean Yrth, as Cuneddiau Wedig King of Cambria, and a great Prince in the North. He was Cadwgan's brother, was Cadwgan's German, was Maelgwn Gwynudd King of Brittan, whilst Gbriow was Cynfog Law-Liethnor to Owain Dwyfion. The said Maelgwn dy'd about the year of our Lord 586. Modred, son to Veydol ap Tew-craws of Nius-saw, was Maelgwn's mother, &c.

This part of the country, because it affords the most pleasant prospect, and was long since redounded to the English, was call'd by the Brittons Dy-biog, which signifies Fair England. But whereas a certain Author has call'd it Te-gus, and supposes this there, let the Reader be cautious how he affinates to it. For that worthy Author was deceiver'd by a corrupt name of the same.

First, Upon our coming to this place, we see Flintshire, which gave name to this County; begun by King Henry the second, and finish'd by Edward the second, and so on, on the eastern limits of the Country, next Chwbot, lies Harleian, near the shore, call'd commonly How-Harden, out of which, when Davids brother of Beli, the last Prince Dybyswy had led captive Roger Cymfled Juwardawwyn, Bishop of Wales, he brought a most distant war on himself and his country-men, whereby their Dominion in Wales was wholly overthrown. This castle, which was held by Scandals to the Earl of Cheshire, was the seat of the Barons of Mount-baun, who became a Barons of very illustrious family, and bore azure a Lion de mont &c.

Below these places, the fourth part of this Country is water'd by the little river Aven, which, as on a mountain in the Perith of Art, called Thorn, there is a spring which, as is said, there flows at times like the sea. But it neither oozes nor flows at present, tho' the general report is that it did so formerly. But whereas Dr. Powell suppos'd this to be the river which to Gwthaid Cambus's sibir'd that quality; it may perhaps be more properly suppos'd, that Gwthaid meant Fwnno Affda, or a noble Spring, to which they also attribute the fame Phenomenon*. But seeing that Author &c. (though a learned and very curious person for Gwthaid, and the time he liv'd in) is often either erroneous or fanciful, we, if we are accurate in his Physiological Observations, it is seldom worth our while to dispute his meaning on such occasions.

On this river Aven, his Hope-castle, call'd in Hope-castle, Welsh Kar Gwrl, into this, King Edward the first retir'd when the Welsh and furnis'd his Army; here which there are milliones hewn milliones, out of a rock. And likewise Mild, call'd in Britth How-ytagr, the castle, formerly of the Barons of Menestir, which both shew many tokens of antiquity.

I the prefect name of Mild I suppose to be an abbreviation of the Norman Mount-baun, and thus, no other than a translation of the Britth name Gryfegr, which signifies a conspicuous Mount or Barras; for though the word Gryfegr was not call'd in that sense at present, yet that it was anciently so call'd, is manifest from the names of places; the high Mount in Wales being call'd y Bryghlys, and the highest Stone, or Monument I have seen there, is call'd 'In the grounds y bagiawd, fo that there being a con-Prih, a sensible King at this place (for so he call'd himself). See Castor, Initial Mounts or Barras in South-Wales) we may fairly conclude it to be thence demonstrated.

Near this Town, as the learned Uffher supposes, was that celebrated victory (which he calls Victoriam Allewinea, for that the Pugats were put to flight by the repeated thongs of Albion) obtain'd by the Britons under the conduct of Germanus and Lucas, against the Saxons. And, in memory of that memorable and plannish victory, the place is call'd at this time Gwthaid Missa Germana, or St. German's Field*. And some suppose whereas it may be objected, That it is not so generally, thereby allowed'st. St. German dy'd in the year 435, it is impossible he should lead the Britons in this battle fought that Island against the Saxons, for that he himself, and his forces, and Horsa arrive'd not here till 497: it is a supposition was made frequent threads into this Island; English Saxons. 5 M.
It will not perhaps be unacceptable to the Curious, if we take notice here of some delicate differences of the leaves of Plants, that are found upon finding new Coal-pits in the Township of Leeswood in this parish. These (though they are not much noticed) are probably found in most other parts of England and Wales, where they dig Coal; at Ashtead I have ob- served them at several Coal-pits in Wales, Gloucester-shire, and Somersetshire, and have found considerable variety of them, in that excellent *Phylomus of Natural Bodies*, collected by Mr. William Cole of Bristol, as also amongst Mr. Beaumont's curious Collection of Minerals. They are found generally in that black earth, or (as the Workmen call it) the flag or dip, which lies next above the Coal; so that in finding new Pits, when these mock-plants are brought up, they are apt to conclude the Coal not far off. These are not such fine resemblances of leaves, as to require any fancy to make out the comparison, like the *Pteris molgulosa*, or *Landis-kep-flow* of the Italians: but do exhibit the whole form and texture more completely than can be done by any Artificer, unless he takes out their impressions from the leaf, in some fine powdery Clay. I say, resemblance of leaves in a general way, to the form and texture of all the Plants I have feed of this kind, I have hitherto observed more delineated with any roots or flowers, but always, as far as I have observed, in some parts of the leaf or whole leaves; and life (whichever that is) of some singular figures which I know not what bodies to compare to. These I have seen from these Coal-pits (and the fame may be said of others in general) do for the most part resemble the leaves of capillary Plants, or those of the fern-kind in the Botanic Garden or other Collections in this part of Natural History, as are yet in their infancy; and we know not but the bowels of the Earth, were it possible to search them, might afford as great variety of these mock-plants, as the surface contains of them we observe more perfect. However, this I shall venture to affirm, that these Plants (whatever may be their origin) are as distinguishable into Species as those produced in the Surface. For although we find (as yet) no resemblance of flowers or roots, yet the form and texture of the leaves, which are always constant and regular, will soon discover the Species to each have any skill in Plants; and we will take the trouble to compare them merely with each others. For example; I have observed among the rubble of one Coal-pit, seven or eight Species of Plants, and in one Species twenty or more Individuals. Whosoever would prove their *Indeterminate Laws* an effect of the universal Deluge, will meet with the same difficulties (not to mention others) as occur to those who affirm that origin to the foill-falls, the teeth and vertex of fern, Crauclaves, Corals and Sea-mudbersoms, to pleasurable distances, not only throughout the Island, but doublely in all parts of the World. For as amongst the foill-falls of England, we find the greatest part of a figure and superficies totally different from all the falls of our own Seas; and some of them from all those whither the most curious Naturalists have hitherto procured from other Countries: so amongst these Plants, we find the majority not reconstructible with those produced in this Country, and many of them totally different from all Plants whatever, that have been yet described. But that the Reader might not wholly rely on any judgment herein, I have added three figures of such leaves, out of a Coal-pit belonging to the Domes of England's-Baths near North in Glouce- mershire.

One represents a Leaf of a Plant which Fig. 27. presents totally different from any yet describ'd. It is about six inches long (but seems to be broken off at each end) and almost two in breadth. The four ribs are a little prominent, somewhat like that of *Harts-tongue*; as are also the three orders of *Charadrius*, between these ribs, which form in some parts to discover the seeds of such Plants as are call'd donicular, as those of the *Harts-tongue* or *Fern-bird*. Another resembles a branch of the common Fig. 22. female Fern, and agrees with it in superficial proportion, and as well as figure.

The third exhibits the common Poly podly, Fig. 59, though not so exactly as the 28th imitates the female Fern. This is an elegant Specimen, having the middle rib very prominent, and that of each leaf raised proportionably; four inches long, and an inch and a quarter broad.

I find, that the *Mineral Leaves* are not only produced in the Coal-lites, but sometimes in other Fossils; for I have formerly old red's some of them in Markel-pits near Kler-wys in this County, where in some measure they resembled Oak-leaves. And amongst other of Mr. Stone's excellences in the *Collection of Minerals* published in the Afthomom *Phylomus*, by Dr. Robert Plot, I find a Species of Iron-ore out of Shapleigh other place, with a branch of some unferible Plant, which from the texture of the leaves I should be apt to refer to the capillary Tribe; though the figure (as the Dodder oberves in his Catalogue) seems rather to resemble Rresco-leaves, but I have not as yet no subject, as expending with the most of the Species in the Catalogue, I formed Stones and other Fossils, from an ingenious person, who for some years has been very diligent in collecting the Minerals of England, and (as far as I am capable of judging) much successful in his Discoveries.

Near Here, when I was drawing up the chief of his Figures, in *Habres*, *Orchis*, *Corydalis*, &c., I observed, in the month of May, 1657, a deep, dover'd and diacrible very ancient work, concerning which, several have made various conjectures; but whoever consults M. *Venturius Pauli*, will find it no other than the beginning of a *Hypocaust of the Romans*, which growing luxu- rious as their wealth increases, as the Baths very much. It was found at Dorking, and is about half an all high; encompass'd with walls drawn out of the live-rock. The floor was of brick for mortar; the roof was supported with brick pillars; and covered of polish'd tiles, which at several places were perforated; on these, were laid certain brick tubes, which carried off the force of the heat; and thus, as the Poet added.

VL V. 28.

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**Vulcanus hypocaustus vaporum**

I. c. The Hypocausts breathed out a super- natural heat.

Now who can suppose, but that they were such Hypocausts, that Grindal so much admired at *Kaur Jena* in Mommouthshire, when he wrote thus of the Roman works there: And which from more particularly remarkable, you may see there several floors, contriv'd with admirable skill, breathing heat invisibly through fomd pipes, &c. Whole work this was, appears by an Inscription on some tiles there, LEGI O X, for the twelth Legion which was 'hid Vellirus', and as I have thought, in garison at Chelten, scarce six miles hence.
Near this river Alun is a narrow place below, with woods, lies Closehill, called by Giraldus Calla Carolinaria, or a Closehill. Where, when King Henry the second had made the most diligent preparation to give battle to the Welsh, the English, by reason of their disorderly Approach, were defeated, and the King’s standard torn by Henry of Erdin, who, by right of inheritance, was standard-bearer to the Kings of England. Whereupon, being charged with High-treason, and overcome by his adversary in a duel, his slain confessed to the crown, and his crown was so much sullied of his cowardice, that he put on a Hood, and retired into a Monastery.

Thence is another small part of this County on this side Dee, which is in a manner wholly divided from the rest, and is called English Moor; where we have taken notice in Cheshire when we gave an account of Bangor, and therefore need not repeat what we have said already. Nothing else deserves to be mentioned here, except Haworth, situate by a lake or marsh, being that ancient and honourable family dwelling there, took the name of Hamer.

It remains only that we make some mention of that remarkable Monument or carv’d Pillar on Motby-mountain, which is represented in the Plate by the first and second figures. It stands on the summit of the mountain, and is in height eleven foot and three inches above the Pedestal; two foot and four inches broad; and eleven inches thick. The Pedestal is five foot long, four and a half broad, and about fourteen inches thick: and the Monument being let throw it, reaches about five inches below the bottom, so that the whole length of it is about thirteen foot.

The first figure represents the carv’d-side, and that edge which looks to the south; and the second the western-side with the north-edge, though the Sculptures on these edges are grav’d as if they were part of the frame.

When this Monument was erected, or by what Nation, I trust leave to farther enquiry; however, I thought it not amiss to publish some draughts of it, as supposing there may be more of the same kind in some parts of Britain or Ireland, or else in other Countries, which being compare’d with this, it might perhaps appear what Nations did it there, and upon what occasions. Dr. Plot in his History of Staffordshire, gives us the draughts of a Monument of two, which we took in the churchyard caving, and might therefore possibly belong to the fame Nation. Tho’t he could to have been erd’d by the Danes, for that there is another very like them at Beaufort in Carmarthen, inter’d with Runick Characters, which is pronounc’d to have been a Funeral Monument: But the Churches on this Pillar, the carv’d-side of ours, is nothing like the Runick

This County hath only 13 Parishes.
## PRINCES of WALES.

For the ancient Princes of Wales of British Extraction, I refer the Reader to the Annals of Wales already published, but for the late Princes of the Royal Line of England, it seems pertinent in our day, that we add here a short account of them.

Edward the first (though, during his minority, his father Henry the third had granted the Principality of Wales having (under Livy's epig. Grufyfh) to the left Prince of the Brithish blood man flion) was as it were the firws of the Government or Sovereignty of that Nation, united the same to the Kingdom of England in the xth year of his reign: he was then a youth, but his son Edward, fourth, his son Edward, fourth, his son Edward, fourth, his son Edward, fourth, Henry, of Caernarvon, whom he conferr'd Prince of Wales. But Edward the second conferr'd not the title of Prince of Wales to his son Edward; but only the honour of Earl of Chester and Flint; as far as it can yet learn out of the Records of the Kingdom. Edward the third, fifth solemnly confer'd his son Edward, fourth, the Black, with the title of Wales, by All of Parliament. It united and incorpored with England, that they enjoy'd the same Laws and Privileges. (But that time, Henry, and after him, Charles, the son of King James the first, and Charles elder son of King Charles the first, were all successively created Princes of Wales, by Parliament. As was also his Royal Highness, George on his eldest son, who was the only son of our present Sovereign King George; and (which is a blessing that this Nation hath not known for some ages) hath several Children living, in his Father's Name, one to the great happiness of their Kingdoms, and the inexplicable joy of every faithful and loyal Subject.)

But we must now return to Wales near England, and proceed to the Country of the Blemings.

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a. An Adder-bead or Grain Neair of green glass, found at Aber-Foo in Anglesey.

b. A piece of a Roman, crumb'd with gold, found at Del Coliva in Mercineuthshire.

c. A third of a glass, undivid'd with white, red, and blue: found near Mays y Ffand in the same County.

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**Note:**

Mouse
More rare Plants growing in Wales.

Arcotis Cambro-britannica montana. Park. round-leaved roem. Eboracensis, folio in media, determina patrimonius. Musil. Left. Mountain round-leaved Street of Wales. On most high rocks, and by rocklets about Snowdon in Caernarvonshire almost every where; at alby by rocklets among the broken rooks of Cadair-Isis above a certain lake called Lyn y fan.

Argentea lutea Cambro-britannica Park. Papaver flustrum purpureum, fucann folio Cambro-britannicum. "Old wild hackard poppy. About a mile from a small village called Aber, and in the vicinity from Dolgoch to Criddar, alby near a wooden bridge over the river Dee, near to a village called Bodi; alby going up the hill that leads to Bangor near to Anglesey, Park. p. 270. But most certainly to be found on Clogwyn y Garnedd, ydu-ras davi, Dyfrygyn, as you ascend the Glyder from Llanberis, and several other places about Snowdon, most commonly by rocklets, or at most rooks; also beyond Pourt-y-wen near the bridge, among the ferns. Mr. Lloyd.

Alpina myosotis kingiis Alpina grandiflora, feu Aureola muriis villosis flerre ample membranaceae. An Caryophyllus hololysus Al- pinus angustifolius C. B. Freid. Alwyne mountains Mammee Clachan with a large body of water. One of the rock called Clogwyn y Garnedd, the highest of al Wales, near Llanberis in Caernarvonshire plantific.


Bifortis minoris Alpina, folis imis furfuraceis & miniatum ferratis D. Lloyd. Alpina pumila varis Park, pumila foliis variis rossaliss & longiss Musil. The loft mountain Biforts, wash round and bury leaves. In the ghost pappites of the high rock called Geris Geris about the lake or peak called Plukenet bosch near Llanberis. Whether this be specifically different from the Westmeanan Bifortus minor, I leave to others, upon comparing the plants, to determine.


Cirium Britannicum. Cuculi roent J. B. starching Anglenn Park singulares capitae magno vel incauencto alterum C. B. The great Englander soft or gentle Thistle, or melancholy Thistle. At you ascend the Glyder from Llanberis, and in many other mounta- inoaeas papputes about Snowdon.


Cirium montanum polygonantham. Salcia folio angulo dentoculato. By a route in Gad- ym near Capel Kraft, and in other places with the precoces, of which perhaps it may be only a variety.

Christennius Cambro-britannica five Lycas- taeae Vaceenihium neeth Park. The Welsh Knautleury: to be found in Wales by Dr. Le- bel. We must not omit it there. It grows abundant- ly in Bryvonian mountains, out far from Llan Rhin-

nwy ymountain in Dollachay, where it is well known by the name of Mywayl Bryvn, mee morr Rhin- nawy.

Coehelaria minor rotundifolia noatis & Par- chelini. Small round-leaved Swainewynt. The lesser leaves from the root are round. The root is small and angular. On the coast of Caernarvonshire, and like- wise of Anglesey, about Beaumaris.

Corydoron birflecta P. B. Santendal Alpina sli- quinaeae affinis J. B. horse. Harry Kidnpayr-tert. By the roots and on the most rooks of many mountains in Wales, as Snowdon, Cadair-idris, Carnedl-Lower, etc., abundantly.

Flaxi Alpinus Pedicularis rarae foliis fulvus villosaeus D. Lloyd, pumila, Lornchitidae Marian- the species Cambro-britannae, An Lornchitidae apex Biforts Laid ? green, apif Pedicularis in Phytograph. Swainewynt with red-rattle leaves, hairy underneath. On the most rooks called Clogwyn y Garnedd, near the top of the mountain Cagwyns the highest in all Wales. It is a rare plant even at Snow- don.


Flaxi montanae ramosa minor argentea dentoculato D. Lloyd. Alpina Myrtilidica facie Cambro-britannicae D. Phonet. Phytograph. Small-fern like Barumyn Fern, with finely indented leaves. On the top of the mountain Glyder, where it is over- hangs the lake or peak called Llan Ogaman.


Gastrolium maritimum C. B. marinum multus J. B. marinum Ger. marinum five Cor- tounia Park. Sea Oystercast or Castooned. On the sand near Aetherueryfery in the isle of Ather- gley pleasantly, where the common people call it Can- iamus aromaticus, from its sweet scent.

Gresmen batterum montanum flava foliaceum greminae P. B. Greens upon grass. On the edges of the highest mountain, Snowdon, Cadair-idris, etc., among the stones and moffs, where no other Plants grow.


Hyacintum felcius Fuchii Ger. felcius vul- gares five bilious Fuchii Park, annual Felicius bilious & trifolius versus dumescentorum bore car-eruleo & alio J. B. Felicius bilious Germanicus C. B. Small versus Snow-Dynashe. On the north of North-Wales among the hebes, and in the adjacent islands, Bredley, etc., pleasantly.

Juncus acutus maritimus Anglicus Park. English Seaweed-RLF. On the seashore Sea-swift of Wales.

Juncus acutus cupulis Sorghi C. B. maritii- mus cupulis Sorgi Park: pentuns, feu acu- tus cupulis Sorghi J. B. Picking large Sor- RLF, with heads like Italian millets. On the sandy balls
Plants of the higher Mountains of Snowdon and other Mountains.


Muscus Trichomanoides purpureus, Alpinis trioxaeae. Purple Mountain-water-moss resembling black mustard-hair. In the mountainous valleys.

Muscus croceus saxigena holoforumum refers, fructus petrosus. An muscous saxigenum fruticosum Car. Plant. Holland's S. Sieravus'sum dlikus five-meys. Under high rocks where they are unnumeons.

Orchis pulchra, sed odorata radice petrosera. White-handled musk Orchis. On the sides of Snowdon by the way leading from Llanberis to Capel-

Osthus falcatus norbus. English wild Wood-

Ceratophyllum trito folio C. B. Small Mountain-Sengrees with jagged leaves. On Snowdon and other high mountains, chiefly by the rivulets sides.

Sedum ferratum fimbriatum non mal-
culanus. Induced Mountain-Sengrees with unfotted flowers growing close together. On the higher Mountains, it grows out of the rocks and chambers of the rocks, as in Clogwyn y Garndol, Crig y Ddith, Clogwyn y yamen y Glyders, near Llandybie.

Thuilleum montanum minus folius latius-TRI.

The lesser Meadoom with broader leaves. On the steep sides of the Mountains called Cader-ideal, Dylaen, Dolchale on Merionethshire, out of the cliffs or cracks of the rocks.

Thuilleum minimum montanum, atro-

to, folius sphyllumtibus. The least mountainous Meadoom, with fibbing leaves and dark red flowers. On the moist rocks, and by the rivulets in the Mountain of Caernarvonshire, Mr. Llwyd. They are rare varieties of this, the one with broader, the other with narrower leaves.

Thulsiu lunaria vafculo subhongo intro-
to. Lunar Violet with a violetan color. On the Mountains of North-Wales, offered by Mr. Llwyd. Who also found another Plant there on the high rocks called Hyvion, hanging over the valley of Snowdon as Caernarvonshire, which he in\n
Tulipa Vaseira inacado folio person.

Tulipa minor Mathiolae mollis. In the mountainous places of North-Wales.

Tulipa amplexicaulis Bulbocodium. In the high mountains, with narrow leaves and red flowers. On the rocks, and by the rivulets. In the Mountain of Caderi,"
of Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire, as
Moelyn rudh near Phefiniong, Clogwyn y dy y ra,
Ardthus and Clogwyn y Gwenni near Llan- 
bras.

Europeans who are able to perambulate unique
crevices in famous calciclude dolomantli. A cer- 
tain *Raphaceae* foliaceae Plant, having a *Scrophu-
rae* in the top of an erect stalk above nine inches 
high. On the high rocks of Snowdon, wst. Tri-
vydan y Clogwyn du ymhen y Glyder, Clog-
wyn y Ardu Cis y Duillith, &c. Mr. Llwyd. 
It hath three or four more narrow and short leaves 
upon the stalk.

Subulata lacustris feu Calamintrum herbis a-
quatico-Alpina, C. Alzolida Peltiferae Alpina-
um lacustrum D. Lloyd. *A Spirale-leaved Water-
Swamp-let Plant*, growing in the bottom of a lake 
Lake near the top of Snowdon-hills, call'd Pymor 
ved, &c.

Graminifolia plantula Alpina capitulii Atr-
menti proficiens, D. Lloyd. *A Mountain gra-
acelet Plant* with heads like the Cleft-leaf, in 
the paddyers at the foot of a certain high rock call'd 
Clogwyn du ymhen y Glyder in Caernarvon-
shire.

Gladiolus lacustris Dormanius Clus. var. proli-
Glad. lacustris Clusii, five Lectuarii pubes-
claves Lussumini Park. Water Gladiole. In 
west of the Lakes in North-Wales.

Graminifolia lacustris proficiency, feu plantului 
quasi novis hinc into calciclude serrundecubus. 
A Grafs-leaved chalving Water-plants, having young 
Plants sprouting from the stalks.

Veronica foetida latifolia C. B. Gyn. major la-
foliosa, folia splendens & non splendens 
J. B. spicata latifolia major Park. *Great broad-
leafed feasted Speedwell or Fiorella*. On the sides of 
a Mountain call'd Craig-Wreidhin in Montgo-
meryshire.

Auricula muris pulcher flore, folio caputii 
J. B. Small five-leaved Mountain-Duckweed with 
a fair flower. On west of the high and steep rocks ab-
out Snowdon.

Trichomanes ramosum J. B. aliat, foliis mel-
Branched English black Maidstone-Hair. On the high 
rocks about Snowdon plentifully.
BRIGANTES.

RITAIN, which but thus far (as it's out into several large Prumitiricals, so
ing gradually nearer, to the side to Germany, and on the other to Ireland; it
ber was (as it were afraid of the breakings of the Ocean) drove a
in each side, and retir'd farther from its neighbours, and so ran itself into a much
narrower breadth. For it is not above a hundred miles over, between the two
lands; which ran northward almost in a great line as far as Spain...
In Luda.

II. The Britons.
Ultra non littera Pontii, et cardine
Scuta Britonum, iure Romuliani collis, eviri
Jutisi, & spinulae nova Romane jura fecuris
Terrenos Quemque.

Thus he wage all-commanding yoke
The farthest Britons gladly took,

Hym the Briantanes in blue arms shold'd.

When the swift Ocean fear'd his power
Replied he with loud carole before,

And trembling Neptune fear'd a Roman Lord.

To I have always thought, that they were not thus conquer'd, but rather surrender'd themselves to the Romans: because what he has mentioned as a poetical manner, it is not confirmed by Historians. For Tri-
tus tells us, that theoborius, having new conquests in his eye, was drawn back by some manner among the Britons, and that when he had put some few in the ground, he easily quitted the fight. At what time, the Britons were general'd by Cartimandua, a noble Lady, who dres'd up King Caratacus to the Romans. This brought in spoil, and that, Luxury; so that, having her husband Verannius, the mar-
d'y'd Vellocatus (his armory-leader) and made him flourer with her in the government. This Villany was the overthrow of her Husbys and gene rey to a bloody war. The City fixed up for the Husband, and the Queen's lust and cruelty, for the diabolical. So, by craft and artifice, for Verannius's honour and maney, relations to be cut off. Verannius could no longer brook this infamy, but call'd in succours; by whose asso-
ciation partly, and partly by the defection of the Britanes, he reduc'd Cartimandua in the utmost extrem-
ity. The Caturnius, Wingis, and Cobbera, with which the Romans furnis'd her, brought her off in se-
veral battles; yet, so Verannius kept the Kingdom, and left nothing but the War in the Romans: who could not subdue the Britanes before the time of Verus. So then Petellius Candidus came against this People, with whom he fought several battles, as without much bloodshed, and enter'doup or composed a great part of the Britanes. But whereas Tilerius tells us, that the Queen of the Britanes dres'd Caratacus prizer to Claudius, and that he made a part of Claudius's triumph; it is a manifest

[Elagabalus in such excellent Amours, as Epiphanes (that great Master of ancient Learning) has long since

offered.] For neither was this Caratacus (Prince of the Sambres) in that triumph of Claudius; nor yet Caratacus, son of Candidus (for so the Ores call the same person, that the Wall call's Caratacus) over

when Astus Plautius, of the same year, as legit the very most after, * triumph'd by way of Ores-Orean tri-

tion. But these things I leave in the search of others; though something I have said of them before. In chap.

the time of Hadrian, when (as Elagabalus has it,) the Britains could no longer be kept under

the Roman yoke; our Britanes seem to have revolted among the yoke, and to have ralliz't some very notable commotions. Evil, why should Juliant (who was a Contemporary) say?

Divus Mercurius attagias, & cærae Brigantium.

Brigantian forts and Moss's bomb poll drawn.

And afterwards, in the time of Antoninus Pius, they seem us to have been oer-solomnifie; seeing that

Emperor (as we are before'd) dispossessed them of part of their territories, for invading the Province of Gu-
mans or Guitres, on Alle of the Romans.

If thought I should dispute the Converse of the Critics (who, professing upon their wish and aucto-
na-days take a strange liberty,) mentioned Isidore as one or two in Traj's, relating to the Bri-

gantes. One is in the 19th book of his Annals, where he writes that Verannius (the person we so

mentioned before) belong'd to the City of the Iugantes, & c.; whereas Reganum, I would read Brigantium, and

Traj's himself, in the third book of his History, seems to confirm that Reading. The other is in the Life of Agro- 

Brigantes (says he) dominat Ducis, exsurrere Columbinum, & c. e. the Brigantes, under

the conduct of a woman, began to be free to the Colby. Here, if we will follow the report, we are to

read Trinobantes: for he speaks of Queen Boudicca, who had nothing to do with the Britanes;

whereas, it was she that sti'd up the Trinobantes to rebellion, and burnt the Colby * Camulodunum,

durosum.

This large Country of the Britanes run out narrower and narrower, and is cut in the middle (as Italy is

with the Appennins,) by a continu'd ridge of Mountains; and these separate the Countries into which it is at

present divided. For under those Mountains, towards the East and the German Ocean, lie Yorkshire

and the Bithrocra of Durham: and to the West, Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland: all which Countries, in the infancy of the Saxons Government, were contained under the Kingdom of the

Deits. Por the Saxons call'd those Countries, that is, under the Kingdom of the

Deits. Por the Saxons call'd those Countries in general, the Kingdom of the Northambo; dividing it into two parts: Deits (call'd in that age Deep-haqo) which is season'd, almost on this side the river Thine; and Bernt, the further, reaching from this Thine to the Frith of Edaleburnum, (though as myself I

would rather, that our Historians very much differ in those accounts concerning the peace Limits of these two

Deits.) Which parts, thought for some time they had their different Kings, yet at last they came under our Kingdom. And, in the time of Charles the Great, Eardulfus Rex Nordumborum, i.e. Dr. Ireland, parted pullius ad Carolinum magnum Annem prim.

venit. i.e. Eardulphe, King of the Northumbrians, that is, of Ireland, being drawn out of his own

Country, came to Charles the Great, instead of Dr. Ireland; we are to read Darwell, and so we should

understand it, that he went over to Charles the Great out of this Country, and not from Ireland.

TOREK-
Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
T O R K S H I R E.

The County of York, in Saxo
Coppenexy, Cobpenexy, and Cobpenexy, commonly Yorkshire, is by far the largest County in England: in this Country and elsewhere, as also the Barons of Wentworth, have deriv'd their name and origin. Of the family of that name and place, was Thomas Vifcom in this Country and elsewhere, as also the Barons of Wentworth, have deriv'd their name and origin. Of the family of that name and place, was Thomas Vifcom

Lord Lieu.
HE County of York, in Saxon times, called Worrle-ge, Worlereyes-ge, and Worlereyes, commonly York 
lore, is by far the largest County in England; and is reckoned, as to Yorkshire, a

mixt kind of soil. In one place it be of a fliny, sandy, barren nature, in another it is

pregnant and fruitful; and so if it be naked and expos'd in one part, we find it clos'd

and flesh'd with great stores of wood in another; Nature using in every mixture, that the entire

County, by this variety in the parts, might appear more pleasing and beautiful. Towards

the west, it is bounded by those hills steadily mole-

culated, and by Lancashire and Westmorland.

Towards the north, it borders upon the County of Durham, which is separated from it through-

out by the river Tees. On the east, it bounds up to

the German; yet who the fourth-side is enclo'd, first with Cheetham and Denbyshire, then with

Nottinghamshire, and fully with

Humber.

Hammer breaks in; the common residence for

the greatest part of the rivers heretofore. The

whole County is divided into three parts, de-

ominated from three (even) quarters of the

world, West-Riding, East-Riding, and North-

Riding. And this Division by Riding, is ordi-

narily a corruption of the Saxon Syblings, which

consisted of several Hundreds or Wapentakes. Nor

was it peculiar to this County, but formerly

common to all the neighbouring counties, as

appears by the Laws of Edward the Conquer-

for, and the life of King Alfred. West-Riding

or the West-part, is for some space bounded by the

river Ouse, by Lincolnshire, and by the

borders of the United Counties, and lies towards

the south and west. East-Riding or the east-

part of the Country, lies towards the east, and towards the Ocean, which, together with the

river D. extendeth it. North-Riding or the north-

part, fronts the north, and is in a man-

ner surrounded by the rivers Tees and Derwent, and by the long course of the river Ouse. From

the western mountains, or those that border on

the west part of the County, many rivers break forth; which, are, every one, at last receiv'd by

the Ouse, and so in one channel flow into the

Humber. And I do not see any better

method in describing this part, than to follow

A map of the County of York, showing the division into North, East, and West Riding.

the course of the Dene, Calder, Aire, Wharfe, and

Ouse, which issue out of these mountains, and are not only the most considerable

rivers, but flow by the most considera-

ble places.

Dox, river.

Dunum, commonly Don and Dune, seems to

be so call'd, because it is carry'd in a low lay-

der of the north part of the County, as it was, in

the 15th word Dun. It first elucidates Worleyst, which has given name to the eminent family of the

Worleyst, (the lineam which, expos'd in

the reign of the third Duke of Northumberland, 1613.

the 13th part of the Land to Anne Nunnun, wife of

Dugdale. The, the honourable Sidney Worleyst Esq; (f for

Nunnun, condition of Elizabeth, 

consul in the Dutch wars,) who in

right of his lordship is Lord of Worleyst. and

Worleyst, called Worleyst, from which many County both

in this County and elsewhere, as also the

Barons of Wentworth, have deriv'd their name

and original; (Of the family of that name

and place, was Thomas Vilecount Wentworth, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, created Earl of

Wentworth, and Knight of the Garter: who be

17th was headborned at Tower-hill, 1st May 1617.

and was succeeded in his Honours by his son 1641.

William Earl of Stratford, and Knight of the fold

Earl. He who succeed the 1st Earl in the

Earls of Northumberland, and the Earls of

Strawbury, is very strong and ancient, and

widely with

the Earl of Pembroke. who is Lord of Pembroke.

himself and family, and to the Earl of Pembroke.

so, and the King of the Garter to the Earl of

Pembroke; 1st May 1617.

Yorkshire.

Next, the Duke arrives at Sheffield, re- to the Earl of Pembroke. who is Lord of Pembroke.

Sheffield, remarkable, among other little towns heretofore,

to the Earl of Pembroke. who is Lord of Pembroke.

for Eshbank's (great plenty of iron being dug

there in this part,) and for a strong old tower

which has descendent by inheritance from the

Lawrence, the Lords Fairfax, and Nevil Lord Fairfax,

Furnace, to the most honourable the

Earls of Shrewsbury. It is the Staple-town

for Knives, and has been so these three hundred

years: Witness that Vile of Chausey's,

A Sheffield watch bare he in his face.

Many of the Tottoters, Earl of Shrewsbury, are

here inter'd, particularly, George the first of that

name, who dy'd the 26th of July, 1538, and

his grandchild of the same name (to who the
crown of Mary Queen of Scots, was committed)

the date of whose death is now inferred upon the

Tombe (vizt. Novembris, anno redemptioris Christi 1551) which is the more

worthy our observation, because it was defec-

tent in that part, when Sir William Dupplin publik'd his 'Eargoone. His son Gilbenn, b.k. e. Vol. 1.

poor of Sheffield, where his great-grandson erect

a hatcy Hospitall with this inscription:

The Hobis (of the Right Honourable

Gilbenn Earl of Shrewsbury,

crested and beaked by the Right Honourable

Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Shrewsbury, and

Great grand-child of the aforeaid Earl, in

pursuance of his last Will and Testament,

ano Dom. 1673.

The Manour of Sheffield is defended from

the earl Earl of Shrewsbury, the present

Duke of Northumberland, is built of stone

in the time of Henry the third, and was

anist id (when other Castles also were or

der'd to be rais'd) after the death of King Charles

1st. Here it was (as in the Manour-house

in the Park) that Mary Queen of Scots was de-

termin'd Prisoner in the custody of George Duke

of Shrewsbury, between fifteen and seventeen

years. Concerning the said Oak growing in

this Park, the Reader is refer'd to Mr. Eu-

fry's account of it; who says, it had above ten

chests of board in it; and the adds, p. 155.

Concerning another Oak growing in the same

Park, that it was so rais'd, that when cut down,

the trunk was five being on each side of it,

they could not for the Crowns of each other be

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Before the river Don comes to Rotherham, it pursues a curve by a fair Roman basilica, called Temple-Brough. The north-east corner of it is nearly 200 feet from the river: the area is about two hundred paces long, and one hundred and twenty broad, besides the aqueduct, and without it, is a very large and deep part of the middle of the Templars to the bottom. On the outside of it is another large bend, upon which are huge trees; and upon the side of the bridge of the high-way, there grew a Chaffin-tree, that had leaves any bark upon it, but only upon some top-branches, which bore leaves. It was not tall; but the baize could scarcely be fathom'd by three men.

On the north-side of the river, over-augning Temple-Brough, is a high Hill called Wincheston-hanks from which a large bank is carried without interruption almost five miles; being in one place called Dones-bank. And about a quarter of a mile south from Kemp-bank (over which the bank runs) there is another aery, which runs parallel with that from a place called Beawood, running towards Middlesbrough, and terminating within half a mile at its well-end, and Kemp-bank runs by Swinton to Middlesbrough more north.

Rotherham, a town of abey, yer-trees, and others, flows to Rotherham, which glisters in having had an Architect of York of its own name, viz. Thomas Rotherham, a very wise and prudent man, born here, and a great benefactor to the place; having founded and endowed a College with three Schools for instructing boys in Writing, Grammar, and Music; which are now superseded by the wic

This Cative of "the fell age. It is also honour'd, by being the birth-place of the learned and judicious Dr. Robert Sanderson, late Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Near which, is Thirlegh, lately the seat of Sir William Berkeley, Baronet, but since the death of John Sack of Medley Esq.; and Sandbeck, which hath been honoured by giving the title of Viscount to the Right Honourable James Sanderson, Viscount Collation of Sandbeck. Then the Don runs within view of Causton, an old castle, call'd in British Caer Caunum, and fixtated upon a rock whither (at the battle of Middlesbrough, when Antoninus routed the Saxons, and put them to a disordered flight) Hannibal their General retird to, to fortify himself; and a few days after took the field against the Britains, who pursued him, and with whom he engag'd a second time; which prov'd fatal both to himself and his army. For the Britains cut oft man, and taking him prisoner, beholding him, if the authority of the Britsh Hirsty is to be preferr'd in this matter before that of the Saxons Anann, which report him to have dy'd a natural death, being worn out and spent with fatique and buffets. This Cattle hath been a large strong-foul Fike, the out-wards whereof are holding, stand on a pleasant aile from the river, but much over-top'd by a high hill on which the town stands. Before the gate is an aery, said by tradition to be the burying place of Hengist. In the Church-yard, under the wall, lies a very ancient stem of blue marble, with antique figures upon it; one representa a man with a target encountering a vail-wing Serpent, with another bearing a target behind him. It is ridg'd like a Coffin, on which is strown a man on horse-back, curiously cut, but very ancient. This place is also famous for being the birth-place of Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, grandson to King Edward the third, and grandfather to Edward the fourth; who spring too soon to the Crown, was besieged by King Henry the fifth. Night this Town, is Cardenburgh, the seat of John Gil Esq., High-Sheriff, of the County in the year 1695: And above three miles off, Almon, the ancient feast of the Almon. Lords D'Arry, Thirty-six Paces deep from the middle of the Rampire to the bottom. On the outside of it is another large bank, upon which are huge trees; and upon the side of the bridge of the high-way, there grew a Chaffin-tree, that had leaves any bark upon it, but only upon some top-branches, which bore leaves. It was not tall; but the baize could scarcely be fathom'd by three men.

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much to the Victor there, as with his "ancient simplicity amounts to 2d. 1 per An. He gave a schoolmaster to a school-master to instruct the poor of the Parish, and 60l. for the building of an Hospital for twelve of the ancientest poor, which receive each 3s. 4d. per An. His brother gave by will 1000l. and 2 Cottages, for building of a fair School-house. Scarce two miles from Abyfy, his Aduke in the streets, memorably on this account, that Mrs. Anne Savile (a Virgin Benedicte-
cantor) daughter of John Savile of Medley Elip-
purchas'd the Rectory thereof, and letted it in the hands of Trubles for the life of the Church for ever: and this from a generous and pious principle, upon the reading of Sir Henry Spelman's noted Testitiis, De movvemundo E-
cellis. The Incumbent erected this inscription over the door of the Parsonage-house, built from the foundation of his own charge: Resto-
n us de Adukb accecssit Cenov e Dominantis D'Anne Savile, pr Pe&plis Savillamun de Mathey ori-
undis."

Scarce five miles from Doncaster, to the fourth, flande a place which I must not pass by, nam'd Tockhill (To call'd by a Saxon word, figu-
ring Ceart : ) an ancient town, and fortify'd with an old castle, which is large, but only tur-
rounded with a single wall, and by a huge mount with a round tower on the top of it. It was of such dignity heretofore, that all the monastars heretofore appertaining to it were fit-
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wars King Stephen made the Earls of Ewe in Normandy Lords of it. Next, King Richard the first gave it to his brother John. In the Barons war, Robert de Vipina took and held it, till Henry the third deliver'd it to him, the

castle of Carlisle, and that County, upon con-
dition that he should restore it to the Earl of Ewe. But upon the King of France's refusal to restore the English to the estates they had in France, the King dispossessed him again; John Earl of Ewe fill'd demanding the redemption of it from King Edward the first, in right of Alice his great grandmother. Lallah, Richard the second, King of England, gave it to John of Grant Duke of Lancaster. Now, the Don, which formerly can see the Cannala-yard wall. In this place, William Cowper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, erected an inscription with the name of the Bishop, erected 1683. An. M. 4

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BRIGANTES

that those trees grew where they are found lying; which, it is very ingenious, and very probably account, That this, and the other

Pyrew, Phil. like places where subcrebrous wood is found, were anciently Fosse, cut down and burnt by the Romans, wherever they were found to be a refuge to the Britons, in their wars against them.

Among other brooks which water this place, I must not forget to mention the Wense, because it arises from a pool near Nofthall, where formerly stood a monastery dedicated to that Royal Saint King Gisbal, which was repir'd by Aet. Confessor to King Henry the first, and that hath been the seat of the famous family of the "Garr-
gavus Knights. [Not far from Nofthall is Hemif
dale, where Robert Holkan Archdeacon of York (depriv'd in the first year of Queen Mary, for being marry'd) did found an Hospital for two poor aged men, and as many women, who have each about 10 l. per Ann. and the Master who is to read Prayers to them, bestow 10 and 40 l. per Ann. He was likewise a Benefactor to, if not Founder of, the School there.

The river Calder, which flows along the bourn between this and Lancashire; among other considerable little waters, runs near Snaistand, where have been found several Roman Coins; and 'Gretland, situated on the very top of a hill, is liable on one side only, where was dug up this Votive Altar, faced, as it seems, to the tutelar God of the city of the Brigantes. It is said at Bradley, in the house of the famous Sir John Savill, Knight, & Baron of the Exchequer; [whole brother was Sir Henry Savill, War
den of Morton-College, Provost of Eton-Col-
lege, and the learned Editor of St. Christolph.]

The church of St. Wilfrid, at Calles, is said to have been a Collegiate Church in those times, to dignify that. And that noble family of Fairfax in those parts, are so many from their fair hair. And that whatever is said of the affinity of the names, would have this place to be what Prolen calls Osuna, are cer-
tainly mistaken. This town is no less fa
mous among the common people of Brita

nus, whereby they believe one infantar

ey that is found feeding; nor among the haired, who will have "John de ferras Bot," a
ther of the Trelle De Sibora, to be born in it. But it is more remarkable for the unusual ex
ception and largeness of the Parishes, which has un

which is to be read, Des Certian Brigantum &c. unisonum Augustae, Titm Aevinis Assevium dedicavit pra. Je Gris, i.e. To the God of the City of the Brigantes, and to the Deities of the Emper,
ors, Titm Aevinis Augustae bicentum diddah this. For in behalf of king and
to. As for the rest remaining letters, I cannot tell what they mean. The Inscription on the other side, is, Augustae tertioris &c. Cesare Colossae.

Whether this Des be that God which they pre
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topical Genius of the Brigantes, may be deci
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Grendale, Ep. 46. But to return to the Calder: Which, with

supplied, which is also an excellent, and very
larger, and therefore made palisado by a very
fine bridge at Elsnor, not far distant from Slam-Grims'
cor, where bricks have been dug up with this Infcription: COH. III. BRE.

For the Romans, who were excellent Masters of the Art, soon took care to Prove their Soldiers from inefficacy and lack, by exercising them in times of peace, in dressing the Country by ditches, mending the high-ways, making bridges, building bridges, and the like.

Then, the river Calder passing through the
Mountains, on the left leaves Hallifox, a very Hallifox,
famous town, situated from well to call upon the gentle defence of an hill. This name is of no great antiquity. Not many ages since, it was call'd Haven, as some of the Inhabitants some time think it; who tell us this story concerning the sea formerly change of the name. A certain Clergyman of old in this town, being passionately in love with a young woman, and by no means able to mort a compliance, grew so much in that condition viciously cut off her head. Her head was afterwards hung upon an Eva-tree, where it was reposed a long time as quite rotten, and was aed in Pilgrimage by them, every one plucking off a branch of the tree, as holy relic. By this means the tree became as left a more trunk, but still ret

ated its reputation of sanctity among the peo

ple, who believ'd that those little veins, which are found out like hair in the bark, between the bark and the tree of the birch, were indeed the very hair of the Virgin. This occasion'd such a show of Pilgrims to it, that Hur

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ly, and hilly Limoges in France (situated in
broad folds) have been ever very flourishing
Cities. To this Town and Parrish, Mr. New-
man Waterhouse, was an eminent Benefactor
by providing an House for the Lecturer, an
Hospital for twelve aged poor, and a Work-hou-
sé for twenty children (the Overseer whereof is
to have 5 l. per ann.) and a yearly Salary to the
preaching Ministers of the twelve Chapeldries,
which, with money for repair of the baths,
amounted to three hundred pounds per Ann. There
did a Celebrated Clockier was a good Benefactor to the
poor, and to the Free-School of Queen Elizabeth
in the Vicarage of Halifax. In this Church is
inter’d the heart of William Ryder (of the
Ryders of Kirk-Sandall by Daughter, where he was born) Vicar of Halifax, and Parish of
Sandal, afterwards Bishop of Münster and Arch-
bishop of Dublin, where dying, he ordered his
bodys to be bury’d at Dublin, his heart at Ha-
lfax, and his body at Sandall, and over each a
Chapel to be built: which was perfom’d ac-
countably.

The vast growth and increase of this Town
may be judged at from this instance, which
appears in a Manuscript of Mr. John Brar-
dley’s, of one of John Waterhouse Esq. He was
Lord of the Manor, and liv’d nigh a hundred
years in the beginning of whole time, there
were in Halifax but thirteen Houses, which in
one hundred twenty three years were increas’d
to above five hundred and twenty house-hold-
ers that kept fires, and answer’d the Vicar,
Ann. 1566. It is honour’d by having given
title to George Lord Sealy of Eland, Earl and
Marquifs of Halifax, who at William Lord
Sealy, late Marquifs of Halifax, dying without
issue, the title of Baron of Halifax was con-
tinued by King William the third, upon the
honourable Charles Montagu, a person of great
Learning and Eloquence, defended from Har-
ry, first Earl of Monmouth, and advanced to
this dignity (and afterwards by King George
to the more honourable title of Earl of Hal-
fax) for most eminent Services done to his
Prince and Country; particularly, in that most
difficult and important Article of Rescuing the
Money of the Nation; the efficacy of which,
at a very critical juncture, without damage to the
Subjects at home or advantage to our En-
emies abroad, was owing to the extraordinary
conduct, industry, and penetration of this no-
bile Lord. Since whole deaths, the Honour
of Earl of Halifax has been confer’d upon the
Right Honourable George Montagu, his Ne-
hew and Heir.

This place is also honour’d with the nativity
of Dr. John Tillotson, late Arch-bishop of Can-
terbury. So that this West-riding of Yorkshire
had at one time the honour of giving both the
Metropolitans to our Nation: Dr. John Sharp
Archbishop of York, being born in the neigh-
bouring town and contiguous parish of Brad-
ford; where Mr. Peter Sunderland (of an ancient
family at High-Sunderland near Halifax) besides
other benefactions, founded a Lecturer, and en-
dowed it with 40 l. per ann.

But nothing is more remarkable, than their
method of proceeding against Felons, which
was just hinted before, viz. That a Felon tak-

ing within the Liberty, with Goods &c. from
the Liberties or Precincts of the Forest of
Hardwick, should after three Market orMeet-
ning-days, within the town of Halifax, after
affirming his apprehension, be taken to the Gil-
bert there, and have his head cut off from
his body. But then the fact was to be certain,
for he must either be taken hand-to-hand, i.e.
having his hand in, or being in the very act of
stealing; or hand-bond, i.e. having the
thing stolen either upon his back, or somewhere
about him, without giving any probable ac-
count how he came by it; or iffy auspous, ow-
ning that he stole the thing for which he
was accused. The body therefore must be only
shewn, and that manner of 60 l. only which is
called juratum manifestum, or notorious Theft,
grounded upon some of the forged evidences.
The value of the thing stolen must likewise
amount to above 13 l. 6s., for if the value
was found only to much, and no more, by this Ca-
sement he should not die for it. He was first
brought before the Bailiff of Halifax, who
previously assumed’d the Frichburgers within the
several Towns of the Forest; and, being found
guilty, within a week he was brought to the
Scaffold. The Ax was drawn up by a pulley,
and fifteen with a pin to the side of the Sca-
fold. If it was an horse, an ox, or any other
creature, that was lot’s; it was brought along
with him to the place of execution, and
false’d to the cord by a pin that stay’d the
block. So that when the time of execution
 arrived (which was known by the Jurors holding
up one of their hands) the Bailiff or his Servant
whipping the body, then it was plac’d out, and
execution done. But if it was not done by
a beast, then the Bailiff or his Servant cut
the rope.

But the manner of execution will be bet-
ter apprehended by the following draught
of it.

A.A. The Scaffold.
B. The piece of wood wherein the Axe is
fixed.
C. The Axe.
D. The Pulley by which the Axe is drawn
up.
E. The Malefactor who lies to be beheaded.
F. The pin to which the Rope is tied that
draws up the Axe.)

Six
Six miles from Halifax, not far from the right
Almondbury, side of the river Calder, and near Almondbury
Cardinal, a little village, there is a deep hill, only accessible
ably by one way from the plats; where the
marks of an old rampart, and some ruins of a
wall, and of a cattle well guarded with a round
triangle fortification, are plainly visible. Some
would have it to be the remains of Ophius
but it is really the ruins of Cambedalum (by
mislike in Pelfenny, call'd Cambedalum, and
made two words by Bodo, Campus-dalam,) it
appears by the difficulty which Ambrosius makes
from Mainannon on the one hand, and Calderia
on the other. He is, in King Alfred's Psalms
parish, called Donfeld. A Manuscript Copy
of Bede has it, Aetanman in campo dono, and so it
is in the Latin Edition whence probably came
that mistake of Skipetum, in traducing it
Champion, called Deus.] In the beginning of
the Saxon times, it seems to have made a great
figure. For it was then a Royal Seest, and greatly
+ Bolilla.

† Appeney,C.

† Church built by Paulinus the Apostle
THESE parts, and dedicated to St. Albans,
whence, for Almondbury, it is now (by corrup-
ction) call'd Almonbury. But in those times
was that Conisbrough the Britain and Penda the Mer-
curian made upon Edwin the Prince of these Ter-
ritories, it was burnt down: which had
been thought in some manner to appear in
the colour of the flames to this day.
(1T was probably built mostly of wood, there
being no manor of appearance of stone or
brick. The fire that burnt it down seems to
have been exceeding vehemence, from the
burns which are strangely folded together.
A lump was found, of above two feet every way,
the earth being melted rather than burnt.
But the conjecture of a burning there, from the
blackness of the flames in the present buildings,
is groundless: for the edges of them are so in
the Quarry which is half a mile off; and so
deep, that for fire to reach them there, is
a thing impossible." Afterwards, a Cell
was built here, which, as I have read, was con-
firm'd to Henry Lacy by King Stephen.

Not far from this stands Whitley, the Seat of
the ancient and famous family of the Bea-
mount (who are different from that of the
Barons and Vicounts Beaumont, and thoughful
in England before they came over of which,
Richard Beaumont is lately dead without issue.
Kielsley, runs on to Kirkley, here mention'd a Nunery, thence
to Robin Hood's Tomb, a generous robber, and
very famous upon that account; and so to
Dinshorthor, situated at the foot of a high
Hill. Whether this name be deriv'd from Dive,
the local deity already mention'd, I cannot
determine: The name is not unlike; for it re-
sembles Divis Burgh in found, and this Town
has been confiderable from the earliest date of
Christianity, among the English of this Pro-
vince. For I have been informed that there
was with a Crofs here, with this Interpo-
ration:

PAULINVS HIC PREDICAVIT
ET CELEBRAVIT.

That is,

Paulinus here preached and Celebrated.

(Of which Crofs, nothing now appears, ei-
er in fight or by tradition, but, that this
Paulinus was the first Archbishop of York, a-
bout the year 626, we are assured by the con-
firming evidence of our Hiftorians, there-
fore Caldey goes by Trestell, which from a
Thornhill, a knightly family of that name descended to the
Saxons, and became the possifion of the Lord
Marquis of Halifax.) and for Halifax
which place, from Callford, it was made nav-
iable in the year 1698, a Town famous for its
Coal-trade, Largertons, weav buildings, and
Great Markets; and for the bridge, upon which
King Edward the fourth built a very neat
Chapel, in memory of those that were cut-off in
the Brelow here. (The carved work hath
been very beautiful, but is now much de-
cayed. The whole structure is artifitally
worthless, about ten parts long and six broad.)
This town belon'd hereunto to the Earls
of Warren and Surrey; as also Sandal-castle,
held by, built by John Earl of Warren,
whole mind was never at liberty from the His-
trary of full; for, being too familiar with the
wife of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, his design
was to detain her there securely from her hand.
Below this town, when England was
embroid'd with civil wars, Richard Duke
of York, and father of Edward the fourth (who
never was at liberty from the His-
tory of full;) for, being too familiar with the
wife of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, his design
was to detain her there securely from her hand.
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of York, and father of Edward the fourth (who
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was to detain her there securely from her hand.
fourth son of the illustrious George T. but Earl of Moray, and held it to Sir Walter Arminy, Baronet, erected the House for six poor wido-

dows, each of which have 40s. a Crown every year. She built also and endow'd two other Churches during her reign, and at her death left 40l. per Annum for 99 years, to be apply'd to such-like uses. More

to the south, is Westport, where Henry Edmonds Ely and others, have generally built a good house for the Minifters; and Mr. Otholde Walker, Infall Master of University-College in Oxford, and both here, Winter'd a Library to the Schools.

Stoneburgh, and Southagh, where the Earl of Strafford hath erected a noble feast; which also gives him the title of Baron. to return.

Between Wakefield northward, and York in the

Wardour, at a place call'd Longwell-gate, in the year

1657, were found certain Coining-molds or illumina-
tions upon clay, which had been invented for the counterstamping of Roman Cufes; and are accordingly all of such Emperors, in whose

times the Roman monies were enormously adul-
tated. It is possible the Longwell-gate were quarter'd at Ely, and were also sometimes encamp'd here, near Temp fort ma-

num, as it is written in the Register; and then they were from them denom-i-

inated Long-well, the Roman Pallium being pronounced Wallum.

About five miles from Welford, the river Calder Ines both her name and waters in the

Mersey, formerly Osbey, to call'd from its situation.

So did, in the 16th year of King Henry the fourth, and afterwards of the famous Sir John Sedg-er, C, a most worthy Baron of the Exchequer, to whom Learning this work, and to whose Civi-

lity the Author of it, was exceedingly en-
gaged. I'm this Church, he has a family monu-

ment; which says, that he was, by the fodal fa-

tor of the King, fiful to die in his own County.

* See 10. In the 10th year of King William, an Act of W. 3. 15 of Parliament pass'd, for making and keeping navigable the two rivers Are and Calder.

But before we proceed to the Are, we must

take notice here of the river Ribble runs a course of forty miles in this County, before it enters

Giggleswick, Lancashire; upon which is Giggleswick, where, at the foot of a very high mountain, is the most noted spring in England for ebbling and flowing, sometimes threes in an hour; and the water fiddles three quarters of a yard at the refreshings through four miles from the Sea. At this town, is a noted School, founded by Mr.

Waddington, Bridge, and well endow'd; and at Waddington, upon the same river, is a noble Hospital for the poor Widows, and Chaplain, founded by Mr. Robert Parker.

Arms, rivi. The river Are lifting from the root of the

Mountain Penine, which is the highest in the

parties, at first seeming doubtful whether it should run forwards into the Sea, or return to its Spring, is to wind ing and crooked, that in travelling this way, I had it to pass over seven times in half an hour, upon a first road. Its course is calm and quiet; so easy that it hardly appears to flow; and I am of opinion that this has occasion'd the name. For I have

already observ'd that the Britifh word are, fig-

ures fines and affy, and hence that flow river

was call'd Arfry in Pesantiy, taking the name. That part of the Country where the head of this river lies, is call'd Crawen, pollyish from the Britifh word Crag, a rock: for that with huge stones, steep

rocks, and rough ways, this place is very wild and unlighty. In the very middle of which, not far from the Are, stand the Skipton, (as it were) with those steep precipices sur-

rounding it; like * Larium in Italy, which + Larin, to

Varro mentions, is call'd from its low situation under the Appennine, and the Alps. The

town is pretty handsome, considering the man-

ner of building in these mountaneous parts, and is focus'd by a very beautiful and strong Caftle, built by Robert de Runnyley, by whole poffi-

bility it came to be the inheritance of the Earls of Albemarle. But being afterwards grant'd (as the Lawyers term it) to the Crown, Ed-

ward the fecond gave it (with other large po-
fedions hereabouts) to Robert de Clifford an-
celor to the Earls of Cumberland, for the exchange for some lands of his in the Marches of Wales.

Here he inter'd several of the Clifford's, particu-

larly, George, third Earl of Cumberland, bo-

mard with the Garter by Queen Elizabeth, and

famous for his SuS-servious; performing + nine Voyages in his own person, most of them * Inscript

ons to the 16th day, and being the bed born Eng-

lishman that ever hazarded himself in that kind. He dy'd in the year 1605, leaving one Oudah, 30

only daughter Anne, Counfeils of Pemebroke, Dar-

fon, and Montgomery, an eminent benefactor, born

Jan. 30, in the year 1689-90, at Skipton-castle in Yorks-

hire; wherein we are the more particular, be-

cause Dr. Fuller in his Worthies, by mistake, Com.Well.

fays it was in Herefordshire. She built from the 140

ground, or confiderably repair'd, 7k ancient Caftles; one of which, Belyngh, had lain one hundred

and forty years desolate after the fire had

occurred'd it, another, Pennington-calle (of
to Well.

months, which nothing remained above an hundred

years since, but the bare name and an heap of

stones, three hundred and twenty years after the

invading Scots, under their King David, had

writ it. She built also seven Chapels * Ann. 1341.

or Churches, with two fairlie Hospitalls richly

endow'd, and dy'd in the year 1679. This Mar. 3d.

Country (Crawen) gave the title of Earl to

Earl of Cranow; who by King Charles the

first was created Baron of Humfried-Mofhad,

and by King Charles the second, in the 16th Mar. 16.

year of his reign, Earl of Cranow.

From here the Are passes by Thrufton (the

capital of the Thruftons,) famous for Rawdon,

Sir George Rawdon, a most accomplish'd perfon, who with two hundred or lower British, most

valiantly repul'd Sir Philip's Natives and the

head of an army of about twenty thousand Re-

bels, affaulting Littarguy (now Liverpoo,) in

Ireland, that grand maitace 1643, wherein

thousands of Princes were made down and mur-

der'd. Henry (son of Francc) Laptin Ecyrique,

in pursuance of his father's will, built here, and

dow'd with 30 l. per an., a Chapel, which

was * conferred by Archbishop Dolben.

May 4, the year 1664, was furnis'd out of a small

village in Crawen, call'd Don, two peris or

Winches in a Cotte at York-Abbey by his Royal

and the fon, the thril of whom wanted only

half a year of 140, and the fecond was above

two years of age.

From Carlton, a town in Crawen, the Right Hon-

ourable Henry Bole, third son of Charles Lord Clifford of Limpsholm, hath been creat-

ed a Peer of this Realm by King George,

under the title of Baron of Carlton: a perfon of

great Honour and Abilities, and who hath

been successively Principal Secretary of State to

their Majesties King William and Queen

Anne.

The
The Arc having paid'd Covans, is carry'd in a much larger chape' with pleasant fields on both Kigheley, Ribby, by Kigheley, from which the famous family of Kigheley derive their name. One of whom, Henry Kigheley, (inter'd here) procure'd from Edward the first, for this his manor, the privilege of a Market and Fair, and a free Warren, fs that now might enter into those grounds to chase there, as with dogs to catch any thing pertaining to the said Warren, without the permission and leave of the said Henry and his successors. Which was a very considerable favour in those days: and I the rather take notice of it, because it teaches us the nature and meaning of a Free Warren. The make-fifte in the right line of this family ended in Henry Kigheley of ladyg.,

* Now, C. Hume Carew

Near Bramhall-moor, have also been discover'd ancient brails Informations.)

From Kigheley the river Arc glides on by Bingley, from which, Robert Benton Esq; was created Queen Anne Baron of Bingley; and by Bingley, a Mонаtery of good note, founded about the year 1147, by Henry Lucy, and theme (being made navigable thus far in the year 1698;) by Leeds, in Saxon L6s's, which was made a Royal Village when Canute was burnt down by the enemy; and now much enrich'd by the wooden manufactures. (The name of L6s is perhaps taken from the Saxon L6s, Golds, wode; implying it to have been very populous in the Saxon times. Which town and parish King Charles the first, by Letters Patent, incorporated under the government of one chief Alderman, nine Burges, and twenty Aflammis; Sir John Scull, afterwards Baron Scull, being the first Alderman, and his Office executed by John Harrison Esq: a person to be particularly mention'd here, as a most noble benefactor, and a pattern to future ages.) 1. He founded and endow'd an Hospital for relief of indigent persons of good conversation, and formerly industrious; with a hospital for relief of indigent persons of good conversation, and formerly industrious; with a

* 60 l. per au.
+70 l. per an. + a Chapel, for a Master to read Prayers, and to instruct them. 2. He built the Freesth (for which Geoffrey Longinus Esquire, Mayor of the Borough of Leeds added a Library) placed it upon his own ground, and endow'd it with a Beautiful Wall. 3. He built a most noble Church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and endow'd it; and provided a house for the Minifter, 4. He erected a Retracte Credence for the convenience of the Market. When his estate was almost extinguished in acts of charity, he left the remainder for relief of such of his relations as by the frowns of the world should unhappily be reduced to poverty, bequeathing an * annual Sum to be managed by four Trustees, to put out the males to trades, and to procure the families in marriage. And as there are instances of his charity, in a Codex appurtenanc'd to his Will, there is a fair testimony of his frict justice and integrity. Wherein I herebefore buildg of Richard Falkingham Esq: devises lands and sumnents, part of which I endow'd the New Church withal, and part I leave to several persons for a good sum of money more than I purch'd the same for; I thought myself bound to throw upon the eldest Son of John Green, and the eldest Son of John Hamerton, who marry'd the coheirs of the said Richard Falkingham, the sum of one thousand pounds, for certain sums, and above what indeed they sell me, together with a large addition thereto the proceeds of the whole sum amounting to 1600 l. which, upon a strict examination of his whole estate, appears to be a full half. He was baptiz'd in St. Peter's Church at Leeds, and was Chief Alderman in Aug. 26, the year 1626, and again 1631; in which year the new Church of his own foundation was + confirmed by Richard Neile, then Archbishop of York. He dy'd at seventy-seven years of age, and lies inter'd under an After Tomb of black marble in the said Church; over which is the well-painted effigies of this Benefactor (in his forrier-gown,) the gift of the ever-valuable Mr. Henry Robson, the present Incumbent, who is perhaps the single instance of one that enjoys a Church both founded and endow'd by his own Uncle, and from whom there is a fair and near prospect of some exemplary acts of publick pietie.

By
By a second Patent, bearing date 2, Nov. 13 Car. the government of Leod was attired to a Major, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Ali- 
fiants. This place was also honoured by giving the title of Duke, to the right honourable Tho- 
mas Lord Marquis of Caernarvon; to which de-

cree many were drawn in the field. And, methinks, our modern Windsor and Brocas agree very well with the old Win-

nersfield and Windsorfield. As I am 

apt to think, that even when the old British name reversed, it hence got that universal Epi-

taph of bread, which is to this day gener-

cally used, or rather incorporated into the 

very name of the River, that the common 

people can scarce pronounce the one without the 

other. And why (except from this memorable 

Victory, which was clearly owing to the wa-

ter) it should be Bread Ar, rather than Broad 


cleft, or Cader, I cannot conceive. And I am 

rather induc'd thus to take posse appropriately, 

both because the name of Bread is called Win-

ners, not Windsori; and because poey-spine-

is synonymous to Bread, as, i. e. Breadwater, 

which was so high akin to the old name, that 

nothing is more easy, than the change of Bupe 

to Bype aken.

The Country, for some little way about 

Winnersfield afterward was anciently call'd Elmes Elmes, 

1. i. e. a grove of Elms; i. e. what Edwin King of 

Northumbia Plantina, son of Elia, brought under 

his own dominion, by the conquest of 

Northumbia Nennius, a Britifh King, An Dom. 650. f Bede lays. 1. 2. 6. 14. 

that out of the Fire which burnt the Royal 

Villa Duneful, one Alder was fire'd, being of 

flone, and was kept in the Monastery of Alcan 

Thryawulf, in the wood Elmes; which Mon-

tary might possibly be placed at * Berwick in * Winifred, Elmes,) Here, in Elmes, Linne-hone is plentifully, fully dug-up: they burn it at Bretons and 

Kambergly; and, at certain feasts convey it in 

great quantities, for sale, to Wakefield, Smal
d, and Stainton: from thence, it is sold into the 

western parts of this Country, which are natu-

rally cold and mountainous; and herewith they 

mature and improve the soil. But leaving 

these things to the Husbandman, let us re-

turn.

The Alder above-mention'd, is at full 

grows by the Arv, and near the Confluence 

stands the little village Calisfield, but call'd by Calisfield. 

Marinus Caflisfeld; who tells us, that the Citi-

zens of York live great numbers of Edward's army there, pursuing them in a dif
culty 

flight; at the time when he infellied this Coun-

try, for their cruftiory and breach of Leagues. 

Yet the other name of this place is that in An-

tonius, where it is call'd Legulum and Lage-

Legulum, which, among other plain and remark-

able remains of antiquity, is confirm'd by these 

great numbers of Colon (call'd by the common 

people Sarifin-head) dug-up here in Beanfield, 

near the Church, and so call'd from the beans growing there. Also, by the distance 

of it from Danum and Eburacum on each side: 

not to mention its situation by a Roman way; 

nor that Hadrius expressly calls it a City. Tho-

mas de Calisfield, a Benedictine, who though'd 

Anno 1346, wrote the History of Pountoifc, Father's 

from As a Saxon, first owner thereof, to the Westham. 

Ladies, from whom that large Lorsiphip 

defended to the Earls of Lancaster. Not far in 

almost hence is Ledi-ful, formerly the rest of the Ledi-lad, 

ancient family of the Wintins, but late of Sir 

John Lewis Bronts, who having got a will in 

during his nine years fathership for the Ledi-

lands Company (much augmented by the Jew-

els prefered him by the King of France, I too much delighted in his company) dy'd here 

without issue-male, in the year 1671. He f Aug. 1. 

created a curious Hospital, and f now'd it's call 

for the maintenance of ten aged poor, of 

which by his Will are requir'd religiously to ob. f 60. for an 

serve
Brig and Cond

* His fi. cond. wife.

† June 1.

A yellow March.

Penciff.

T. de Caffe ford.

S. Gellianus Elenarensis.

Monsiff. Angi. vol. 1.

BRIGANTES.

above the Church and a water-mill (call'd Bangor-mill) there is a level ground nam'd the Whips, the road from Pontfract to Kingston, and the direct way from Doncaster to Caffelby. By this Whips, there was a ford, by the side of a mill, flowing from the springs above and supplying two mills, pales into the river at Kingston.

But it retains not that name above a little bow-foat, being terminated by a piece call'd Bubwith-houses, where, by an inquisition taken in the reign of Edward 2., it appears that one John Bahama held the eighteenth part of a Knight's fee, which has never been quitclaimed to this day.

The town is very much situated, and is remarkable for producing Liqueurs and Sugars in great plenty; the buildings are neat, and fewed by a cell which is very lovely, and strongly bounded upon a rock; and not only for its wine, but also for its strength, with many outworks. It was built by Hildebert the Norman, to whom Lay. William the Conqueror gives this town, and the grounds about it, after he had dispos'd of Allcro Saxton; and, through some suspicion, whether Bubwith, the cell was first built by Allcro the Saxton, Angl. vol. 2., or by Hildebert. In the history of the Laxton, the former is to be found to have been a place to be erected on the cell of Pontefract, which he had built. But since it is being demol

He was marri'd to Richard Pomefrate Con\n
- the Sabbath-day, and to be prout at

At present, Ladioshall is the seat of the Lady Elizabeth Holfishes, daughter of Thopholopf Earl of Huntingdon, by the eldest daughter and only child of Sir John Lewis; which said Elizabeth (a true pattern of Perty and Charity) hath greatly improved and adorn'd this Seat.

The river Ave, now enlarged by the confluence of the Calder, leaves Beendeon on the left, where a Margaret wife of King Edward the first took up at the was hunting, and was brought to be led of her son Thomas hem's de Beedone from this place, who was afterwards Earl of Norfolk, and Marq of England. He was having his Christian name from St. Thomas of Canterbury, whom his mother in her extremity pr'y'd to for ease.

Not far from the Church, is a place of twenty houses, surrounded with a trench and a wall, where (as tradition faith) stood the House in which Queen Margaret was deliver'd, and the Tower are oblig'd by the tenure of their Lands, to keep it surrounded with a wall of stone. Somewhat below this town, the river Ave is join'd by the Dam, and then runs into the river Ouse. On the right, there is found a yellow mark of such virtue, that the fields once manur'd with it have proved such many years after.

Not far from the banks of the river, is Pontefract (or, Bubwith-houses) commonly call'd the Place, where many ancient record have been kept.

The town was Kirby, which was changed by the Normans into Pontefract, because of a broken bridge there. The word Kirby, is, that here was a wooded land bridge over this river, when William Archbishops of York, who was father's son to King Stephen, return'd from Rome; and that he was wold'd here with such a crowd of people, that the bridge broke, and many fell into the river; but that the Archbishops went pr'y'd to fervently, that none of them was bad.

But this account is insufficient with the Records of the place, especially in time of war. At first, as hath been said, it was call'd Kirby, for in the Charter made by Robert de Lacy, son of Hildebert, to the Monks of St. John the Evangelist, they are all'd De dominio de Kirby; and this, he says, he did by name of T. Archbishops of York. Yet the same name Robert by another Charter (to which are the same witnesses, except that T. Archbishops of York is add'ed) confirm other Lands and Churches De & S. Johannis & Minachus dict. de Pontefract. By this account, it is plain, that in the time of T. Archbishops of York, it had both the names of Kirby and Pontefract. Now this T. could be no other than the first Thomas, who came to the Archbishoprick about the eighth of the Conqueror, and continued in till about the beginning of Henry the first, whom he crown'd, and soon after dy'd. For Robert, who granted these Charters, was be

n'th'd in the 6th of Henry the first, for being at the battle of Tareschow, on behalf of Robert Duke of Normandy against King Henry, and dy'd the year after; which was before any other Archbishop succeed'd in that See, to whose name the 1st T. will agree. Thomas, the second indeed came presently after (Anno 1190.) but this St. William (to whom the Miracle is attributed) was not pell'd of it before 1153. From which it is evident, that the town was call'd Pontefract at least fifty-two years before the miracle; and though much longer, we know not.
Torkshire.

The daughter of the late Lord Say and Sele, who was a poetess and a scholar, was the mother of the poetess Maria Edgeworth. She was buried in the church of St. Mary's in York. The poetess was a celebrated writer and a brilliant conversationalist. She was the author of several works, including "The Young Lady's Annual," a series of essays for young people. She was also a noted correspondent of the 18th century, and is remembered for her wit and intelligence.

Shirburn.

From Leggemo we pass by Shirburn, a populous small town (which takes the name from the streams of the little river there, and was given by Archbishop to the Archbishops of York). It is now chiefly famous for the benefaction of Robert Hauntes Esquire, a most zealous Protestant, who, by Will ordained the erection of an Hospital and School, with convenient Lodgings; and for the benefit of twenty-four Orphans, who have each £12 per annum allowed for their maintenance there from seven to fifteen years of age, and then a provision for binding them Apprentices, or sending them to the University. This, with the salaries of the of the (who is also to educate them, and of and his wife and his sons and his daughters, are to make suitable provisions of meat and apparel for the Orphans, and forty marks per annum for four poor scholars in St. John's College Cambridge. Amounts in all to £200 per annum.)

In Shirburn, we traveled upon a Roman road, now very high raised, to Abingdon, a little town situated by that way, and famous for its as a seat of piety-making. The Pins were made here being in particular request among the Ladies. Under the hills the town lies the course of the river Cuck, or as it is in Books Ockham; between which and the town, the foundation of an old Church (which they call Clock or Cuck) is still visible. Scarce two miles from hence, where the Cock springs, stands Brondes in Elna, which is said to have been the royal seat of the of Northumberland. It has been walling round, as the remaining rubbishes prove. On the other side of it lies the village of that famous and very ancient family the Vavasours, who have their name from their Office (being formerly a of the King's Volunteers), and towards the end of Abingdon, the Churl's reign, we find by the Writs of those times, that William Vavasour was sworn to Parliament among the other Baronets of the town in the remarkable Quay, called Perrett's Bridge, because the Livery Church at York dedicated to St. Peter, was built with the stones howd out here, by the bounty of the Vavasours. (This Town has a pleasant prospect, the two Cathedrals of York and Lincoln, sixty miles alound, may thence be discovered;) and Trefail Bishop of Lincoln come'd to King Henry the eighth (when he was 1547), made his progress to York, that the Country within ten miles, was the richest valley that ever he found in all his travels through Europe; there being one hundred sixty five manor-houses of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the first quality, two hundred seventy five several Woods (whereof some contain five hundred acres) thirty two Parks, and two Chases of deer; one hundred and twenty rivers and brooks, whereof four are navigable, well-for'd with Salmon and other Fish, seventy six water-mills for Corn, twenty five colo mines; three forges for making of Iron, and stone enough for the fame; within those limits also much sport and pleasure for hunting, hawking, fishing, and rowing, as in any part of England.

From Abingdon the Cuck runs somewhat slowly to the river Wear, as if it were melancholy, and denoted Civil war, ever fitting with the English blood formerly fixed here. For upon the very bank of this river, not far from York, a small country Village, was the place of true English Plantation. Here was the establishment of the Engage of Nobility and Gentry, and the strength Army that ever was seen in England; no fewer than an hundred thousand Men, who under the conduct of two daring and furious Generals, engaged here upon Palmsunday, in the year 1641. The Victoria continued doubtful for a long time; but at last the Lancastrians proved the weakest, by their being too strong. For their numbers proved outnumbered and unwieldy; which fired caused disorder, and then flight. The York-party gave the chase briskly; which, together with the light, was so bloody, that no less than thirty five thousand English were cut off, and amongst them a great many of the Nobility. Somewhats below this place, near Shirburn, at a Village called Huddalton, there is a noble Quarry, out of which when the Stones are cut, they are very flat; but by being in granary, the air, they perfectly consolidate and harden.

Out of the foot of Cowan-bell springs the river Wear or Wear, in Staxon Geyn, the wear, river, course of which, for a long way, forms an equal distance from the Ane. If one should derive the name of it from a Britifh word Gears, 'cause, the nature of the river would favour him; for it's course is swift and violent, treacherous and angry, as it were, at those stones which obstruct it's passage; and it rolls them along in a very surprising manner, especially when it is wet'd by the winter rains. However, it is dangerous and rapid even in the summer-time; as I am foreheid by experience, who in my first travel this way run no small risk in crossing it. For it has such slippery stones, that a horse's foot cannot fix on them; or else the current it felt is so strong, that it drives them from under his feet. Though the whole course of it be long (no less than fifty miles, computing from the first rise to its joining the Clyde) yet there are no considerable Towns upon it. To descend by Kyllwey-Crag (the highest and steepest Kyllwey that I ever saw,) to Berwick, where Sir William Craggs, Comyn, Alderman of London, was born, and Bawley, built a stone bridge; as, out of a pious con-
He built also a Church there, and encompass'd it with a Wall at great expense. He built another Wall in all four Bridges and a Gaufeway. He gave several thousand Pounds to Christ's Hospital, in London, and the Royalties of Crick, with the perpetual donation of the Patrons to St. John's College in Oxford. William, his eldest Son, much holding Military Discipline, was sent to the wars of Germany under Gaulullus Adiplus, the famous King of Sweden, and after into the Netherlands under Henry Prince of Orange, by King Charles the first. Then the Wurf runs to Bardou town, a little tower belonging to the Earl of Cumberland, noted for the good hunting thereto: and so to Basing, where stood formerly a Little Monaftery: and now is a Free-School, the noble J. Bonneville of the Honourable Robert Bolle, and to Bethamley, the feast of the famous family of Caphanas, of which was J. Flatey, an eminent Soldier in the Wars between York and Lancashire. Hence it passes by Helly, which I imagine to be the Oldam in Premon, both from its situation in respect of Ters, and the resemblance of two names. It is, without question, an ancient Town; for (not to mention those eminent Roman Pillars, lying now in the Church-yard and elsewhere,) it was rebuilt in Severus's time by Vrinus Lupag, Legate and Proprest of Britain, as we are informed by an Inscription on lately dug-up near the Church.

IM. SEVERVS.
AVG. ET ANTONIVS.
CAES. DESTINATUS.
RESTITVVRNT.
CVRANTE VIRIO LVPPO.
* LEG. EORVM # PR. PR.

PR. TR. TR. V.T.

PR. TR.

† Flinch.

The last of the second Cohort of the Lingam quartered here, is likewise attested by an old Atlas, who have been there, now put under a pair of hair, and interred by the Captain of the second Cohort of the Lingam, to Verlesia: perhaps he was the Sextus or Godidus of the Wurf (the river,) and called Verlesia, I suppose, from the likeness of the two words.

VERBIAE SACRVM.
CLOVISIUS.
FRITTO.
PREF. COH. II. LINGON.

For Rivers, says Gildas, in that age had devout lovers paid them by the ignorant Britains. And Sthenus tells us of Altars dedicated to them: We worship the hands of great rivers, and we venerate their first springs. And Servius says, that every river had of its nymph presiding o'er it. But it seems rather to have been the Curls Colus, the last line of that Inscription being not. LINGON, but F. LINGON, in the original, as appears from Mr. John Tracy's Papers late of Ledis, an eminent Antiquary, who accurately transcribed it, being very critical in his Observations upon Inscriptions and original Coins, of which he had a valuable Collection: Besides his own, he purchased those of the Reverend Mr. Snow, and the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax. This Museum is very much improved, and still growing, by the curiosity and industry of Mr. Ralph Thocons, an eminent Antiquary, who has oblige the Public with the Particulars contained in it, in his last curious History of Ledis.

The original Altar above-mentioned, is removed to Shrubham: the new one erected at Shrubham, had this Inscription added upon the Reverse: 

GVILM. MIDLETON.
ARM. ME. FECIT AD
IMAGINEM ANTI
QVIS. LAPIDIB HIC
REPERTI 1668.

In the Walls of the Church there is this imperfect Inscription.

RVM CAES.
AVG.
ANTONINI
ET VERI
JOVI DILECTI
CAECELIV.
PREF. COH.

I found nothing in my search up and down the Church for pieces of Roman Antiquity, but the Portraits of Sir Adam Middletis, armed and cut out in stone, who seems to have lived in Edward the first's reign. His portesty remain full in the neighbourhood, at a place called Shrubham.

At some distance from hence is Brampton, Brampton, the Seat of the ancient family of the Danesey; of which, Robert Dokes Esq. (succeeded not many years since in a good old age, having four generations of most of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry) erected a Chapel, with a competent endowment.

Somewhat lower stands Oxle, which belongs to Oxley, to the Archbishops of York; memorable for nothing but its donation under a large craggy Cliff called Cleom. For the ridge of a mountain is in British Cleum; and so, that long ridge of Clems, what Mountains in France (where they formerly used to line the fame Language with ourBritains) is called Cleon and Cleona. From hence, the river Clecomes, flows, in a chanell bank'd on both sides with Limes from, by Harrwood, where stands a tolerable neat and strong Castle, which has had successively a variety of Masters. It was formerly the Castle of the Earls, but passed from them, with the adjoining parish of Cleome. After the division of that Family, to Warren Place-raven, was made. Gerald, who married her, and had five Max. Plate, Sir John, who being one of his heirs, and a great Judge, had married to Bakhsh de Reibis de ledes, Sir John, to Lord of Devonshire, who died Edw. 1, before his father; and then, by the favour of his King John, to Falconer de Bres, for his great Service in pillaging. Afterwards, William de la Diversmes, Count de Devonshire, dying without issue, this Castle fell to Robert de Lasco, the son of Warren, as a relation, and one of his heirs. At last, by those of Aldborough, it came to the Raths, as I learned from Fr. Ttson, who with great judgement and diligence * has been a So old, long enquiring into the Antiquities of this ancient Kingdom. (This Castle was reduced to a skeleton in the late Civil-wars. In the Church are several curious Monuments of the owners of it, and the Gafaonys: of whom the famous Judge, Sir John Gafaonys, is the most memorable, for committing the Prince (afterwards King Henry the fifth,) prisoner to the King's Bench, till his Father's pleasure was known: who being informed of it, gave God thanks, for
Bede call her Hera, and Haga, but others more truly Boga and Boga; being the S. Boga from \( \S \) Munat.

Ireland, who built her full Munat in Hibernia, in St. Aug. p. 197: Boga's in Cornwall; her second at Henery or Hartlypool; and her third, here. But this by the way.) Again, here, is, by the Town, a hint called Keldar, which still retains something of the old name. The other proofs of Antiquity (not to mention its situation near a Roman Conifer way), are the many Coins of the Roman Emperors dug-up here, the marks of a trench quite round the Town, and the platform of an old Colli; out of the ruin of which, a bridge was made over the Wharf, not many years ago. (But there are others, who place the Roman Calchiri at Neavon-Kyme, in the West-fields, near St. Hulnent; for many Roman Coins have been plowed-up there, particularly of Conflantius, Helena, and Conflan- 

nu; also, an Urn or Box of Alshider, with only ashes in it; melted Lead and Rungs; one of which had a Key of the same piece joined with it. And as the Copy, fo the Roman Highway makes for this Opinion; it goes directly to Roulyn, and crosses the river Whifby to St. Hulnent, to call'd from Helena mother of Conflantius the Great; (unles we read with Dr. Chalmers, that it is a Translation of Neualnul'sford; the Goddess Ne- 

haimans being the Patroness of the Calch[e-wor- 


kers.) Alto, the place from that to York, is firm ground by much more than that from Tad- 

caster; which would hardly be pastible, were it not for the Coulsby made over the Common, between Tadcaster and Hulnent. Now, this Ford dividing the Roman Agger, gives just rea- 

son to expect a Roman City or Station, rather near this, than any other place. Nor ought it to be objected, that there is no Roman reli- 

five: for it had formerly a bridge of wood, the fills whereby yet remain; but when that was broken down, and the Wharf was not fordable, they found a way by Wetherby. Nor is there any thing laid in favour of Tadcaster, but what is equally, if not more, applicable to Neavon-Kyme. The distance holds more equally, the hill call'd Kedltur is at Smance, which is nearer Neavon than Tadcaster; and as he- 

necro, who removed to Calchiri, it is possible enough there might in those early times be a Religious House consecrated to the memory of the priests Helena, about St. Hulnent. At Calchiri, the Earth was removed to the opinion of Mr. Robert Manthol of Bickerton, a person of excellent judgment. For it is full nine Italian miles from York, and the difference in Altitude 

amounts. And Limefow (which is the main in- gredient in mortar) is hardly to be found all about, but plentifully here; from whence is conveyed to York, and all the Country round, for building. This Limefow was call'd by the Britons, the Saxons, and the Northern Eng- 

lish, after the manner of the Latins, Calat. (For 

that reputed City not only impo'd her 

1 Laws upon those she had subdu'd, but her 

Language too;) and Calatiri or the Town 

defat Caf, is used to denote them who burnt 

this Limefow: from whence one may, not im- 

probably, infer, that this Town had the name 

Calchiri, from Limefow; like the City Chal- 

lah or the Great City, being the first and 

only City; and the City Colli; where the City Colli; the first Briton, was of the Town, who tells us further, that Helius, the first 

woman of this Country that turn'd Nun, came to this City, and lived in it. (Some Copies of

"John Beverley, R. Hist."

Gawthrop.

Gisborough.

Helmington.

Wetherby.

Wigfield.

Heslington.

Heslington-man- 

ner.

* Herbert, 

Hen. B.  

p. 484.

Tadcaster.

Cakchiri.

Cahariaco, De Deum- 

nico, i. 27.  

Roman Lat- 

tura in the 

province. 

Anglian.

Sussex. 

North.

"To the Reader, &c.

T. Hal(s)."
Nothing in Tadcaster deserves a name, but the fish bridge is built for the fishermen.

But if he had travelled this way in winter, he would have thought the bridge little enough for the river. For (as Natural Philosophers know very well) the quantity of water in springs and rivers depends upon the inward current and cold.

(Here, at Tadcaster, Dr. Owen Ogilby, Bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth the first of Chesterbury being then void, and York refilling it, founded, and endowed a Free-school, as also an Hospital for twelve poor people with a suitable Revenue. Next Tadcaster is Bramham-moor, where, at Bramham-Park, the Lord Ripley hath built a stately House.)

Nid, riv. although the upper course of the Cannon-side, is carried in a rudely channel by Nidda vale to cafl' from it; and so, under the water of woods on both sides, by Ripley, a Market-Town, where the family of the Ingley have four hundred with great Antiquity and Reputation. This was the birth-place of Sir George Ripley, famous for his study after the philosopher's Stone; whom we are the rather to mention, because he has been falsely pretend'd at Ripley in Surrey. Then it goes on to Guisborough, commonly called Guisbrough, a Castle situated upon a craggy rock (from which it took its name) and surrounded by a deep vale; it is said to have been built by Serle de Bertholf, uncle by the father's side to Engaine Pleyf; afterwards it formerly the Seat of the Edmiston's; and now it belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. Under it, there is a fountain, which does not rise from the bowels of the Earth, but,教练 alike, it drops on the rocks lying over it, and is call'd Dopping-Well: if a piece of wood be put in it, it is in a little time covered with a flimy substance, and by degrees turned into bone. (The Castle is now demolished; for that it is chiefly famous for its medicinal Springs rich unto it, and possibly England cannot produce a place that may truly, both for its situation and fertility, have its name in situation, and yet of very different operations. 1. The Scurry- or Pulverine-water is said to be medicinal by Mr. Sibly about the year 1643. 2. The Stinking or Sulphur-water, said to cure the Dropsy, Splenik, Scurrul, Cots, to that what is malleus was call'd the essence of Pulos; may be call'd the house of the Scurry-Spaw that the late way of letting being esteem'd very forsworn.)

3. St. Mungau (or Mungay, amagnell, amugay or mongeau, as frequently miffed it) or Ripley's, a Scotish Saint, much honour'd in these parts; whom his Tutor Sermon Bishop of Edinny, lord beyond others, and to call himself Mungay i, in the North thy tongue a dear friend. The fourth, the well, the Dopping-Well before mentioned, is said, the most famous of all the pes-rivulges in England, and the ground up upon which it drops from the pulpy porous rock above twelve yards long, is all become a solid Rock; and whence it runs into Nid, where the spitting-water has made a rock, that reaches some yards into the river. Yet it must be confess'd to fall short of that fabulous Spring at Gramain in Armenia, a Province in France, where the Lapis-cristatus is so free, that it turns all its substances into stone, and being put into a glass will turn presently into a stone of the same form. And i Person Janam Fader, a French physician, reports, that they make bridges of Wimie, ibid., to put together into their gardens over the rivulet. But that comes from it: for by placing timber, and then pumping up the water upon it, they have a complete stone-bridge in 24 hours. Nor must St. Robert's Chapel be forgot, being a St. Robert's Cell, being now out of the centre of the town, and without Chapel, is form'd into an Altar which yet remains, and three heads, which (according to the devotion of that age) might be dipp'd for the Holy Spirit. St. Robert, Founder of the Order of the Robertians, was the son of one Eus-ter, who was twice Mayor of York, * where he is Legend of him, was born, and forfoaking his fair Lady, became a monk in a solitude like among the Rocks here. Roteri, whom he dy'd about the year 1512."

In the adjacent fields, Lippeaux grows plentifully, and they find a yellow leaf fruit, which proves an excellent rich manure. The office of Ranger of the Forest here, belonged formerly to one Camillus, whose polity took the name of Service, from Service the place of their habitation. From these are descended the Doding-Slingbe, who were made Rangers of this Forest by King Edward the First, and live here to-day in a very flourishing condition. Of this family was the royal Sir Henry Slingsby, of whom his Kinsman Sir Robert was the second. Upon the Forest, was lately found a large heavy Meteor. Sweden, J. S. K. 14 in Mr. T. D. RHOD. of St. Peter's Mole. TEMPORE OSSIDIONIS TVRMCHOS. RVM. MCCCLXXX. * Which is the more remarkable, because it exp este of one of our Countryman Russell (with his image and arms) in that famous siege of Rhodes, when the great Mahomet was worsted."

Earth from Knaresborough falls Ripley; the Ribble-side plenteous Seat of the Godbere: of whom, Sir Henry was Ambassador from King Charles the Third to the King of Spain, and also Privy Councilor, and Lieutenant of the Ordinance of the Tower of London; and dying without issue, was succeeded by his Nephew, of both his names. At Ripley, to the north, is a memorable Epitaph of John Wincop Rhodar, there for 54 years, pious, charitable and peaceable, never fell in any, nor was fall'd in, for 43 years with his wife, to a numerous family (bounding and teaching many of the Gentry) out of which not one dy'd in that time, nor in other times, for that it was a race of Loyalists. July, A.D. 1677, in the 39th year of his age. Northward from Knaresborough, is a most noble Hall built by Sir Edouard Blacken, with dernier Gratia adorn'd with statues and busts. The Nid, having pass'd this place, runs a little way, but little, before it falls into the Otley, not far from Saltaire, the Seat of an ancient and wealthy family the Malvernors, Knights, in whose old writings are call'd Maltrinuper, (and whose name occurs in the Lief of the Sheriffs of the County, since the 9th year of Hothy the third.)"

Out of the Welfer Mountains springs likewise the river Otley, but in another part of Ure, sith (the County (namely in the North-riding)) which still retains this name, and which is the North of the County, a little before it reaches Rippon, becomes the boundary between the North and the Welfer-riding. This Rippon, in Saxo-Bippum, is situated between Otley and the little river Shott, and the river Otley, is the greatest to Religion, especially to a Monastery built by Welfred Archbishop of York, in the infancy of the English Church, where wandering, preachers, monks and monks, for arborist and others, for the future wars,
TORKSHIRE. West-Riding.

Now and then rising Entries. But this was entirely demoltih'd (together with the Dame), where our Company could only know no distinction between things feared and pro-

phane. After that, it was rebuilt by Old Arch-

Bishop of Canterbury, who being a most re-

ligious observer of holy Rites, transferred the

Reliques of St. Wilfrid from hence to Can-

terbury. But before the time that Wilfrid came

there, there was a Monastery of Scots at Rip-

pen, as Bede acknowledgeth; and it he tells us

also, who wrote Scotts were, namely, Eata Ab-

bet of Mullros, and his Monks. However,

this Town was never so considerable as since

the Norman Conquest, when, as one tells us,

greater plenty of Monasteries began to be built.

Then, this Monastery also began to enterce

and flourish under the patronage of the Archi-

bishops of York; and the Town too, under its

Governour, call'd in Saxen Wilkam, that is to

say Wincnstone, and by their diligence in the

Wooden Manufacture, which is now racketed.

The Town is adorn'd with a very neat Church,
built by the command of the Gentry here- 

abouts, and of the Treasurer of the Town 7

having three Spiire-ceilings, which welcome

Strangers, and with the rich Abbey of Fountains,

built within sight of it, by Thoffin Archbischop of York, found favourably valued at the Dissolution, at 1775 l. 6s. 4d.

In this most famous Infcription for a twounfound- Beneficior ;

He juus Lutharim Joefin, auten atas 54.

Permanens canoum assim vixit.

On one side of the Church, stands a little College for Singing

men, founded by Harry Bev Archbischop of

York, on the other side, a great earthern

Mount, call'd Hilpome, call up, as they say, by

the Danes. Within the Church, Wilfrid's Nefle

was mighty famous in the full age. The

bureth was this; there was a firr pillage into a

room close and vaulted, under ground, where-

by trial was made of any woman's chastity: if

she was chaste, the panel'd with eale; but if other

wise the was, by I know not what mystery, fell'd, and desti'd there. {At this Town, in the

year 1653 was found a confideable num-

ber of Saxen Coins, namely, of their braut

Stane,' whereas there were eight to a Penny.

They were of the later race of the Kings of

Deira, or rather the dybaleg, after Egbert had

produced it to part of his Monarchy.

Fountains.

The Monastery of Fountains is delicately dis-

truited, in a fruitful foil, whose veins are of

Lead; and had its original from twelve Monks

of York, who affecting a more rigid and strict

course of life, left their Clothers, and, after a

great deal of trouble and hardships, were

firm'd here by Thoffin Archbischop of York, who

founded it for that purpose. However, I should

fear not have taken notice of them, but that St.

Benedict in his Epistles has so much commended

their Order and Discipline.

Not much lower, upon the river Ure, is Bur-

rowbridge, a little Town call'd from the

bridge there, which is made of stones, and is

very high and flatly; but in Edward the Se-

cond's time it seems to have been only a wooden

one. For we read, that while the liants har-

rash'd that King and the whole Kingdom, Hump-

thy de Beubau Earl of Herefode, in passing ovet

it, was run up the grion quite through the body by

a Solicier, who lay under the bridge, and

took the advantage of passing through a chink.

ful by the bridge, in three little holes to the

Waterward. I saw 4 huge Stones, of

Pyramids, pyramidal form, very tough and unpolish'd,
BRIGANTES.

BRIG.

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The easterly part of the City (where the buildings are thick, and the streets but narrow) is
shaped like a lenticel, and strongly walled. On the
Foss, the south-east it is defended by a Pyramus, or Ditch, very deep and muddy, which runs by obscure
ways into the very heart of the City, and has
a bridge over it to fix with buildings on both
sides, that a stranger would mistake it for a
street; after which, it falls into the Ouse. At
the confluence, over-against the Mound
beavered, William the Conqueror built a very
strong Castle, to serve the Citizens. But this,
without any care, has been left to the mercy of
time, ever since fortify'd places have grown in
to disrepute among us, as only fit for those
who want courage to face an enemy in the
field. On this side also, to the north-east, stands
the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, a magni-
cent and curious Inblack; near which, without
the walls, was a noble Monastery. Surrounded
with the river and its own walls, named St.
Mary's. This was founded by the third
Earl of Hereford in America, and of Richard
here in England; and plentifully endowed by
him: being royal'd at the Disquisition at above
two thousand Pounds. in Bar. After that, it
was converted into a Royal Palace, and is com-
monly call'd the Muses; and it is now divided
into better Houses.

As for the original of York; I cannot tell
whence to derive it, but from the Romans,
seeing the British towns before the coming-in
of the Romans were only forts forc'd with a
ditch and rampart, as Carif and Strabo (who
are Evidences beyond exception) assure us. Not
to mention the story of King Ebranum (a word
form'd from the name Ebranos) who is gardly
forces and believed to be the founder of it,
this is certain, that the first Legion, call'd Vi-
firma, and sent out of Germany into Britain by
Hadrian, was in garrison here: and, that this
was a Roman Colony, we are all'd both by Ac-
numani and Fratelli, and by an old Incription,
which I may half have seen in the house of a
certain Alderman of this City;

And also from Severus the Emperor's Coins,
which have this Inscription on the reverse;

COL. EBORACVM. LEG. VI. VICTRIX.

It seems also plain, that the ninth Legion re-
fixed here: from an Incription upon a funeral
Monument for the Standard-bearer thereof, which
was found in Trinity-yard in Mickle-
gates, under his Statue, in bale-relief, and is
now in the Gardens at Ribston, the east of the
Goodrichs.

In the Church-wall, in All-Saints-street, is
this Monument of Cogged Affiliation,
Not many years since, in digging for the foundation of a new house, I discovered a great number of Norman Coins, mostly of William the Conqueror.

The Venerable Sir that was so lately published by Ando. Konn. is called the Most Ancient Monuments. Colonies.

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Colonia.
This CityThroughout very much for some time under the Sussex Government, till the English and French wars came from the North, and spoil'd its beauty again, by great rains and most dirstful

of which Alcuin in his Epistle to Egeld red King of the Norlumbrians seems to have foretold. What (says he) can be the meaning of that phrase of blood, which in Lent we saw at York, the Merchants of the Kingdom, at St. Peter's Church, defending with great bords from the raft of the north- part of the House in a clear day? May not we imagine that this forebode destruction and blood among us from that quarter? For in the following age, when the Danes laid every thing waste, this City was involved in very great and terrible Calamities.

The year 867, the walls of it were broken by the many assailants made upon them, that Othoight and Elia, Kings of Northumberland, as they purifi'd the Danes in their parts, easily broke into the City. After a bloody conflict in the midst of it, were both slain, leaving the victory to the Danes, who had retir'd farther. Hence, that of William of Malmesbury: York, ever most unworthy in the fury of the northern nations, hath subjug'd the barbarous affails of the Danes, and groaned deeply under the miseries which it hath suf'ert. But, as the Author informs us, King Arthurian took it: from the Danes, and demolish'd that citie, with which they had forti'd it. Nor in alter- ages it was quite deliver'd from the calamities of War, in that age especially, which was so noted for the subversion of Cities.

But the Normans, as they put an end to these miseries, so they almost brought destruc-

tion to York. For when the sons of Stenm the Alfred of Bri-Dane arriv'd here with a fleet of two hundred warryes, in the and forty fall, and landed here; the Normans, who kept garrison in two citie in the 

City, fearing left the house in the subvers of Treasure of might be fevorable to the enemy in filling up England the trenches, set them on fire; which was fo encreas'd and difpers'd by the wind, that it presently spread over the whole City, and left all on fire. In this distraction, the Danes took the town, purifying many of the People to the word, and referving. William Mallet and Gil- bert Gani, two principal men, to be Demunit A Destination among the felidors afterwards. For the prison of the Normans on whom the lot fell, was executed. Which so exasperated William the Conqueror, that (as if the Citizens had fa-
died with the Danes) he cut them all off, for the City again on fire: and (at Malmes-

bury 867) he spoil'd all the adjacent territory, that a fruitful Pruny was become a prey, and the coun-

try for forty miles together lay in much neglected, that a strongere would have lamented the fright (confidering its own cities, high towers, and rich paglifhes;) and no former inhabitant could so much as looke flap to it.

The ancient grandure of the place may appear from Domeladay-book. In the time of Edward the Confirger, the City of York was bounded by the Great River, and the Bronte of the Archbishop. One was unfitted for the citie: in the five remaining Shires there was one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight houses inhabited, and in the Shire of the Archbishop two hundred houses inhabited. Af-

ter all these Overthrows, Nicham sings thus of it:

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C.
There happy Ebran's lofty towers appear,
Which owe their name to St. Peter's care.
How oft in dust the hepsilon town hath lain?
How of its walls hath changed? how oft it's men?
How oft the rage of sword and flames hath mowed 't?
But now long peace, and lasting joy's return'd.

For in his days, those troublesome times being follow'd with a long and happy peace, it began to revive, and continued flourishing, the often marked for destruction by our own Rebels, and the Scots. Yet in King Stephen's time, it suffered exceedingly by a casual fire, which burnt down the Cathedral, St. Mary's Monastery, and other religious houses; and also, as it is supposed, that excellent library which St. Mary tells us was founded by his Master Archbishop Egber. The Monastery of St. Mary did not so long, till it fell again to its former splendor; but the Cathedral by neglected till King Edward the first's time, and then it was begun by John Koman, Treasurer of this Church, and brought to that beautiful Fabric we now see it, by his son John, William Melton, and John Thoresby, all Archbishops, together with the contributions of the County shires: Especially of the Percy and the Vavasors, as the Arms of those Families in the Church, and their portraits in the gate, do show; the Palace with a piece of timber, and the Vavasors with a stone, in their hands; in memory of the one's having contributed flame, and the other rimmer, to this new Fabric (Archbishop Thoresby was a very great benefactor to it); and on the 30th of July 1361, laid the first stone of the new Quire, to which, at sixteen payments, he gave so many hundred pounds, besides many other less items for particular services, towards carrying on that work. As he was Archbishop of York, so was he also Lord Chancellor of England, and Cardinal (which I the rather take notice of here, because he is omitted by Omphrasius, in the inscription of his feast titles. St. John. St. P. ad omnem Presbyteri Cardinalis).

This Church (as we are told by the Author of the Life of Eobanus Stiven, Pope Pius the second, as he had it from the Pope's own mouth) is famous for its wonderful magnificent and workmanship, and for a lighted Chapel with glass made united by small draw-work pillars. This is the beautiful Chapter-house, where the following verse is written in golden Letters:—

Un Rafa fas forum, sic fio Domus ista Deorum.

The chief of Hours, as the Rohe of flowers.

(The dimensions of this Cathedral were exactly taken by an ingenious Architect, and are as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet.</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of the butterfly</td>
<td>34 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breadth of the arch-end</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breadth of the west-end</td>
<td>209</td>
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<tr>
<td>breadth of the Choirs from north to south</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breadth of the Chapter-house</td>
<td>18 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height of the Chapter-house to the Canopy</td>
<td>86 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height of the Body of the Mindler</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height of the Lantern to the Vault</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height to the top-ledges</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About the same time, the Citizens began to fortify themselves with new walls, adding many towers for their further security; and made excellent laws for the government of the City. King Richard the second made it a County inquisition, and Richard the third began to build a new Castle in it, from the ground: (near which, stands the small of Clifford's tower, blown up in the year 1648.) and that nothing might be said to establish a Council or Senate here, not unlike that of Equity. The Council of the Parliament in France, who were to judge of, hold as in these northern parts, the North, and to decide them by the rules of Equity. The Court of Convicts of a President, and what naming—Sengeb, C. ber of Counsellors the King placed with a Se- Placing, C. rector and Under-officers; but it is now taken away, and entirely abolished.

This ancient and noble City must, of this time, have stood in a more clear and agreeable light, if Sir Thomas Widdrington, a person accomplished in all Arts, as well as his own Profession of the Laws, after he had written an entire History of it, had not, upon some difficult, published the publication. The original Manuscript of this History, is, or was, lost, in the possession of Thomas Fairfax of Muffins Equiry.

Our Mathematicians have settled the Longitude of York to be 24 deg. and 24 sec. for the Latitude 54 deg. and 10 sec.

Thus far we have been describing the whole part of this County, and the City of York, which neither belongs to this nor any other part of the Shire, but enjoys its own Liberties, and a jurisdiction over the neighbourhood on the west-side, call'd the Liberty of Any; which Any's limits are indications to the Antiquity; and others more probably from the German word Antiquen, implying a bound or limit. I will conclude what I have said of this City with these Verses written by Sir John, Jenkins, in 1607.

Praebis extremis Acrof fatis nos.
Ut nos vnum in vnum fatis faebus naua,
Romana Aquilis quadam Dominique perfer.
Quam po floh barbaiae diripare manu.

Praebis acro, Sestus, D pains, Normanus, & Anglii
Filios in hunc Marius derivare for,
Post dies vram clade, tueque offerat suam,
Blandius aequum aurum ferena fabit,
Locum in capite cf, & regni urbis prima
Rotam e,
Ecenecum a pr ina fine facienda visita.

O'er the left Borders of the Northern land,
York's ancient Towers (tho' of late made new), command,
Of Rome's great Prince once the lofty seat,
Till barbarous foes overthrow'd the flinking state.

The
Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
The FiBs, the Setts, the Danes, the Normans, the Saxons, here discharged the loudest thunder of the War. But this once ceased, and every storm overblown, a happier gale reflected the riling town.

Let London fill the julf precedence claim, but York shall be proud to be the next in this fame river Ouse, and in Cavood, a Castle of the Archbishops, which King Athelstan gave to the Church, as I have been informed. Over-against it, on the other side the river, is Riccall, where Harold Harold landed with a numerous Fleet of the Danes. From them the Ouse runs to Selby, a pretty populous little town, and famous for the birth of Henry the first. Here, William the
The Pits, the Sotts, Dance, Norman, Savages.

The Pits, or the Sotts, Dance, Norman, Savages, here contracted the loudest thunder of the war. But this once ceased, and every form of terror was replaced by a happier gale refresh'd the rising Town. Let Lands fill the just proceeds claims, their words shall be proud to be the next in fame.

The Ouse leaving York, begins here and here to be diffus'd with eddies (that whirl of waters, called Aitros) and to march by Bishop's Thorp, that is, the Bishop's Valley; formerly called S. Andros Thorp, till Walter Grey Archb. of York purchased it, and to prevent the mischief usually done to Bishop's Lands, the Lords of the Manor, the Bishop of York, and the Parlia. See in vacant) gave it to the Dean and Chapter of York, upon condition that they should always yield it up to his Successors. Of whom, Richard de Spero, Archbishop of York (a most furious man, and a lover of innovations) was in this very place found guilty of High Treason and by King Henry the fourth, for raising a Rebellion.

Southward from York, is Now-Aplton, so called from a Nunnery founded there by the Ancestors of the Earls of Northumberland; afterwards it was remarkable for being the seat of Tavistock Lord Faucon, General of the Parliament-Army, who merits a memorial here upon account of the peculiar respect he had for Antiquities. As an instance whereof, he allow'd a considerable portion to that industrious Anti-quary Mr. Draschall, to collect those of this County, which eit had irrecoverably perished in the late wars. For he had but just found it, the manuscript of the Charters and other MSS. had been bound in York, before the same was blown up, and all these sacred remains mix'd with common dull.

He preserved the Cathedral of York, when that Garrison was surrendered to the Parliament, and when Oxford was in the like state, he took great care for the preservation of the Publick Library, and bequeathed to it many Manuscripts, with the Collections stored of, which of themselves amounted to one hundred twenty volumes at least.

Upon the same river Ouse, lands Crowood, a Crowood, Duke of the Archbishops, which King Acliellan gave to the Church, as I have been informed. Over-against it, on the opposite side of the river, is feared Ris, where Harold Her-Risal, dreed landed with a numerous Fleet of the Danes. From hence the Ouse runs to Selby, a Selby, pretty populous little Town, and famous for the birth of Henry the first. Here, William the first, his father, built a Church in memory of St. German, who expatriated the Pelagian Here-fie in Britain; now standing there, that, Hydra-like, it had frequently reviv'd. The Abbots of this, and of St. Marys at York, were the only Abbots of these northern parts who had places in Parliament. (Part of the ancient and beautiful Church here, with half of the Sceple, fell down suddenly, in the year § 1690, about March.)

At left the Ouse runs to the Hamble, Tower of London, leaving Eliseck, which gave the title of Baroe Earl; the first Sir Thomas Knott. He was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King James, the first, and the Peron intrusted to search the Vaults under the Parliament-house, where he disco-ver'd the thirty six barrels of Gun-powder, with the person who was to have had the train; which Sir Thomas dying without issue, the title of Lord Howard of Effie was con-ferred upon Sir Edward Howard, Son of Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolck, who had married the eldest daughter and cohei of Sir Henry Knott, and having been judged forcibly by his two sons, defended them to Charles his grandson, the present Lord. Then it ran by Drax, a Drax, little Village, formerly famous by a Monastery, where Philip de Todcilla (William Numa-binet of my Author) had a Cell, strongly in-trusted, in the midst of rivers, woods, and marshes, which he, relying on the courage of his men, and the great store of arms and pro-visions in the place, held against King Stephen; but it was quickly taken and restored by the King. (Here, the benefaction of Charles Had Ffogt (a native of the place, and a Judge in Ireland) ought not to be omitted; he having cre-dited his parish, as also a School-house, and endowed them with one hundred pounds per annum.)

The Parishes are divided into five districts, as being the five parts of the County, lying East of York. The north and north-west parts are drained by the winding course of the river Derwent; the south by the affinity of Hamble; and the east by the German Ocean. The parts to the west is the land and the river Derwent, is pretty fruitful; but the middle is nothing but a heap of Mountains, called Pieldal-ness, that is, the same imported to T HOTTHE- hale, land yet pale, in Saxony, properly signi-fies a large Plain without Woods. The river Derwent, as we call it Derwent, rises near the town and runs first to the west, but then turns again to the south, and falls by Atton and Maltby, which, because they belong to the North-Riding of this County, I shall reserve to their proper places. As soon as the river enters this District, it runs on not far from the remains of that old calle Musparton, which Montferrant, belonged formerly to the Piglands, men of great Honour and Estate, but William Lord of Montferrant, this family being in ward to the King, and committed to the guardianship of William le Greffcr Earl of Arran, emerged the Earl of, by debouching his father, though he was then but very young, that in revenge he demolished this calle (which Leland says, in his time, was clearly defined, so as bulks grew where it had formerly stood,) and also forced the noble young Gentleman to forfay his country. Yet after the death of the Earl, he recovered his estate; and left an only daughter, married to
...upon the banks of the river, called Kirkham, i.e. the place of the Church; for here was a College of Canons, founded by Walter Elffyn, a very great man, whose daughter brought a vast estate by marriage to the family of the Bellers. Next, but somewhat lower upon the Derwent, there stood a city of the same name, which Antoninus calls Derventio, and makes it seven miles distant from York. The Notitia mentions a Captain over the Company of the Derventoves under the Emperor of Britain, that quarter'd here; and in the time of the Saxons it seems to have been the Royal Village situated near the river Dervent (says Bede,) where Eumer, that Afflata (as the Saxon Artist has) made a pith with his sword in Edwin King of Northumberland, and had run him through, if one of his retinue had not interposed, and save'd his master's life with the lots of his own. But this place I could never have discovered, without the light which I received from that place and accurate scholar, Robert Marshall. He showed me, that at the distance from York which I mentioned, there is a little Town seated upon the Derwent call'd Aublby, which signifies in Saxan, the old habitation, where force remains of Antiquity are still to be met with; and, upon the top of the hill towards the river, the rubbish of an old Califon, so that this cannot but be the Derwern of Farius, a late "learned Author makes it also the Persuua of Prolemey, which he supposes to have been added by him and by the Nuncia (where they speak of Persuua, Derventum,) to distinguish this from the other Derventum; and, as it appears that neither Prolemey nor Ravanus, who mention Persuua, do say any thing of Dervernum; so it is certain that in Ravanas, this Persuua stands in the very place that Derventum both in Antoninus, i.e. between Eburacum and Derwentum. And whereas the terminacion of Derventum, as here always implies a ford or pass, it is plain that there hath been such an one near this Aublby.

From hence the river flows through Standfordbridge, which, from a battle fought there, is also call'd by writers, but not by the common people. Battle-bridge, a name given to it in North-Anglo, from an Instrument concerning the Translation of St. Christopher, which, speaking of this place, adds, Novum = Pons Belli divisor, i.e. at the present it is called Pons Bells or Battle-bridge. For here, Harold Hauerdread the Norwegian (who with a fleet of two hundred sail had annoy'd this Kingdom, and from his landing at Riald had marched thus far with great outrage and devastation) was encounter'd by King Harold of England, who, in a pitch'd battle here, flew with a great part of his army, and took for much gold among the spoil, that twelve young men could hardly bear it upon their shoulders, as we are told by Adam Brunsfey. This engagement was fierce nine days before the coming in of William the Conqueror; at which ths battle King Harold, being then at the height of his fame, decided never to have told the destruction of this Kingdom. But of this we have spoken already.

The Derwent (which, as oft as it is overflow'd with rains, is apt to overflow the banks, and lay all the neighbouring Meadows afloat,) is called York, and fortified by Thomas Percy Earl of Wodecester, who makes it worthy to be remember'd here, not only for it's lately building, of Squarestones (said to be brought from France,) which Leland commends as one of the most proper buildings north of Trent; but chiefly for a Study in an eight figure, called Paradysis, which he found furnisht with choice Books, and convenient Desks.) Thence it runs more swiftly below Bakbhorpe, which has given both feast Bakbhorpe, and name to a famous family of Knights that have been of that name, and from thence into the Ouse. A litter and ton, both of this family (I must not forget to be just to their memories, who have been so venerable to their King and Country) were slain in the battle of St. Albinus, fighting for Henry the sixth, and lie buried there with this Epitaph.

Com patre Radulpho Bakbhorpe sancto ete Radulphe
Filior, hoc durn norrnarum professum hunc
Heuravit ex aedibus, patri Agriman ejus,
Mors jussit eum, fides uterque firmus.

The two Ralph Bakbhorpe, father and his son,
Together lie inter'd beneath this stone.
One Squire, one Sow's to their faith Henry was;
Both dy'd in' th' field, both in their master's cause.

Now the Derwent, (for the making of which navigable to the river of Ouse, an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the reign of Car. er.
Queen Anne) glides on with a larger stream near Heamdon, a market-town, remarkable near Howden, that for tuns, not nor for it, but for giving name to the neighbourhood, it is call'd Heamdonshire; and nor long since, for 40 or 50 years, little Collegiate Church of five Prebendaries, to whom, 1667, which a house of the Bishops of Durham adjoins, who have large possessions hereabouts. Walter Shirley, one of them, who flourish'd about the year 1530. (as we find in the book of Durham) builds in very tall figure to the Church, that in case of a sudden inundation, the inhabitants might save themselves in it. (It was formerly call'd Haverford, as isplain from several Records in the time of Edward the second and Edward the third, as also from 1 Leland's calling it the Rive MS. Brit Canon of the place Heanold. Here in the bowls of Walter Shirley Bishop of Durham they were bury'd, as appear'd by the Inscription on 1 Hild, a very fair stone variis marmis, as Leland calls it. The same person had good cause to build that high Belfry, in order to secure them against inundations; insomuch as the several Commissions which have been laid out for repairing the banks thereabouts, argue the great danger they were in: and within these few years, the Ebb, by reason of great freshes coming down the Ouse, broke through the banks and did considerable damage both to Heanold and the neighbouring parts. Here, the Lon-
In Netherham's time, there were no Towns upon this Illurary, though before, and at periods, there had been one or two in those parts. In the Roman times, not far from its bank upon the little river Pindalfe, (where Whiteby, Wigtown, a small town, but well-fielded with husbandmen, now stands,) there seems to have formerly stood Delgavia, as it is probable both from the like Delgaviti, and the circumlocution of the name, without drawing any further proof from its distance from Dunovana. For the Britth word Delgaw or rather delaws, signifies the statues or images of the Hunnorum Gods, and in a little village not far off, there stood an Idol-Temple, which Bede, in very great honour even in the Saxon times, and, even the Hunnorum Gods in it, was then called God-mandegby, and now in the same fields, Godmancham. Nor do I question Godmancham, but here was some famous Olcane, even in the Britth times; when blindness and ignorance a Temple had betray'd all Nations into these superstitions. (A late learned Author thinks it was a Temple of the Druids, such as Wulgaviti in Germany, and that in the world (which he derives from Delgaw an Olcane) were their Groves.) But after Paulinus had preach'd at Swithun's Church to the Northumberian Ocs, who had been a Priest of the贤老en Corinthians, and was now converted to Christianitv, first pronounc'd the Temple, the House of images (as Bede calls us,) by throwing a spear into it, and de' injigs it, and burn't it, with all it contained. (But fama, here it is to be observ'd, that poor country'd Bishop, Temples appear not to have been erect'd for the service of thos. Pagan-Idols, which the Saxons here, worship'd. Pollutus & defravatis saculis, quam ipse sacruos, ait, says the Latin De Bede, Lib. 4 c. speaking of this City, i.e. he pollud and des- truy'd the Temple which himself had consecr'd,) where the Saxons-Pagan the word goes, or (as some Copies have it) pentaveth ypsa, by emptying it, and as thy Temple, which him-self had consecrated, where the Saxons-Punic rhyme uses the word Esophos, or (as some Copies have it) pentaveth ypsa, by emptying it, or thy Temple, which him-self had consecrated, and was evident to the Saxon Transition of the 39 Gospels, no, they were Mal. v. 23, only surrounded with a hedge to defend their seats. 18, 39-10, from the annoyance of cattles, as is sufficiently infirnated by another explication in the same Chapter, Oto Deques Deum, &c by ymbre- greenes papyri, i.e. with the hedges wherewith they were surrounded. Not far from Wigtown, is Holme, from which Holme, the Loyal Sir Marmaduke Lingardius, had the title of Baron Lingdallle of Holme, conferred upon him during the Exile of King Charles the Second; being the first Englishman that was advanced to the dignity of a Peer by the then King, Alfo Ludenshurh in this neighbourhood, gives Ludenshurh: the title of Baron Clifford of Ludenshurh to the Earl of Burlington, who has here one of the noblest seats in this part of South-Brumain, Elizabeth, Countess of Burlington (daughter and sole heir of Henry Earl of Cumberland) bounded and endowed here an Almshoufe for twelve aged persons, being deasy'd Farmers, &c.) Somewhat more Eallward, the river Hall runs into the Humber: the rise of it is near a village called Driffield, remarkable for the handsome Driffield, the house of the Pervis Earl of Northumberland; and likewise for the many Barrows mid-sthereabouts. The same river runs with a swift course, not far from Leekwith, Leekwith, a houfe of the Pervis Earl of Northumberland; near which, at a place called Sackburgh, is the habitation of a truly famous and long family, the Hothams; and at Gartham, the ruins Gartham, of an old castle, which belong'd to P. de Mandev.
Hoc loco, et inventa sunt
Hec ossa in orientali parte
sepulchri et hic recondita, et
Pvlvis cemento mixtvs ibidem
inventus est et reconditis.

In English thus.

In the year of our Lord 1188, this Church was burnt in the month of September, on the night following the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle; and in the year 1197, on the fast of the Lord of March, Inquisition was made after the Relics of St. John in this place, and those bones were found in the east part of the Sepulchre, and were buried here; and there also, Daff mixed with Mortar, was found, and buried.

Crofts over this, lay a box of lead, about ten inches long, six broad, and five high; wherein were several pieces of bones, mixed with a little dust, and yielding a sweet smell, as also a knife, and beads. These things were carefully re-inter'd in the middle Alley of the body of the Minster, where they were taken up. But a Staff, which was also found there-in, was not re-inter'd with the roll, but was kept in the possession of a private hand. Which list the account agrees not with what Bishop Cuthbertus, Duke Nielson, has left us upon this subject; namely, that he was buried in the Church-porch. For though what is mentioned in the Inscriptio was only a Re-inter'ment upon the Inquisition made, yet it looks a little strange, that they should not lay the Reliques in the same place where they found them; unless we solve it this way, that but part of the Church was then burning, and they might lay him there with a design to remove him when it should be rebuilt, but afterwards either neglected or forgot it.

The Minster here, is a very fair and neat Structure; and the roof, an arch of Stone. In it, are several Monuments of the Peates Earls of Northumberland, who have added a little Chapel to the Quire; in the window whereof are the Pictures of several of that family, drawn in the glass. At the upper end of the Quire, on the right-side of the Aisle-place, stands the Freestool, whereon all the Text is written upon the Inquisition, made of one entire stone (said to have been removed from Dunbar in Scotland,) with a Wolf of water behind it. At the upper end of the body of the Church, next the Quire, hangs an ancient Table with the pictures of St. John (of whom the Church is named,) and of King Athelstan, the founder of it: and, between them, this Dedicatio:

At first made I thus,
As heart can wish, so ogh can see.

Hence, the Inhabitants of Beverley pay no Toll or Custom in any Port or Town in England; to which Immunity (I suppose) they owe in a great measure their riches and flourishing condition. For indeed, one is surpris'd to find so large and handsome a Town within six miles of Hull. In the body of the Church stands an ancient Monument, which they call the Pagus Tomb, because two Virgin-sisters lie buried there; who gave the Town a piece of Land, into which any Free-man may put three hurdles from Lady-day to Michaelmas. At the lower end of the body of the Church, there is a fair large Font of Agate-stone. Near the Minster, on the fourth-side, is a plate named Hodiern.
Haligarth, wherein they keep a Court of Record called Deane's Court. In this, may be tried Causes for any Sum, arising within its Liberties, which are very large; having about a hundred towns and parts of towns in Holderness and other places of the East-Riding belonging to it. It is said to have also a Mayor in Criminal Matters; though at present that is not usual. But to come to the condition of the Town. It is above a mile in length, being of late much improved in its buildings; and has pleasant Spurges running quite through it. It is more especially beautified with two stately Churches, and has a Free-school, that is improved and encouraged by two Fellowships, in Scholarship, and three Exhibitions in St. John's College in Cambridge, belonging to it, besides fix Almshouses, the largest whereof was built by the Executors of Michael Webster Esq. who by his last Will left one thousand Pounds for that use. The Mayor and Aldermen (having sometimes been decide'd in their choice) admit none into the Fraternity, but such as will give Bond to leave their effects to the poor when they die; which is mention'd here, as a good maxim.

The principal Trade of the Town, is, making of Malt, Oil-meal, and Turn'd-leather; but the poor people mostly support themselves by working at Basket mks, Rich here has men with particular encouragement; the children being maintain'd at School, to learn to read, and to work this sort of lace. The Cloth-trade was formerly follow'd in this Town:

† It is MS. but † Edland tells us, that even in his time it was very much decay'd. They have several Fairs; but one more especially remarkable, beginning about nine days before Ascension, and keep in a Street leading to the Minster-garth called Lambourn-river. For then the Lordsnorrs bring their Wine-marks, with the Country Trademen by whole-fall.

About a mile from Beverley to the east, in a Situation belonging to the Town, is a kind of Spaw; tho' they say it cannot be judged by the tafe whether or no it comes from any Mineral: Yet, taken inwardly, it is a great dryer; and being wash'd, it dries foot-ball, tick four, and all sorts of feet; and also, very much helps the King's-Evil.

Regil. Milit. de Alcuin.

More to the east, Southwell-Meaux-Abbey, so named from one Camul born at Meaux in France, who obtained the Place of William the Conqueror for a Seat. Here William le Gros, Earl of Meaux, founded the Monastery for the Cluniac Order, to command for a vow which he had made, to go in pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Somewhat lower, stands Castle-Howard, a long Country-town, where are the ruins of an old Castle, built (with King John's permission) by Robert Esseviell, who was defended by a Daughter of Priam of Troy, and a man of great note in those times; whose estate came by marriage to the Lords de Water, and afterwards by a Daughter of John de Water, from whom descended Josia, wife to Edward the world: Prince of Wales, who defeated the French in so many battles; both in France and England, but afterwards at Plymouth, at its mouth, stands a Town, called from it Kingsburn, upon Holderness: I'm all writings of concernment; but commonly, Hold. The Town is of no great antiquity; for King Edward the first, whose royal virtues deservedly rank him among the greatest and best of Kings, having observed the advantageous situation of the place (which was first called Weald) obtained it, by way of exchange, of the Abbot de Meaux; and instead of the Vescovi and Bishops (that is, as I apprehend, Ordi-faun Cosa and Systolphus) which he found there, he built the Town called Kings- fortune, that is, the King's Town: and there (as the words of the Record are) he made a harbor and a fine Leigh, making the inhabitants of it free men, and granting them diverse liberties. The walls, and town-ditch were made by leave from King Edward the second, but Richard the second gave them the present harbour. In the 13th year of King Henry the eighth, a special Act of Parliament paffed concerning the privileges of Kingsburn upon Hold; and in the 37th Cap. 36 year of the same Prince, it was by Act of Parliament also erected into an Honour; and in the 21st year of King William, the inhabitants were enfranchis'd, by the same Authority, to create_households, and houses of Correction, for the employment and maintenance of their poor.

By degrees it has grown to such a Figure, that it has been equally populous with the Towns, Rickstones, Wafta, and all the Posts, being full of merchants, and plenty of all things, it is the most celebrated Mart-town in those parts. All this increas'd owing partly to Michael de la Pole, who, upon his return from the expedition to the Erifdom of Sufolk by King Richard the second, procured them their privileges, and partly to their trade of flade's dry'd and harden'd, and by them call'd Stew-fild: which has strangely enrich'd the Town. Immediately upon this their rise, they furnish'd the place with a brick-wall and many towers on that side where they are not defended by the river; and brought in such a quantity of stones Coldhares for building, as was sufficient to pave all the parts of the Town very beautifully. As I have been inform'd by the Citizens, they were first govern'd by a Warden, then by Bastiffs, and after that by a Mayor and Bailiffs; and at last they obtained of Henry the fifth, that they should be govern'd by a Mayor and Sheriffs, and that the City should be a County incorporated in it fell. Concerning the first Mayor, it is not to be tedious to relate this passage, from the Register of the Abbey of Meaux or Meane, tho' the file be barbarous. William de la Pole, of Holderness, was fief'd a Merchant at Renew-alsh, skilful in the arts of trade, and inferior to an English Merchant whatever. Afterwards, living at Kingsburg upon Hold, he was the fifth Mayor of that Town, and founded the Monastery of St. Michael, which now belongs to the Church of Meaux, near the town called Iefta. His Self for Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, could the said Monastery to be inhabit'd by that Order. William de la Pole afterwards lent King Edward many thousand pounds of gold, during his whole at Antwerp in Flanders; so that upon his return whereby the King made him chief Barcin of the Flanders, gave him by Deed the Seigniory of Holderness, with many other Lands, then belonging to the Crown, and made him a Baronet. If any one question the truth of this, the Records of Cl. E.R., the Tower will, I hope, satisfy him: there it is.
of its more modern Improvements) they have, for their conveniency of making their Trade, an Exchange for Merchants, built in 1621, and much beautify'd in 1773. Above that, is the Cofferage, and near there the West End Unit, made of formerly, without all doubt, for the filling and weighing of Wool, as well as Lead; but now only for the latter, when it is to be sold or ship'd here. On the cell-side of the river, is built a strong Citadel, begun in the year 1681, and including the Cable and South Block-house. It hath convenient Apartments for lodging a good many Soldiers, with distinct housets for the Officers; it has also an engine for making full-water boats, and is well furnished with Ordnance. But yet the strength of the Town consists not so much in its walls or fortifications, as in its situation: for all the Country being a perfect level, by cutting the sea-banks they can let in the flood, and lay it under water five miles round.

The Town hath two Churches, one call'd Trinity (or the High-Church) a very spacious and handsome building; on the south-side of the Quire whereof is a place now shew'd from a Car, into a neat Library, containing mostly of modern Books. For before the Reformation, it had twelve Chapries or private-Mails-Church, on the north and south-sides of the Quire; and at the west end of the Church-yard, is a row of houses, twelve in number, which to this day retains the name of Privy-

yards; the other Church is St. Mary (or Low-Church) supposed to have been the Chapel Royal, when King Henry the eight refid'd here; and the Steeple whereof the same Prince is said to have order'd to be pull'd down to the ground, because it spoil'd the prospect of his house over against it, wherein he had his residence for some months; but it is now of late rebuilt, at the charge of the Inhabitants. Near the High-Church, is the Free-School, built founded by John Adair Bishop of Worcester, and me of Ely; and in the year 1543, built by Mr. William Geo: with the Merchants Hall over it. North-west of the said Church, is the Trinity-

 vulgar, begun at first by a joint contribution of well-situated Persons, for the relief of distressed Seamen and their wives. But afterwards, a Patent was obtained from the Crown with less advantages; by the advantage of which, they maintain many distressed Seamen, with their widows, both at Hull, and other places, members of the Port of Hull. The Government consist of twelve elder brethren, with six Affiliats: out of the twelve, by the majority of them and of the six Affiliats, and the younger brethren, are annually chosen two Wardens; and two Stewards out of the younger brethren. These Governors have a power to determine matters, in Sea-Affairs, not contrary to Law, chiefly between Masters and Seamen, and also in Trials at Law, in Sea-Affairs, their judgments are much regarded. But here, take an accurate description of this Hall, as it was given by a curious and ingenious Person, who actually view'd it. The Trinity-House belongs to a Society of Merchants, and is enter'd with good revenues. There are more than thirty poor. Women call'd Sifters, each of whom hath a little chamber or cell to live in; at the building consists of a chapel, two rows of chambers beneath flats for the sifter, and two rooms above flats; one, in which the brother of the Society have their meetings; and another large one, wherein they make Sifts, with which the Town drives a good trade; and there hangs the effigies of a native of Greenland, with a loose skin-coat upon him, sitting in a small boat or canoe covered with skins; and having his lower parts and head out of the boat is deck'd or cover'd above with the same whereof it is made, having only a round hole fitted to it, through which he puts down his legs and lower parts into the boat.

He had in his right-hand (as I then thought) a pair of wooden oars, whereby he rowed and managed his boat; and in his left, a dart, with which he struck flatters. But it appearing by the Supplement to the North-East Voyages lately publish'd, that they have but one ear able to fix foot-long, with a paddle fix'd to it, no one being fitter, this Book hath given us an account of their trade; to which I refer you. This, on his forehead had a basket, like a trash, to stow his eyes from fun or water. Behind him lies a bladder or bag of skins, in which I suppose he believ'd the fish he catch'd. Some told us, it was a bladder full of oil, whereby he could fix fifty to the fish. This is the same individual.

A cause that was taken in the year 1673. by Andrew Bock to publish his inventory, and the boat-man. The Greenland-boat that was taken, refused to eat, and d'ye within three days after. I have since seen several of these boats in publick Town-houses and Cabinets of the Virnaifi. Here, I cannot but reflect upon and admire the hardiness and audacions of these petty water-men, who dare venture out to fix single in such pittiful vessels as are not sufficient to support more than the weight of one man in the water, and which if they happen to be overtur'd, the power must needs be lost. And a wonder it is to me, that they should keep themselves upright, if the sea be ever so little rough. It is true, the dashing of the waves cannot do them much harm, because the canoe is cover'd above, and the skin-cost they have upon them keeps off the water from getting in at the round hole, receiving and encompassing their body.

A little above the bridge (which consists of fourteen arches) and goes over the Headlands the Greenland-boat, built in the year 1674. at the joint charge of several Merchants; but by reason of the nature of that trade, it is now only employ'd for the living up of corn and other merchandise. At a little distance from this, is God's-house, which, with God's-house, the Chapel over-again'd, it is on the north, was pull'd down in the late Civil wars, for preventing inconveniences when the Place was besieg'd. But now both are built again, and the house is enlarg'd; and the Arms of the De la Poles, being found among the rubbish cast in thence, are now set over the door; with this Inscription: Deo & pugnatoribus D. Michael de la Pole. A D. 1384. I. e. Michael de la Pole founded this for God and the Poor, A.D. 1384. The Chapel over-again'd is built on the old foundation, with this Inscription over the door; Hoc sanctum Des & pangerbus posuit D. Mih. de la Pole. Deo. Deo. A D. 1384. quid ingrata volo istius demum durum 1643. Roberts Dharma S. T. B. Eclectum demus Dei super hall. I. e. Michael de la Pole built this Chapel for God and the Poor A.D. 1384, which at the beginning of the Civil wars.
Anns. 1643, was pull'd down, but rebuilt in a more lately manner Anns. 1659. Richard Ker-
son, S. T. B. being Rector of God's-house above Hull. Near this Chapel, to the eall, is built a
new Hospital, for the reception of the poor belonging to this house; the other being not large enough to contain all the poor, to-
together with the Master and his family. This
town once hath over the door; "Do & pangerus
planta Michael de la Pole. Has omnis recepta de-
num perdata in annum. W. Anstruther, Rector, An-
Dian, 1665. i. e. Michael de la Pole built this
for God and the Poor. Being thus repaired, may
it for ever fraud. W. Anstruther, Rector,
A. D. 1665.

Without the walls, westward of the town,
stands the Water-knoll, which at first came from
Julian-Wool, it appearing by an Inquisition
made in the 3d of Henry the fourth, that the
drawing a new sewer from thence to the town
through the meadows and parishes of Aishdale,
would be no damage to the King or any other
person. But in the latter part of the said King's
reign, upon a motion to pull the town from
there, it was considered, that part of the
spring descending from the Priory of Hadlemere,
it could not be done without licence from the
Pope; and to the Great thereof was fail'd to
the town from Rome in the year 1412. under
the hands and fees of three Cardinals. After-
ward, the course of that spring altering, and
running into the grounds of Sir John Beverley,
the town was for'd to come to a compro-
miss with his Lordship.

The Mayoress of this town hath two fowards,
the one given by King Richard the second, and
the other, which is the larger, by King Henry
the eighth, yet but one is born before him at a
time 5 also a Cap of maintenance, and another
Ensign of honour, viz. an Oar of Lignum-vale-
twood, which is a badge of his Admality with
the limits of the Hundber. The Poor are
extraordinarily provided for in this place; there
being several considerable Hospitals created by
private benefactors; besides the two famous
courts of Trinity and Charitie-knoll.

The town hath given the honourable title of
East to Robert Porter of Hull, Vicount New-
ars, created July 21, 4 Car. 5, who was suc-
ceded by Henry his son, created also Marquis of
Dorchester, March 25, 1641. during life only.
Which interest he lost without issue male, was
succeeded in the Excellency, by Robert Part-
point, son of Robert, the son of William Pier-
point of Thornbury; who dying unmarried, left
the title to his brother the heir, and he also dying without issue, it descended to
Evans his brother; who had been further advanced to the higher Honours of Marquis
of Dorcastle, and Duke of Kingston.

From Hull, a large prominent tours flows out
into the Sea, call'd by Proleum Gelebium, and by
us, the Ouse. A certain Monk has call'd it Coasa Dextra, that is to say, the hellos Coun-
try of the Dextra, in the name findeth that Cel-
lyria is so call'd, that is, the right Syria. It
had afforded the title of Earl, first to Iulian
Ramsey Vicount Horden, created Dec. 30.
18 Jan. 1 who dying without issue, the title
was confirm'd July 24, 1654. upon Prince Roger
Count Palatine of the Ruine. Since which time,
the right honourable Count d'Arde has been
created Earl of Holderness; in which title he
was confirmed by Louis, 1682, and Robert
his great grandson. The true ancient writing
of the name is Hel-seep-nyrro, as much as to
say, the promontury of Hel-seep, to call'd to di-

Lingfield from Desp-pala, now the Wolds.

Though, after all, the Country may be seen as
render to have had this name of differentiation
given it from the river Hull, which takes through
it, than (as Holkland, both in Lincolnshire, and
beyond) from bol, or eel, and bollas. The
Seignory of Holderness belongs to the right hon-
ourable Robert Viscount Doncaster; and the
town of Holdby seems him a cluster for she
who are taken in the Liberty of Holderness, till
they can be sent to the Castle of York. The same
town finds him a Hall, wherein he holds a
Court call'd Hospital-Court, for tryal of Actions
under forty shillings.

The first place we come to, on a winding
shew, is the line-marked'd Holdon, which Hadon,
formerly (if we believe fame, that almost mag-
nifies) was a very considerable place for mer-
chants and shipping. For my part, I have that
enough to believe it (there being the remains
of two Churches, besides the one which they
still have,) notwithstanding it is now to de-
ferred (partly by its nearness Holdon by.
ly because the House is block'd in that it
has not the least flew of the ground it pro-
tends to have had; which may teach us, that
the condition of Towns and Cities is every
year so as not to be that of Men. King John
granted to Baldwin Earl of Anjou and Hold-
erness, and to his wife H. of Normandy, the
right to take fees here, & that the Burgiffs might hold in free burgage by
the same custom as York and * Nichol. His Sc. * Nichol is
Ansel's, the present Church, are the pictures Lincoln
of a King and a Bishop, with this Inscription
(much the same as that, which we meet with at
Bewcery.)

All free make I thus,
At heart may think or right fe.'s.

At 1 present, the Town begins to flourish again, & so fad,
and has some hopes of attaining by degrees Ann. 1697
its former greatness. The old Haven nigh the
Town, being grown up, there is a new cut
made on the south-eall, which helps to frower
that part of the Haven now left; but without
any hopes of rendering it so useful as formerly
it was. In the year 1666, a great part of the
Town was confam'd with fire; and not many
years since, several houses in the market-place
burn'd the same fate; but now the greatest part
is rebuilt, and the town therefore much more
beautiful. Of late years they have
grown in wealth more than formerly; which
is suppos'd to be owing principally to the se-
veral Fairs prov'd for them. The inhabitants
have a tradition, that the Dene deliv'd this
town; and there is a close belonging to it,
call'd Denefldow to this day.

Somewhat further on the same Promontory,
stands an ancient Town call'd Prattonium by Petronius.
Antoninus; but by us, Patrington; as the Ita-Patrington.

A town call'd Prattonium from the Town Pratton.

That I am not mislaid here, the distance from
Delovisia, and the name fall remaining, do
both shew, which also seems to imply, that
this is the * Petronia that is corruptly to call'd * Vid,
in the Copies of Proleum, for Prattonium. But Atthill,
whether it took the name from the Prattonium, P.S. 907.
which was their Court of Justice, or from some
large and lately edifice (for such also the Ro-
mans call'd Prattonia,) does not appear. Be-
ides these two speculations of Prattonium, there
is a third, which seems to give the most probable
reason why Antoninus should call our Patriver-
num, Prattonum; I mean, the General's seat in their
ordinary assembly; in which finds the most
learned

Oxenham.
Holderness.
The inhabitants built of their antiquity, and of the former excellence of their harbour; nor may they less glory in their situation, having a very pleasant prospect, on one side looking toward the Ocean, and on the other, as surveying the Humber and the fields about it, together with the green skirts of Lincolnshire. The Roman way from the Pecks wall, which Antoninus the Emperor first trod out, ends here. So Ulpian tells us, That High-ways of that kind do end at the sea, or at a River, or at a City. Somewhat lower Lands Wiffield, the Scott of the Hilders, Knights: and a little higher, Ruffe, which gave both name and fact to that famous race of Barons de Raffa: and upon the Grinfield-gardens, where the Grinfield long flourished, At a little distance from hence, stands Ruffa, formerly the seat of those Noblemen, who were call'd de Faneburns. On the very tip of this Promontory, where it draws most towards a Point, and is call'd Spurn-head, stands the little village: Kilnsey; which name may probably be that this is the Dollaus in Ptolemy: for as Kilnsey comes from Dollaus, so without doubt Dollaus is deriv'd from T-hull, which signifies in Britton: a Promontory, or a narrow strip of ground, as I have already said. Upon the Spurn-head (the utmost part of the Promontory) call'd by some Cassy-bill, is a Light-house built in the year 1677, by one Mr. Pamplin Angel of London, who had a Patent for it from King Charles the second; and in the year 1684 a Day-mark was also erected, being a Beacon with a barrel on the top of it.

From Dollaus, the shore draws back gradually, and with a small bending runs northward, by Grosetanes and Wilthorpe, two little Churches, call'd from the fitters who built them, Spurner-forks; and not far from Confable-Burton, is nom'd from the Lords of it, who by marriage allied to very honourable families, and four times in great splendid at this day. Robert of this family (as we find it in the book of Mounz-Abbley) was son of the King of the Earl of Allomarke, who being old and full of days, took upon him the Crown, and went with King Richard to the Holy Land. Then, by Sklpby, where the sight of the first Lord of Holdersness h Example'd by a Castle. Here the shore begins to floor again into the Sea, and makes that Bray, which is call'd in Poetry, b hidroo Gobmavia, under Purifollia fins, and others Salutars. Neither of them expresses the foule of the Greek word better than that little town in the return of it, call'd Salters. For that which is safe and free from danger, is by the Britains and Gons call'd Sow, as we also call it in Eng-lish, deriving it probably from the Britains. There is no reason therefore why we should question, whether this was the very hidroo Gobmavia, a People that lived in this neighbourhood. In those parts of Holdersness, there have been several towns swallow'd up by the Humber and the Sea. Frome particularly, which upon the grant of a tenth and fifteenth to the King about the 18th of Edward the third, represented to the King and Parliament how much they had suffer'd by the Sea and River, breaking in upon them, and petition'd to have a proportionable deduction made in the Rent. Whereupon, Commissioners were appointed to make enquiry concerning it; and which they certify'd that a third part of their lands were totally destroy'd by the tides: and therefore, the King order'd our Precept to the farmers and Collectors to impose, &c. and they were satis'd according to their movenences at 16s. 8d. for each of the two years. He also feast his Mandate to the Baron of the Exa-
ducher, commanding that neither, nor on the like occasion for the future, they should be rated at any greater sum. The like Mandate was directed to the Collectors of Wool in the Earl-Riding, for a proportionable abatement to the inhabitants of the town of Frimurk.

In the 48th of Edward the third, among other Towns in Holderness bordering on the Sea and Humor, mention is made of Thunthorpe, Rempsey, and Rosly: but now not one of them is to be heard of. At what precise time they were lost, do not appear; but about the 38th of Edward the third, the tides in the river of Humber and Hold's highest, four foot than usual; it is likely, therefore, that they might then be over-flow'd. Probably also, about the same time, a Light-house (which seems to be the same with Roslyburn, and Rosum) was much damaged, and not long after totally lost. The inhabitants hereabout talk of two other towns, Uphill and Penyfford, which are quite destroy'd. About the 38th of Edward the third, the Lands and Meadows between Sullivan's Town and Hold were much over-
flow'd; when probably Rosum was greatly damaged (as it was afterwards entirely lost,) and the town of Dipool, with the adjoining grounds, were also very much danger'd; at which town, it is said they of Rosum de-er'd to settle, and were forc'd to go to Hull. Likewise before, about the 30th of Edward the third, the Highway between Anlaby and Hold, as also the Grounds and Pastures lying between both these places and Hold, were all destroy'd; but the said King by his Letters Patents order'd several perquisites to fee that old ditch thereabouts should be destroy'd, and a new one (twenty-four foot broad) should be made, and the way destroy'd higher; which was accord-
ingly effect'd.

Near this Bay, in Bridlingto, a town famous Bridlingto, liar John de Bridlington a Monk, Pate, whose rhyming prophecies, which are very ridiculous, I have seen: and yet he has to this day, in all that neighbourhood, the reputation of a Saint. It is very fully too, if all the mighty things which were true of him which Nicholas Harbyfield in his Ecclesiastical History has related, with gra-P, 557, rity and abundance. Mr. William Heyer (grand-
father to Sir William Heyer) was a considerable Benefactor to this Town: and in the 16th of Charles the second Richard Boy Baron Clif-
furd, &c. was created Earl of Bridlington or Burton: in which title he was succeeded by Charles his grandson; and it is now enjoy'd by his great grandson of both his names, the right honourable Richard Earl of Burlington. For the repair of the Piers of this place, two several Acts of Parliament have been obtain'd, in the reign of King William and King George.

Not far from here, for a great way towards Driffield, a ditch was drawn by the Earl of Holderness to divide the Lands, call'd Earl-
duke. But why this little People was call'd Gos-
bro Cherry, I dare not so much as conjecture, unless perhaps the name was taken from Gobmavia, which the Britains call Goffaus, and of which
there are not greater numbers in any part of Britain, than in this place. Nor is this deriva-
tion to be look'd on as absurd, seeing that Antigla in Achaea has its name from Grai; Ne-
broda in Sicily, from Deer; and Hastia in Greece, from the little Promontory, which by its bending makes this Bay, is com-
monly call'd Flamborough-head, but by Saxon Authors Flamborough, who wrote that Ada the
Saxon (who first build'd these parts) landed here. Some think it took the name from the
Watch-tower, in which were Lighthouses for the di-
rection of Sailing into the Harbour. For the
British still retain the Provincial word Flum,
and the Mariners point this Creek with a ligh-
ting-bead, in their Sea-Charts. Others are of
opinion, that this name came into England out
of Anglia in Denmark, the ancient Seat of the
Angli; there being a town call'd Flamur, from
which they think the English gave it that
name; as the Gauls (according to Hyginus) na-
m'd Mediolanum in Italy, from the town Mediolanum
which they had left in Gaul. For a little vil-
lage in this Province, Flamborough, which gave origin to another noble family of
Confidels, by some deriv'd from the Latin Con-
fectables of Chelsea. (Going from Britubriga we
meet with the Mediolanum, a pretty deep and al-
ways fresh, about a mile and a half long, and
half a mile broad, well-forc'd with the bell
Poles, Parches, and Eels. Whether it has beem
caus'd at first by some Earth-quake with an
overflow that might follow it, is hard to say;
but they tell you, that there have been old
trade rivers upon it, and decay'd nursed
found on the shore. And it is certain, that in
the Sea-cliffs against Heryford, both have been
meet with: at present also there is (or was, not long since) a vein of wood, looking as black as
if it had been burnt; which possibly has been
occasion'd by the Sea-water, as preserving wood better than fresh-water, and by its fumes
(considerably greater heat) helping to turn it
black. Upon the Coast of the German Ocean
is Heryford, the Church-place wherein, being a high house or [pl.], it is a notable
Fact in the history of this place, but if the name be try'd any referable to a Cufji, Rob in Saxon doth imply so much.

Upon my enquiries in these parts, I heard
nothing of those Rivers call'd Viposis which
Walter de Hemingford tells us, every other year from unknown Springs, and with a great
and rapid current run by this little Promontory to the Sea. However, in the same, there was a small stream adjoin-
ing to the Sea, call'd Hardby-leas, which is now
wah'd away, except one or two.heads; and about Shipto before-mentioned, a few miles
north of Hornfey, they have a tradition, of a
town cal'd Hole being devor'd by the Sea.

More inward into the Lutus, is Knighton, where,
in the Church-yard, is a kind of Pyramidial-
stone of great height. Whether the name of the
town may not have some relation to it, can
be known only from the private history of the
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family of the Earls of Champaigne, whom William the first (his nephew by a half-sister on the mother's side) is said to have made Earl of Albemarle; and his pedigree retained that title in England, notwithstanding Albemarle is a place in Normandy. He was succeeded by his son William, firmest among them, his only daughter Anne was married to three husbands successively: to William Mowbray, Earl of Effiss, to Baldwin de Boucau, and to William Piots, or de Florence. By this last husband only he had issue, viz., William, who left also a son William to succeed him. His only daughter Anne, being married to Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, d'ye? without issue. And as he is said in the Book of Monks and Abbots for want of heirs, the Earldom of Albemarle and the Honour of Holderness were forced into the King's hands. Yet, in after-times, King Richard the second created Thomas de Woodstock his Uncle, Duke of Albemarle; and afterward Edward Plantagenet, son to the Duke of York, in the lite-time of his father. Henry the fourth also made his son Thomas, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Albemarle, which title King Henry the sixth added straunders as a further honour to Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick. (After the said Richard de Beauchamp, the title lay vacant, till upon the Restoration of King Charles the second, George Monk (who had been the chief instrument therefor) was advanced to the Honours of Baron Monk of Paturedye, Beauchamp, and Tyjic, and Sec. 2, also of Earl of Turenving and Duke of Albermarle.) A noble family, which as the Historian states, was descended from an ancient Family of the Nobles of Gelderland, whose Son and Heir doth now enjoy that Honour.

NORTH RIDING.

CARCE two miles above the Promontory of Flamborough, begins the North-part of this Country, called the North Riding, which makes the frontier to the other parts. From the Sea it extends itself in a very long but narrow tract, for three miles together, as far as Whitby, to the west; being bounded on one side, by the river Derwent, and on that side by the Sea, and round about other rivers are joined with it, by the course of the river Tees, which separates it from the Bithoprick of Durham to the North. This Riding may not unfixed be divided into the following parts, Blackbourn, Crouchland, Northbournburghs, and Ribmowfille:

That which leech East and towards the Sea, is called Blackbourn, that is, a land black and mountainous, being all over rugged and unfixed, by reason of craggy, hills, and woods. The sea-coast is eminent for Scarborough, a famous Castle, formerly called Scambrug, i.e. a Breezy upon a steep Rock: Take the description of it from the History of William of Newburgh. A rock of wonderful height and bigness, and inaccessible by reason of steep craggy almost on every side, constads into the Sea, which points forwards it, except in one place, where a narrow gap of land is the entrance to it in the West. It has on the top a most plain place, grassy and flowered, of about fifty acres or upwards, and a little well of water, springing from a rock. In the very extreme, which use it at times point to reach, stands a little strong tower; and beneath the extreme the City begins, spreading as two sides South and North, and carrying its from Whitbyward, where it is fortified with a wall; but on the East it is fenced by that rock where the Castle stands and highly in both sides by the Sea. William, granted this Castle, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, observing this place to be mostly fixed for a Castle, gave the natural strength of it by a very safe work, having enclosed all that space upon the rock, with a wall, and built a Tower in the extreme. But this being decayed and fallen through age, King Henry the second commanded a great and noble Castle to be built upon the same spot. For he had now re-

* La Greth.

§ Gibbon.

The Town, on the North-coast, is fortified with a high and inaccessible rock, fitted out a good way into the Sea (as Newburgh says) and containing at the top about eighteen or twenty acres of good window; and from all these parts, and kept this Place as his own. The Town, on the North-coast, is fortified with a high and inaccessible rock, fitted out a good way into the Sea (as Newburgh says) and containing at the top about eighteen or twenty acres of good window; and from all these parts, and kept this Place as his own.

* Dr. Witi's.

It is of that fort of Springs, which Aristotle calls eigeina, which in the most dryness years are never dry. In an hour, it affords above twenty gallons of water for the stones through which it flows, contain more than twenty gallons, and being emptied every morning, it will be full within half an hour. It's virtue proceeds from a participation of Vitris, iron, alum, salt, and that to the height it is very transparent, making somewhat of a sky-colour: it hath a pleasance and tale from the Vitris, and an inky smell. This Town drives a good trade with Fifhe taken in the Sea current, with which they supply the City of York, though thirty miles distant. Besides Herrings, they have King, Coddy, Haddock, Hake, Herring, Mackerel, and several other fish, in great plenty. From this place, Richard Viscount Lumley hath his title of Earl of Scarbrough, to whom he was advanced in the second year of King William the Third. It is not to my purpose, to relate the depre-
The North Riding of Yorkshire

Part of the Archbishopric of York

Part of the East Riding

Part of the West Riding
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ry small number of French, and kept it for two days: now yet of Sherloe, a noble Frenchman of the same company, who was arraigned for High Treason, although a foreigner, because he had acted contrary to the duty of his Allegiance; there being then a Peace between the Kingdoms of England and France. These things are too well known in the world, to need further light from me; especially, since the Castle it self is now in Ruins; having been demolished in the time of the great Rebellion. It is worth remarking, that those of Holland and Zealand carry on a very great and gainful trade of fishing in the Sea here for Herrings (call them in f. quarter of a mile aunder, which are called their Bums. This noted robber lies buried in the Park near Kirk-leo-Nunery in the West-riding, under a Monument which remains to this day.) From hence the floore, immediately going back on both sides, shews us the Bay Dunle-Dunus. Dunlum, mentioned in Ptolemy, upon which is seated the little village Dunlejoy; and hard by Dunley, it, Whithy, a commodious harbour, which hath Whithy, thirty Ships of eighty Tuns or more, belonging to it, with a Peer, for the rebuilding and restoration of which, an Act of Parlia...
The rising of the Church, and the great and magnificent style of building in the See here for Huddersfield (call them in the trade of Huddersfield). The English always granted for Fifhing; referring the Honour to themselves, but out of a lazy humour refunding the gains, fancied as vast, what vast gains the Hollanders make by the F仪式 on our coast. The rising of Thalys (past not so near as to throw the good effects of God toward us) in the time of the English, and what was call'd for Fifhing; regarding the Honour to themselves, but out of a lazy humour refunding the gains, fancied as vast, what vast gains the Hollanders make by the F仪式 on our coast.

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Robin Hood's Bay, near Kirk-Ness-Ynness in the North-Riding, under a Monument which remains to this day.

From hence the thorns, immediately going back on both sides, flows the Bay Detour Damer, where Hood, mention'd in Poldeney, upon which is seated the little village D dầusly and hard by, Mr. Hood's Bay, a commodious harbour, which hath thirty, sixty Ships of eighty Tons or more, belonging to it, with a Peer, for the rebuilding and repairing of which, an Act of Parliament was passed in the first year of Q. Anne. It is call'd in the Saxons tongue Dapeut-beal, and Dœpeper-isbeal, which Beale renders, the bay of the Wards-pow'er.

I will not dispute this interpretation of it; for in our language it seems to plainly intimation a bay of Safety, that I should certainly have said it was the land Sabatara, its situation (at this place it is fully) did not persuade me to the contrary. But others observe, that it is call'd in Saxon, not Dœpeper-beals, but Dœpnerbyals, as it is in the cartophræe of BoDi, and also in the boat Latin Copes. And therefore Mr. Jamius in his Gothaick Glossary under the word Abh, seems to have hit the true original, when he fetches it from the Saxon bat, bal, or balby (call'd by Cædmon abh) which, like our Northern word Hall, fell in use, signifies any secure building. Hence the name of the Pagan God Woden's Valien (or Vulmian) so frequently mention'd in the Eddas, and other old Cædmon Writers and Cranius, is the name of the City of Usfl from the same original.

Here are found certain Stones, resembling the wreaths and holdings of a Serpent; the Scrapy Serpent's coils, as well as its body, is the name of the City of Usfl from the same original.

This and Hall being the only Ports short of Tarmouth, where Life and Goods can be received to the ships of the sea, they are called the Porth of the Scrobus and St. Margaret.

The tides, riv. inward as far as the river Tees and by its winding, there is made a bay about a mile broad, which is call'd Robin-Hood's Bay, from that famous Out-law Robin Hood. He liv'd in the reign of Richard the third, as ye. Mox. of Scotchmen, who fill'd him the Prince of Thieves, and the most kind and obliging robber.

Upon the adjacent Moor, two or three Hills

a quarter of a mile auster, which are called the Quarries. This noted robber's burying-place lies near Kirk-Ness-Ynness in the North-Riding, under a Monument which remains to this day.
in winter fly in great flocks to the unfrozen lakes and rivers in the southern parts, to the great satisfaction of every body, full grown fuddenly upon the ground, when they are in their flight over certain neighbourling fields hereabouts: a relation that I should not have given it, if I had not receiv'd it from several very credible persons. But they who are led inclined to superstition, attribute it to some occult quality in the ground, and to somewhat of an sympathy between it and the Geese, such as they fly between Wolves and Sylphs-root. For, that such hidden tendencies and aversion to sympathy and antipathy, are implanted in many things by nature for their preservation, is a point so evident, that every body readily allows it. Editha, daughter of King Olwin, afterwards enrich'd this Abbey with very large revenues; and here also the buried her father. But at length, in the time of the Danish Rangues, it was utterly destroyed; and although Serk Person (who presently after the Conquest was made Governor of it) rebuilt it, yet at this day it has hardly the remains of its ancient greatness. (In the Church-yard, are a vast number of ancient funeral Monuments, (some Statues, others with plain Crofons upon them) which were removed from the adjoining Abbey.)

Hard by, upon a steep Hill near the Sea, whch yet is between two that are much higher, a Cell of Widsa a Sixon-Duke is said to have lived; who (in that contputed Anarchy of the Northumbrians, so fatal to the petty Princes) having combined with those that murder'd King Eadbald, gave battle to King Ardalpht at Waistley in Lancashire, but with such ill success, that his Army was routed, and himself forced to fly. Afterwards, he fell into a Dilpemer which kill'd him, and was inter'd on a hill here between two foal Rocks about seven feet high; which being at twelve foot distance from one another, occasions a common Opinion, that he was of a giant-like stature. A long time after, Peter de Maldon built a Cell in this place, which from its name and beauty he named in French Majestue (as we find it in the History of Murius:) but because it became a Barry grievance to the neighbours thereabout, the people (who have always the right of enjoining words) by changing one single letter, call'd it Maldon; by which name it is every where known, though the reason thereof is little under-stood. This Peter de Maldon, commonly call'd Malgus (that is may fixe the custom in this place) was born in Paris in France, and married the only daughter of Robert de Turcham in the reign of Richard the first, in whose right he came to a very great inheritance here, enjoyed by seven Peter, Lords de Maldonant succively, who bore for their Arms a head fably on an Loleron Or. But the seventh dying without issue, the inheritance was divvied by filters, between the Knightly families of the Saltoun and Bigge. (Maldon hath given the title of Earl to Edmund Lord Shuttle of Butorwhick, who was Lord President of the North, and created Earl of this place Feb. 7, in the first year of K. Charles the first. He was succeeded by Edmund, his grandson, by Sir John Shuttlefield his second son: to whom Edmund, 10th his son and heir succeeded; who hath been further honoured with the titles of Marquis of Normandy and Duke of the Country of Buckingham, and Normandy.)

Near this place, and elsewhere on this fries, is found Black Amber or Geese. Some take it to be the Gagats, which was valued by the Ancients among the rarest Romey and jewels. It grows upon the rocks, within a chink or cleft of them, and before it is polit'd, looks reddish and fuffy, but after, is really (as Solinus describes it) Diamond-like, black and shining. Of which, Pliny, K. James, &c. do bear witness: thus says:

\[\text{Perfugus nigra, Scholores Gagats,}
\text{Hec lapides auro vivre perfugus aquarum.}
\text{Ait also pedunc flavman, marsula sylfa,}
\text{Artius rapit the terrae, sec fuscia, frer.}
\]

All black and shining is the Jet, in water dip'd it flames with sudden heat.

But a strange coldness, dip'd in Oyl, receives;

And draws, like Amber, little fishes and leaves.

Likewise Maldonants in his Treatise of Jewels:

\[\text{Nafistur in Lycia lapis, & propo gemma Gagats,}
\text{Sell germen commun. facenda Birmianum med.}
\text{Lucidus & nigra eff, beouc & levissimum idem.}
\text{Vincit tamen tractis attrin ultralum.}
\text{Arat aquis aura, ruffling par aurel ambo.}
\]

Jast-stone, almost a gem, the Lysius is.

But fruitful Britian finds a wondrous kind;

They black and shining, smooth and ever light,

\[\text{I will draw up Stowes, if rubb'd till hot}
\text{and bright, Oyl makes it cold, but water gives it heat.}
\]

Here also what Solinus says: In Britain, there is a great flow of Gagats or Geese, a very fine Stone. If you ask the Caesar, it is black and flinty, if by superfus-sing, if by the quality, it is exceeding light; if by the manner, it is burn'd in water, and it quenched with oyl; if by the color, it has an attractive power when drench'd with rubbing. (All along these shores, the people are observ'd to be very busy in making of Kelp; which they do in this manner. They gather the seawrack, and lay it on hearps; and when it is dry, they burn it. While it is burning, they sift it to and fro with an iron rake: and so it coalesces and cakes together into such a body as we see Kelp to be, which is of use in making of Alum. If they should not mix it, it would burn to ashes as other combustible bodies do.)

From Whitley the shore winds back to the woodward; and near it stands Cleveland, so call'd Cleveland, as it should seem, from precipices, which we call Cliffs: for it is incrusted by the fide of several steep hills, from the foot of which the Country falls into a plain caven fertile ground. (The Soil is exceeding clayey, which hath occasion'd this foamy among them;)

Cleveland in the day.

Bring in two Olyks, and carry one away.

This
Skegness.

Upon the fore, Skegness, a small Village, thres of the great variety of fish which it takes; where it is reported that twenty years ago they caught a Salmon, who lived upon raw fish for some days; but at last, taking his opportunity, made his escape into his own course. When the winds are laid, and the sea is in a calm, the waters being spread (as it were) into a plain, a hidous gloominess is oft-comes heard in these parts on a sudden, and then the fishermen are afraid to go to sea; who, according to their poor fewe of things, believe the Ocean to be a huge Monster, which in use is so huge, and eager to glitt it self with the bodies of men. Beneath Skegness stands Kilton, a Cattle, with a Park round it, this being the most famous Family of the Trussing, whose estate defended to the Bariers of Lumsley, Hilton, and Daunderwell. Very near this place is Skel诲-calle, herefore to the famous Family of the Barons of Brus, who are defended from Robert Bru and Norman. He had two sons, Adam Lord of Skel诲, and Robert Lord of Amandale, in Scotland from whom spring the Royal Line of Scotland. But Peter Bru, the fifth Lord of Skel诲, died without issue, and left his filiers heirs; Agnes, married to Walter de Falsenburg; Luise, married to Marmaduke de Trussing, from whom the Baron Lumsley is defended; Marga- ret, married to Robert de Russ; and Ladykine, married to John de Bella aqua: all, men of great honour and esteem in that age. The Patterfull of Walter de Falsenburg Iournd a long time, but at last the estate came by a female to William Hadley, famous for his warlike valour, and an honour'd with the title of Earl of Kent by King Edward the fourth. His daughters were married to Abigail, N. Budeman, and R. Strou- swort. [Robert Bruce, Elgin in Scotland, was, by King Charles the second, in the year 1665, advanced to the title of Earl of Aikburgh and Baron Brus of Skel诲.

Near the mouth of the Tem, is Kirk-Leeham, where Sir William Tenny (Lord Mayor of Lon- don, and a great man of State, most foltly Ho- pital, at this place of his Nativitie, and endow- ed it generously for the maintenance of forty poor people (aged, and children) with liberal Salariss also to a Chaplin, a Matlfr and Mi- nisters. To which, at his death, he added a benefaction of five thousand Pounds for the erecting a Free School, and the purchasing of books.

Near Havre-dif, on the shore, where the tide is out, the rocks shew up pretty high; and to belong to the ancient family we by construction call Seade, as some think for Sea-water or Sea- cullage; come out in great drowers, and there lie and sun themselves. Upon one of the rocks nearest the shore, some one of them stands com- monly there as it were: and when any body comes near, he either pulls down a stone, or with great rude throws himself into the water, to alarm the rest, that they may provide for themselves, and get into the Sea. Their greatest fear is of Men; and if they are pursued by them, and cannot reach the Sea in time, they often keep them off, by calling up sand and gravel with their hinder feet. They are not in such awe of Women; so that the Men who would take them, dilguise themselves in Women's habit. Here are upon this Coast yellowish and reddish Stones, and some eroded over with a brilhant Phiasis; which by their smell, and rable tenable Copers, Nars, and Baro: and also great flour of Pyrites, in colour like Beasts.

Near, at Honthly Nobly the shore (which formerly long way together has lain open) now rides a Bank into high rocks; and here and there, at the base of the rocks, lie great flones of several ground twice so exactly formed round by nature, that stone, one would think them ballers call'd from Arkat for the great Guns. If you break them, you find, within, ronny Serpents wreath'd up in Circles, but generally without heads. Hence we see Wilton-calle, formerly belonging to the Wilton cattel, Balfour. Higher up, at Dikham, the river Tem rolls into the Sea, having visited Glasses, where Glassy, Dr. Robert, Envoy for many years, and the Court of Sweden, and now Bishop of Landen, hath built and endowed a Chapel (with a convenient House for the Minister) at this place, and also received many small ru- vutes; the left whereof is a meagre cote, which enters in near Tamis, noted for its Market; and yarren.

Sir Robert Skel诲, a small Market-town likewise, which remains long in the hands of the 5th Sir William family de Eure, of which was Sir William Hunsdon, fam Eure, whom King Henry the eighth advanced to the degree of a Baron of this Realm; but this honour expired, anno 1707, in Ralph Lord Eure. Below these, stands Wharton-calle, which formerly belonged to the Barons of Wharton, Mowbray, and Harley, to the family of Hibson and Harley, but afterwards to the Strangswort, and now to the Leveson: both of them old and ruin'd.

The mouth of the forementioned Tey, was hardly trouted by Mariners heretofore; but now is found to be a safe Harbour: and to de- cide the entrance, there were Light-houses made on both sides of it, within the memory of the 6th of May, present age. Four miles from the mouth of the Tem, anno 1607, this river, Whithwark hands upon a rising ground, that seems to have been equal to the best Cathedrals in England. The place is really fine, and may, in point of pleafures, and a grateful variety, and other advantages of Nature, com- pare with Padstow in Italy; and in point of healthfuless, it far surpasses it. (The inhabitants are observed by Travellers to be civil, and well-bred; cleanly in their diet, and neat in their houses.) The coldness of the air, which the Sea occasions, is quitted by the hills between; the Soil is fruitful, and produce a great variety of Vegetables. The colours, &c.

[The text continues with more information about Yorkshire and its natural features, such as the Seabourn, the haven, and the nearby towns and villages.]
BRIGANTES.

* Twelve fab-of trees were * of a more weak fort of Great here than in other places; that the oak shoot forth their roots very broad, but not deep; and that these had much strength but little height; that the silt was a white clay, speckled with several colours, namely, white, yellow, and blue; that it never froze; and that in a price-cotty night it thun'd and spark- led like gals, on the roadside. * Here are two Atom-works; one belonging to the Chalmers, the other to the Daroos; but both have been sold aside for some years. Puffing, Whither lying more conveniently, and having plenty of the Mine at hand, may have drawn the Trade from them.
YORKSHIRE.

being now and MS.

Mombray, whose family was of

William King of Scots; and Gaunt at

Lley of Esquem. Esquem was father to Wi-

liam, who had a son, John, that died without

issue, and William, famous for his exploits in

Ireland, and who changed the old Arms of the

family into a fliskd, or, with a Cuf, Sable.

William (whole Lewinul fon, John, dy'd in the

wars of Wales) gave some of his lands in Ire-

land to King Edward, on condition, that his

natural fon called William de Kilford, might in-

herit his eftate; and made Anthy Bes Bishop

of Durham, his Feofie in truut to the use of the

son; who did not acqut himself over fairly

in that part of his charge relating to Alne-

wick, Eftates in Kent, and some other estates,

which he in fuid to have conveyed to his own

life. This natural fon, afterwards, was fain at

the Battle of Scolding in Scotland; and the title

came at last to the family of Annes, by

Margaret, the only daughter of Guina Vyle, who

was married to Gilbert de Anan. But

enough of this, it is not too much; and besides,

it has been taken up before, with the Cafles of

the Cafles of Stinger

by, Thrift, and others, in thfe parts. The

title of the family is in thofe words: Hugo de

Meakray, the Cafe to this, from the family of

the famous family of Ballifor, who came originally

from the Bifhoprick of Durham, and are honoured with the title of

Vointments falutes. The Extedon being ex-

tracted, by the death of Thannes Earl of Ffon-

berge without issue. Near the fame Vale, in

SandefDale, commonly called Bifham this, and

Biland.

Family of the Meakrays.

This family of the Meakrays was very considerable

for Power, Honour, and Wealth; poofiding

very great Eftates; with the Caffles of the

Meadow, the Cafle of Marlow, the Command

of the Eftates of the fame family with the Allamo

ears of Arundell) a person of very noble extration a-

mong the Normans. He was Bow-bearer to

William Rufus, and was exalted to that de-

gree by Henry the firft, that he had in Eng-

land 140 Knights-faes, and in Normandy 140.

His fon Roger was also commanded by him to

come to the fame of Mowbray, from whom the

Meakrays Earls of Norfamond, and Duke

of Norfolk, were deftined. To thofe Mow-

bray also Gilling-cattfe, a little way from hence,

did formerly belong it but now it is in

the hands of that ancient and famous family, which

from their fave hairs, have the name of Fairfax:

in Skinner ligates bare, on the fides of the

head; upon which account they call a Comet

Farelatar-or Blazing-fir a Farelatar, as afo the place

before spoken of, Holy-fus, from holy hairs, by

this from the Scones, lies the Calater-

The Poet of nine moons, commonly called The Poet of Gualtr, which in some places is thick and faintly, and in other

places very thin. Thus Poet extended to the very walls of the City of York; as appears by a Perambulation made in the 23d

year of Edward the firft. At a preftent it is famous for a yearly Horse-crace, wherein the

price for the horfe that wins, is a little golden

belt. It is hardly credible, how great a retort

of people there is to thee races from all parts,

and what great wagers are laid. In this Foret

stands Crewe, which Egfrid King of Northum-

berland in the year 685, gave, with the ground of 682. C.

three miles round, to S. Caufby, by whom it was

come to the Church of Durham.

Scorpe four miles from hence, Shirr-by-hut or St. Bar-

therefore) a very neat and beautiful Caffe, too.

built by Bertrand de Balmer, and repairid by

Ralph Nevil first Earl of Westmorland, is plea-

santly floated among the woods; but now has

little more remaining, than the Shell. Near

which is Hincmole, a Caffe built by the Hednedon,

Barons of Greyfiek, which others call B-Hinc-

ked-biff, from the many fountains that spring

there. (Here, the Right Honourable Charles

Balfour, Earl of Carlile, hath built in moat no-

ble and beautiful fet, called Caffe-Hamton, in- Caffe-Ham-

ton, the old Caffe, which was burnt down.

In his nead, in the parish of Northafton, is

Tho. Dandons, of which was the famous Poet Sir John Glover, and of the fame

family is the preft John Lord Glover, Baron of

The hills to the Weftward, where the Country

extends it itself into a level, and into

fruitful fields, lies Aterburnfield, commonly Northaftor-

Allerton, a small territory, water'd by the little

River White. It takes its name from the Town

of Northaftorval, called formerly Ealpencun, which is nothing but a long ftrert; yet, the

throughBed-fhir for St. Bartholomew's-day, that

I ever saw. William Rufus gave this place, with

the fields about it, to the Church of Dur-

ham; to the Bishops whereas it is much obli-

fed. For William Confin, who forcibly poifid'd

himself of the See of Durham, built the Caffe

here, and gave it to his nephew; which is

now almost quite gone. The Bifhops like a Quatural

wife, his Successors, endowd it with certain of Euiraris,

privileges. For in the Book of Durham, we Cap. 216.

and, that Hugh de Parcesco, Bishop of Durham,

imprifon the *Tran, having obtained this favour of

the King, that all ftoge f. m. Unifiable Cafles, that VbAatifor

were waid to be defroyd throughout England, that

alone fould be permitted to remain; which, peri-

phalconfhip, the King afterwards commanded to be

raifed and laid even with the ground. Near this

was the ftoke of the Battel, commonly called The Battel of

Standard (from which, one part of the History Standard,

written by Richard Prior of Holm, bears the title De Bello Standards;) wherein David King

of Scots, who, by his unheard of Cruelties hath been

made this Country a Defolation, was put to flight,

and that with fuch laughter, that the

English themselves thought their revenge

placed. For what Ralph the Bishop laid in his

Exoration to the English before the fight, was
tully effect'd: A multitude without difftime

is at once once to it feft; wheter he burn when

they conquer, or to fluge when they are conquer'd.

This was called the Battel of Standards, because

the English, being rai'd into a body round

their Standard, did there receive and bear the

firft onlet of the Scots, and at left routed them.

This Standard (as I have fore it printed in old

books) was a huge Cannon upon wheels, with a

munition of great height 8c'd in it; on the

Mole, top wherein was a crofs, and under that, a

butter. This was a frank, wthd only in the

great Expeditions, and was lookd upon as a

kind of fired Altar; being indeed the very

fame with the Carvign among the Italians, Carvignum,

which never was to be vferd but when the very

Government lay at flake.

There is further remarkable in this division,

a place called Thrift, commonly Trelw; which Trelw

had formerly a very strong Caffe, where Roger

de
de Mortimer began his rebellion, and call'd in the King to serve to the definition of his Country; King Henry the second having very unfortunately dog his own grain, by taking his Son to an equal share of the Government. But this Sedition was at last, as it were punished upon Gould and countenance'd with blood, and the Coli uttely derided; so that I could not nothing of it there, before the vantage. Another flame of Rebellion likewise broke out here in King Henry the seventh's reign; when the valiant Robert, reining gravely et al. (solely founded had on them by Parliament, drove away the Coli, and day forth (as much masons upon the last loco, certes, dwarsen, without end or aim) fell here upon Henry Prince Earl of Northumberland, who was a Lieutenant of this County, and kill'd him; and then, under the conduct of John Eyreton's Lordships, took up Arms against their King and Country. Yet it was not long before they were brought to condign punishment. Here by, Rand Samsbury and Briskhead, belonging to the ancient and famous family of Lollif. and more to the south, Seay, formerly the estate of the Davelis, and after of the Domains, who did shortly long under the title of Knights; till Sir John Domains was by King Charles the second advanced to the dignity of Viscount Dawes, in the kingdom of Ireland.

The first and only Earl of Yorkshire (after William Meller, and one or two Eyretonnies, both otherwise extraction, whom some reckon hereditary Vizounts) was Oton, son of Henry, Lord Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, by Maud, the daughter of Henry the second King of England. It was afterwards faluted Emperor by the name of Oton the fourth. From his brother William (another son by Maud) the Dukes of Brunswicke and Linsenburg in Germany, are descended; who, in testimony of this their resolation to the Kings of England, bear the same Arms with our first Kings of Norman descent, namely, two Lion's on Lions, Or, on a Shield Gules. Long after this, King Richard the second made Edward of Landing, fifth son of King Edward the third, Duke of York, who by the daughter of Peter, King of Gæt and Leon, had two sons, Edward, the eldest, in the lifetime of his father, was first Earl of Cambridge; after that, Duke of Alhemere, and also, of all, Duke of York, who dy'd valiantly in the battle of Agincourt in France, without like Richard, the second son, was Earl of Cambridge; he marry'd Ann, sister of Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, whose mother likewise was the only daughter and heir of Lord Duke of Clarence; and, attempting to seat the Crown upon the head of his wife's brother Edward, he was presently dispossess'd, and beheld, as it call'd by the French to take away the life of King Henry the fifth. Richard his son, in the sixteenth year after, was by the great but unwary, generosity of Henry the fourth, fully restored, as son of Richard, the brother of Edward Duke of York, and Conful German to Edward Earl of March. And now being Duke of York, Earl of March and Ulster, and Lord of Higmore, Clare, Trais, Nor, he grew to that pitch of boldness, that whereas formerly he had fought the Crown privately by indirect power, he was, complaining of male-administration, disturbing frequent rumors and libels, entering into secret combinations, and raising the faction against the Government, at last he call'd it publicly in Parliament against Henry the sixth, as being son of Ann Mortimer, sisher and heir to Edmund Earl of March, defended in a right line from Philippa, the daughter and sole heir of Leodi Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward the third; and therefore in all justice to be prefer'd in the succession to the Crown; before the death of John of Gaunt, the fourth son of the said Edward the third. And when it was answer'd, That the Nobles of the Kingdom, and the Duke himself, had sworn Allegiance to the King; that the Kingdom by Act of Parliament was confer'd and entail'd upon Henry the fourth his heirs; that the Duke, who deriv'd his title from the Duke of Clarence, never took the Arms of the said Duke; and that Henry the fourth was out of the Crown by the right he had from Henry the third: All this he fairly evaded; by replying, that the said oath sworn to the King, being hereby a human Confinement, was not binding, because it was inconsistent with truth and justice, which are of Divine appointment; That there had been no oath in an Act of Parliament to fettle the Kingdom in the line of Lancaster, neither would they have done it, if they could have repled it on a just title: That as for the Arms of the Duke of Clarence, John belonged to him, he had in prudence die'd the thing them, as he had done the entering his claim to the Crown, till that moment; and, That the title deriv'd from Henry the third, was only a ridiculous pretense to cloak the Injustice, and was exploded by every body. The above things, pleaded to four years York, swe'd his title to be clear and evident; yet upon a woman foretold of the dangers that might enter, the matter was so adjusted, That Henry the sixth feared polities and enjoy the Kingdom for life, and that Richard Duke of York should be appointed his heir and successor in the kingdom; with this proviso, that neither of them should attempt or contrive any thing to the prejudice of the other. However, the Duke was for too transgressed with ambition, as to endeavor to subvert his hopes, and raise that dreadful War between the House of the Yorks and Lancastrians, distinguish'd by the white and red Roses; which in a short time proved a tried and fatal to himself at Wakefield. King Henry the sixth, and the fourth Duke of York; the faith was four times taken prisoner, and at last between the death of his Kingdom and his Life. Then Richard and Edward Earl of March, son of Richard, deriv'd the white.

Part 10. Henry VI.

1464.

RICHMONDSHIRE.

In this County, which lies to the North-west and is of large extent, is called Rich-
monddshire, or Richmondtshire. The name is taken from a Cellon,
built by Alan Earl of Breanston
in Armories, in which William
the Conqueror gave this Shire (which belonged to
Edwin, an Englishman) by a strict Charter in
the words: I William, L'izro Bclford, King of
England, do give and grant to my su-
phon Alan Earl of Breanston, and to thy heirs for
ever, all the villages and lands which of late be-
long'd to Earl Edwin in Yorkshire, with the Knigh-
tons and other Liberties and Culisses, so freely and
honourably on the same Edwin held them. Done
from our Styes before York.

By reason of eragg'd Rocks and vall Moun-
tains, this Shire is almost one contin'd em-
brace: the sides of them here and there yield
pretty good grafts; and the bottoms and val-
leys are not unfruitful. The hills afford great
stones of Lead, Pitt-Cook, and also Brats. In a
Chamber of Edward the Fourth, there is men-
tion made of a Mineral or Mine of Copper
near the very city of Richmond. But conge-
nces, which makes men dig even to Hell, has
not yet mov'd them to sink into these Moun-
tains; being diverted perhaps by the difficulties
of the Carriage.

On the tops of these Mountains, as likewise
in other places, there have been found flawless
refembling Sea-cocks and other Water-an-
imals; which, if they are not Marbles of Na-
ture, I cannot but think, with Orosius a Chris-
tian Historian, to be certain tokens of the uni-
versal Deluge in the time of Noah. The Sun
(as he says) being in Noah's time spread over all
the earth, and a deluge pour'd forth upon it (as that
the whole world was water'd, and the Sun, as he
sees, surrounded the earth,) all mankind was destroy'd,
but only those few faw'd in the ark for their Faith,
so propagates posterity, as it clearly taught by the
most judicious Writers. That the man fir, when per-
haps they have been witneses, who, hearing neither
part times, are the Author of them, yet from
the figur and indication of these stones (which we often
find in mountains distant from the Sea, but ever-
spread such cocks and other, we oft-times behold'd
by the marv') have learn'd it by adventure and in-
ference. As to their names like Cocks, a delightful
Observer of these Curiosities affirms, that he
could never hear of any that were met-with
lying finge and differ's; but that plenty of
them, as well here as in other places of

North, are found in firm rocks and beds of
Lime-holm; sometimes as fix or eight fathom
within ground. Whence the Miners call them
Ram-Lambeons; they supposing these figures to
be produced by a more than ordinary heat,
and a quicker fermentation than they allow to
the production of the other parts of the quary.
And this, perhaps, is as rational an ac-
count of these spots of Nature (supposing them
such,) as any that our modern Virtus have
hatherto pitch'd upon.

Where this Shire touches upon the County
of Lancafter, the prospect among the hills is
so wild, solitary, and unquietly, and all things
are so foil, that the neighbouring Inhabitants
have call'd some breaks there, Hell-banks, that is Hell-hocks,
to say, Hell or Sepulchre. Especially that,
at the head of the river Ure, which, with a
bridge over it of one entire stone, falls so deep,
that it strikes one with horror to look down.
Here is safe harbour in this trix, for goats,
deer, and fings; which for their unusual bulk
and beauty's heads are very remarkable and ex-
c:

The river Ure, which we have often men-
tioned, sin its rise here out of the western
mountains; and will thus runs through the middle
of the vale Wealds, sufficiently flock'd with Westable,
cottel, and in some places with lead. Not far
from its springs, while it is yet but small, it is
encreased by the little river Basis from the fourth,
which falls from the pool Semur with a fitting
murmur. At the confluence of these two streams
(where are some few cottages, call'd from the
first bridge over the Ure, Bainbrigg) there was
Brachium-
forever a Roman garrison; of which some
remains are sill to be seen. For upon the hill
(which from the burrowg, they now call Rough)
there are the ground-works of an old fortifica-
tion, about five versa in compafs, and under
it, to the call, the tracks of many horses are
still visible. Where, among severa proofs of
Roman Antiquity, I lately saw this fragment
of an old Inscription, in a very fair character,
with a warded Vicius supporting it.

IMP.
IMP. CAES. I. SEPTIMIO
PIO PERTINACI AVGV.--
IMP. CAESARI. M. AURELIO
A-
PIO FELICI AVGVSTO ------

The name of
Getarum'd.

BRACCHIO CEMENTIVM--
VI NERVIORVM SVE CVRAT.

SENIO R AMPLISSIMI

OPERIL VI SPIVS P.R.
---- LEGIO ----

From whence we may conjecture, that this Fort at Brau, was formerly call'd Brauham, which before had been made of turf; but then devoted to bome and morter; and that the first Cohort of the Norvi' garrison'd here, who also seem to have had a Summer-camp upon that high command'd Hill, land, by which it is now call'd Elbrook. It is the second Statue of Auricius Commodus the Emperor, was dug-up here, who (as Lampridius has it) was kill'd by his Novicii, having been taken by the Britons for slaying another Emperor against him. This Statue seems to have been set up, when through an extraordinary Effem of himself he arriv'd to that pitch of folly, as to command every one to call him, The Roman Hercules, fons of Jupiter. For it is in the habitat of Hercules, with his right-hand arm'd with a club; and under it (as I am inform'd) was this broken and imperfect Inscription, which had been ill copy'd, and was left before I came hither:

--- CESARI AVGVSTO
MARCI AURELLI FELIO
SEN IONIS AMPLISSIMI
VENTS PIVS.

This was to be seen at Nappe, a house built with turrets, and the chief seat of the Medyks, which is counted the most numerous family this day in England. For I have heard that Sir Christopher Medyke Knight, and chief of the family, being lately Sheriff of the County, was attended with three hundred Horse, all of this family and name, and all in the same habit, to receive the Judges of Aliens, and conduct them to York. From hence the Ure runs very fruitful, with abundance of Ore-fish; ever since C. Medyke, self, within the memory of this age, brought that fort of fish hither from the fourth part of England; (which, however, he might have had much nearer hand; the rivers of Kent, Leicester, &c. in the County of Welfordland, being plentifully stock'd with them;) And, between two rocks (from which the place is called Air-ferry) it violently rolls down its channel, not far from Bulon, the ancient seat of the Baron de Serpe, and a lately built which Richard Lord de Serpe, Chancellor of England in Richard the second's time, built at a very great charge. This place is now honoured, by giving the title of Duke, to Charles Powel, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; whose Ancestry for many generations have enjoyed the Titles of Earl of Welford, and Marquises of Welford; and whose Father was advanced to this higher dignity, in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, in the Parith, not long since, lived one Henry Jenkins, a much more noted Philosopher, influence of Longevity, than the famous Parsh. A.F. in dying (Dec. 8. 1675.) at the age of 190 years. He could easily remember the Dissolution of Monasteries, and had given Evidence of ancient cultums, in Courts of Justice, for about 140 years. After he was past the age of 100, he used frequently to swim in rivers. He had been Butler to the Lord Cornets, and after that, a Fisherman, and at last, a Beggar.

Ur, taking its course easteard, comes to the Town of Midhams, the Honour of which (as Midhams, we read in the Geneology of the Nappes) Alias Earl of Richmond gave to his younger brother's by others "Rushall," with all the lands, which before Rushall, their coming had belon'd to Orpens the Dane. His grandson by his son Ralph, called Robert Fitz-Ralph, had all Welfords below Lord of on him by Caunus Earl of Berwick and Richard, Midhams, and built a very strong castle at Midhams. Ralphus his for built a small Monasteri for Canons at Cwerknew (now contrived into An ancient Church) in Coverdale; and his son Ralph had many monasters here, called Medyke, which was built this place, to the family of the Nappes. This Nappes, Ralph, his son, being a hereditary of Welfords, by his marriage, was taken in adultery, unknown, and had his privy members cut off by the adulterer's husband in revenge; which threw him into such an exact of grief, that he soon after dy'd. (Next Midhams, in Thorsby, the Seat of a Thorsby, ancient Family of that name, of which was John Thorsby Archipalll Bishop of York and Chancellor of England; and of which also (being the eldest branch) was Mr. John Thorsby late of Leeds, an eminent Antiquary, and famous for his Museum; which is now polish'd and very much augmented by his son Mr. Ralph Thorsby, a person excellently skilled in the subject of Antiquities.

From Midhams, the Ure having pass'd a few miles, withs Jervis or Jervis-Abbey, which Jervis-Ab is now reduced to ruins; and then runs by key. Metham, which belonged to the Sceps of Me-Medham, then (who, as they are defended from the "Rumours," and fame Family by marriage;) but now to the Dantons. On the other side of this riv er, but more inward, stands South, the chief South, of the Baron de Lamiones, which noble ex traction is from G. Nevill, younger son of Ralph Nevill first Earl of Welfordland, who had this honour in his own right; to Henry the fourth, when the elder family of the Lamiones ended in a female; and 1607 Barons. Latly they found no in a continued succession, till now.

Our time, when for want of heirs-male of the, Sir God, last Baron, this noble inheritance was purvey'd 1607, among his daughters, which were married into the families of the Powel, Onils, D'Hamers, and Cornells. There is no other place in these parts remarkable upon the Ure, but Tanfield, Tanfield, formerly the seat of the Grimesh Knights, from whom it deduc'd to the Murins the Marquess of the baron of brife, left Amice, his heir, second wife Ing. 6. H. 6. of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield; whose two children, taking the name of Pole, were left to their heir; and one of them left an only daughter and heir, Elibethins, the wife of Fitz-Hugh a famous Baron.

The Ure now receiv'd the South (to call'r South, to The South has it, in its whirlpool,) which run'd river, joins it with a great leaping of the water. This also rises out of the western mountains, feeds five
RICHMONDSHIRE.

five miles above the head of the river Der, and runs to the head. It was very sacred among the Saxons; because when they were first converted to Christi-

fined, there were baptised in it in one day, by Rulphus Archbpshof of York (to their great joy), both men, women, and children. The course of the Saule lies through a pretty broad vale, which from hence is called Sauleby, and has great enough, but

waste wood; first, by Marnode, where stood a

Church built by the Akes, a Family of great

note heretofore; then by Maud, where there is a
great font of lead; from thence, by Richmone,
the chief City of this Shire, encircled with

walls of a fruitless compass; yet, by the forbears,
which flows cut in length to the river,
it is pretty populous. It was built by

Alan the first Earl (who did not dare to rely
upon Gilling, his village or mansion hard by, to

withdraw the assailants of the Saxons and Danes,
whom the Normans had flirped of their inheri-
tances) and honoured by him with this name,
which signifies a Rich Maine, and fortify’d with

walls and a very high narrow ditch fixtuated upon a

rock; from whence it looks down upon the ri-
vier Saule, which with a terrible moke seems to

vomit the pitch to strange and large projects.
The village of Gilling was more holy on account of

Religion, than strong in respect of Fortification;

erer even since Julius King of Northumber-

land, by the recovery of his J Holt, was lame

in this place; which is call’d by Bede Geleth.

To capture whole murder, a Monastery was

built here; which was highly enriched and hon-

oured by our Ancsorls. More to the north,

Ravensteath, stands Ravensteath, a Castle encompass’d with a

pretty large wall, but now ruinous; which be-

long’d to the Barons call’d Fire-High (defend’d

from thence Saxan that were Lords of this

place before the Norman Conquest) who flour-

ish’d till the time of Henry the seventh, being

enrich’d with great estates by marriages with

the heirs of the famous families of the

Firmans and Marmons; which came at last by females to the

Firm Lanoe Duke in the South, and to the

Paris.

Three miles below Richmond, the Saule flows

by that ancient City which Promeby and Arno-
carv’app’d his first seated seat, the Cata-
ractum, or Cata-ract, but Bede * Cata-racta, and in another place the vil-

lage near Cata-racta; which makes me think it

name was given it from a Cata-racta, feeding

here a great fall of water hard by, though

near Richmond ; where (as I before observ’d)

the Saule rather rather that runs its waters being

deposits a certain way. And

why should he call it a village near Cata-racta, if
there had been no Cata-ract of waters there?

That it was a city of great note in those times

may be inferred from Promeby, because an Ob-

servator of the Heavens was made there. For

in his Magna Confrontio he describes the 24th

parallel to be through Cata-ractum in Britain,

and makes it to be distant from the equator, 57

degres. Yet in his Geography he defines the

lengthen day to be 15 Equinocial hours; so that

giving according to his own calculation, it is distant

58 degrees. But at this day (as the Poet states)

it has nothing great, but the name. For it is a

very pretty village, call’d Cata-racta, and Cata-racta-bridge,

yet remarkable for its situation by a Roman

high-way, which crosses the river here; and for

those 6 miles of rock’d bridges and there, which

carry a face of antiquity; especially near Keep-

rington, and Eycrith, which are at some dis-

tance from the bridge; and more overgrown, hard

by the river, where I saw a huge wall with the

appearance of four bulwarks, call’d up with

great labour to a considerable height. I there-

fore believe the name of the old Cata-racta was

left in Cata-racta, yet are the remains of it not

with about three flight-steps from the bridge,
at a farm-house call’d Thorncroft, standing upon

high ground; where, as well as at Brampton

upon Saule on the other side of the river, they

have found Roman Coins. Upon the bank of

the river (which here is very deep), are found-

distances of some great width, more like a
cattle than a private building; and the large project

makes it very convenient for a Frontier-garri-

son. It is credibly reported, that about a hun-
dred years ago, their walls were dug into, out of

hopes of finding some treasure, and that the

workmen at that time came to a pair of iron-gates.

Overly’d at this, and thinking their end com-

plicated, they went to refresh themselves; but

before their return, a great quantity of hanging

ground had fall’d in, and the void labour of

removing the rubbish discomposed them from any

further attempt.

The level plot of ground upon the hill ad-

joining to the Farm-houses, may be about ten

acres; in several parts whereof Roman Coins

have been plow’d-up; one particularly of gold,

with this Inscription, Here Ins. Catenus, and on

the reverse, Hoferas Catenus. Within this pa-

cage also, they have met with the bases of old

piles, and a floor of brick with a pipe of lead

turning perpendicular down into the earth; which

is thought by some to have been a place

where sacrilege was done to the Infernal Gods,

and that the blood descended by those pipes.

Likewise hereafter, in plowing the Flowe-Flane

fame flat in the end of a great built-pot; which,

upon removing the earth, they observ’d to be
cover’d with flat-doms, and, upon opening,

found (as it is now receiv’d from our Ancsorls

by tradition) to be almost full of Roman Coins,

mostly copper, but some of silver. Great quan-
tities have been given away by the Prodecedors

of Sir John Lawton (to whom family the Etate

came by marriage), and he himself gave a good

number, to be preserved among other Rarities,
in King Charles’s Closet. The Pot was re-
deemed at the price of eight Pounds, from the

Sequestrors of Sir John Lawton’s Etate in the

late Civil War, the Moral being an unfailing

fort of composition. It was fix’d in a Furnace to

brow in, and contains some twenty four gallons

of water.

Further, very lately (June 1703) some of the

Deo, Golo, the Inhabitants, digging the ground to make

LNesten, p. 1. ; a Lime-kiln (on the higher-bank of the river,

found a hundred pieces below the bottom) met

with a Vault, fill’d with five Urns; viz. a large

one in the middle, encompass’d with two on

each side which were less; And to this place

also belongs the following Inscription:

| 4DEO QVI VIAS |
| ET SEMITAS COM |
| MENTVS EST. T. IR |
| DAS.S.C. F.V.L.I. M. |
| Q. VARIVS. VITA |
| LIS ET COS ARAM |
| SACRAM RESTI |
| TIVT |
| APRONIANO. ET IRA |
| DVA COS |
Now, from all this, why should not we conclude that
Terrarum, belonging to Burgh-too, was the 
Vicus juvem Catarranum; hence Catarran-
bridge, and the ground's adjoining, belong not
to Caravus, but to Rought. In this place, we
will add the following Inscription,

Upon the South-end of the bridge, stands a
little Chapel of stone, where tradition says,
Meas was formerly laid every day at eleven
o'clock, for the Benefit of Travellers, who would
fly and bear it.  

What it suffered from the Picts and Sexons,
when they laid waste the Cities of Britain with
fire and sword, we have no certain account;
yet after the Saxons Government was established,
it seems to have flourished (as Bede always
calls it a village) till in the year 769. It was
burnt by Lulphus or Hovardus, the tyrant,
who destroyed the Kingdom of Northum-
berland. But immediately after, he him-
self was miserably burnt, and Catarrahumus
began to fade its head again: thus, in the 77th
year after, King Ethelred occupied its mar-
rage with the daughter of Offa, King of the
Mercians, in this place. Yet it did not con-
inue long in a flourishing condition; for in those
Devastations of the Danes which followed, it
was utterly defiled.  
The Stream, after a long course (not without
obstructions) flows pretty near Hurby, a cattle
of the family of S. Quintin, which afterwards
came to the Careys; and, except pleasant pa-
tures and country villages, fees nothing but
Bodil, situated upon another little river that runs Bodil
into it, which in the time of King Edward
the first glory'd in its Baron Ebau. Next, this
of a very ancient Family, being descend'd from
the Dukes of Britain and the Earls of Rich-
mond: but, for want of fine-measure, this inher-
tance came by daughters to the Stephenson,
and the Grafs of Rutherford.  
The Stream being now full Richmondshire,
drives nearer to the Tea, where it's called Topleys, Topleys
the chief part of the Persus, called by Marianne
Tivay-fifte; who says, that in the year 990.
the States of Northumberland took an oath of
Allegiance to them, to King Edred the West-
Saxon, brother to Edward; but Ingulphus,
who had better opportunities than Marianne
to know that matter, says, it was done by Chan-
cellof York in the York. At the very con-
fluence of the two rivers, Stand Mixton, a very Mitton,
small village, memorable for a fine small
daughter there. For, in the year 1319, when
England was extremely weak'd by a Plague,
the Scots continued their ravages to this place, and
crushed out a considerable body of Priests
and Peoples, which the Archbishop of York
had drawn together against them. But to re-
turn. From Catarrumus, the military-way falls
into two roads. That towards the north
(by Caldwell, and by Aldburgh (that
old Aldburgh.) By what name this formerly went, I Aldburgh
cannot easily guess. It seems to have been a
great City from its large ruins; and near it,
through a village called Stanley, lies a ditch a-
bout eight miles long, drawn between the Tea
and the Stream. The Way running to the
north-west, twelve miles off, comes to Burgh, + Civians
at present a little village, and sometimes writes Bowes.
Burgh, where, in former ages, the Earls of
Richmond had a small castle, and a tribute
called Through-Toll, and their Gallows. But
more anciently, it was called in Antoninus's
Itinerary Lavorae and Lavorus: as both the di-
visions and the situation by a military way
(which is here visible by the ridge) do plainly
demonstrate. The Antiquity of it is further
confirmed by an old Stone in the Church (ofd
* is not long age for a Communion-table) with * So said.
this Inscription in honour of Hadrian the son of
Emperor.

IMP. CESARIV DIVI TRAIANI PARTHIC
DIVI NERVI HELV. NEPOTI TRAIANO. Hadri
NO AVG. PONT. MAXIM. --- --- ---
COS. I. --- P.P. COH III. F. ---
10. SEV.

This fragment was also dug-up there.

NO L. CAE
FRONTINVS.
COH. I. THRAC.

In Severus's reign, when Verulam was
Legate and Propriator of Britain, the first Co-
hort of the Thracians was garrison'd here; to
which he restored the Balantium or Borth (called
also Balanum,) as appears from this Inscription,
which was removed hence to Cambridge, the
house of the most famous and learned Sir Ro-
bert Cuce, Knight.

Balanum, Balantium,
Balantium, or which he restored the Balantium or Borth (called
also Balanum,) as appears from this Inscription,
which was removed hence to Cambridge, the
house of the noble and learned Sir Ro-
bert Cuce, Knight.

DAE... FORTVS
VIRIVS LVPVS
LEG. AVG. PR. PR.
BALINEVM VI
LG. NIS E XV
STM.
COH. I. THR.
ACVM REST.
IVIT. CVRANTE
VALL. FRON.
TONE PREP.---
EQ. ALAE VETTO.

Here, I must correct an error in those, who,
from a little translation of this Inscription, which
has it Balianum corruptly for Balantium, imagine
the place to have been called Balianum; for up-
on a nearer inspection, it plainly appears to be
Balanum.
Richmondshire.

Bathamnon in the stone: A word, used for Bathamnon by the ancients, as the learned very well knew; who are not ignorant, that Batham were as well us'd by Soldiers as any other persons, both for the sake of health and cleanliness (for in that age, they were wont to wash every day, before they eat;) and also that Batham, both publick and private, were built in all places at such a great rate, that the most thoughts himself poor and mean, who had not the marks of his Bath lying upon great and costly Batham. In thefts, men, and women wash'd promiscuously; though that was often prohibited, both by the Laws of the Emperours, and by Synodal Decrees. By the decline of the Roman Empire, a Band of the Explorators, with their Prefident, under the command of the Governor of Britain, had their Station here; as is manifest from the Nenia, where it is nam'd Lovama; now, seeing these Batham were also call'd Latinum by the Latins, perhaps some Critick will imagine that this place was call'd Lovama instead of Lovama; yet I should rather derive it from that little river hard by, which I hear is call'd Lora. This modern name Boves (looking the old Town was burn'd down, according to a tradition among the Inhabitants) seems to me to be deriv'd from that accident. For that which is burn'd with fire, is call'd by the Britains, Borta; and so the Suburbs of Cheadley beyond the Dee, which the English call Hambridge, is call'd by the Welsh or Britons, from its being burn'd down in a Welsh inroad, Trisilia, that is, a little burn'd Town.

Not far from Boves, is Great-bridge, where has been a Camp of the Romans, and their old Canal is often found here, and of late also an Altar with this Inscription.

Deae

ErLae

Mini

Ig2

Et

Ian......

Rockley. And at Rockley, in the neighbourhood of Great-bridge, was an Altar with the following inscription was dug-up in the year 1752.

DEAE

ERLE

MINI

IGE

ET

IAN

In this Traft also, hard by, is England, where England-Comes Earl of Richmond built a Monastery Abbey (which hath by several Writers been misplaced at Eggleston in the Bishoprick of Durham, about five miles higher, on the Tees,) where also, Harpsfield, out of the Rocks, they new Mariola.

Here begins that mountainous and vall trest, always expos'd to wind and weather; which being rough and fpy is call'd by the Guelphs, Statamore: It is destitute and solitary Statamore throughout; except one Ian in the middle for shady and the entertainment of Travellers; and that is, the remainder of a Croft, which we call Reston, and the Scots, Ren-craft, that is, a Ren-craft, Ren-draft. In an account of the Scots, there is mention'd the name of Hethcr, Eggleston, by which it is seen, that this Stone was set for a boundary between England and Scotland; when William the first gave Cumberland to the Scots, upon this condition, that they should hold it of him by fealty, and attempt nothing to the prejudice of the Crown of England. Somewhat lower, fall by the Roman Military way, was a small Roman Fort, of a square form, which is now call'd Maiden-castle. From hence, as I had it Maldon from the Borderers, this Military Roman way calls, run with many windings to Cawフォrs.

As the favour of Prince vary'd, there have been Earl of Rich-37, Earl of Richmond, and of different families, of whom I will give you the Succession, with all the accuracy and certainty that I can. Alan Rufus, Earl of Britain in Ar-meric; Alan Jiger, to whom William the Con-queror gave this County; Humphrey Earl of Britain his brother; Alan Earl of Britain, the son of Stephen. Canus Earl of Britain, his son, who was brought to the throne of England, first wife was Conunzia, only daughter of Canus: Arthur his son, who is said to have been made away by King John. Upon this account King John was certainly impeach'd by the French as Duke of Normandy; and they pass'd Sentence upon Normandy him, the he was absent, unheard, had made no terms from the court, nor was convic'd; and yet they adjudi-ck'd him deprived of Normandy and his be- redyty Lands in France. Whereas he had pub-lickly promis'd to answer before the Judicature at Paris concerning the death of Arthur, who, as his Subject, had taken an oath of Allegiance to him, and yet had broken the same, and raised a rebellion, and was taken prisoner in the court of the war. At that time, a question was rais'd, Whether the Peers of France could fit Judges upon a Crown'd head, that is, upon their Superior; seeing every greater dignity, as it were crown'd with the crown of England and Duke of Normandy at that time was the full-time person. But to put an end to this question, after Arthur, there succ-eeded

David Nymphai

Neinbrica et

Iunvaria Nen

Iunvi

Yosorinun
exceed those of the Earl of Richmond, Guy Vifto, Count of Fleurnas, second husband of Contesina atordea; Rannulf the third, Earl of Chester, third husband of the said Contesina: Peter de Duras, defirnm'd from the Blood-royal of France, who marry'd Alice only daughter of Contesina by her husband Guy of Tanara. Peter of Savoy, Duke of Némes, Confort to Henry the third; who finding the Nobility and Commons of England much incensed against forreign, voluntarily renounced this honour: John Earl of Britain, Son of Peter de Duras: John the first Duke of Britain, and Son of him who marry'd Beatrice daughter of Henry the third King of England. He had issue, Arthur Duke of Britain, who, according to some Writers, was also Earl of Richmond; certain it is, that John his younger brother, prorog'd after the death of his father, enjoy'd this honour; who added to the ancient Arms of Duras, with the Carton of Britain, the Lion of England in bure. He was Governor of Scotland under Edward the second, where he was kept prisoner three years, and at last dy'd without issue in the reign of Edward the third; and John Duke of Beriaid his Nephew, the son of Arthur, succeed'd in this Earldom. He dying without issue, at a time when the Dutchy of Britain was warm'd for concord. Edward the third, to advance his Inheritance in France, gave to John Earl of Montford (who had been before to him to the Dutchy of Britain) all this Earldom, till such a time as he should recover his Lands in France. His son was made Duke of Britain, he being bom preferable to the daughter of his brother deceased, as he was a Man, as he was meurly ally'd, and as he had a better title in Law. His issuenshing at length required by means of the English, the same King gave this to John of Gages his Son, who at first refr'd it to the King his father for other Lands in exchange. The King forthwith called John Earl of Montford (the second Duke of Britain, firm'd the Palatine, to whom he had marry'd his daughter) Earl of Richmond, that he might oblige him to his interest by the strongest ties being a warlike man, and an inveterate enemy to the French. Yet, on the Authority of Parliament, in the 4th year of Richard the second, he was depair'd of this Earldom, for adhering to the French against the English. However, he resolv'd the thing, and left it to his polity. The Edict belonging to the Earldom was given by the King to John of Gages his Sibir, widow of Ralph Bucke, of Donnington, of the same family. After her death, first Ralph, then Earl of Walford, by the bounty of Henry the fourth, had the Castle and County of Richmond for term of Life; and then, John Duke of Bedford. Afterwards, Henry the fifth confer'd the title of Earl of Richmond upon Edmund de Huddam his brother by the mother's side, with this peculiar privilege, That he should take place in Parliament next to the Dukes. To him succeed'd Henry his son, afterwards King of England by the name of Henry the fourth. But while he was in exile, George Duke of Clarence, and Richard Duke of Gloucester, had this County below'd upon them by King Edward the fourth their brother. Next, Henry, a natural Son of Henry the eighth, was by his father invoc'd Duke of Richmond; but in the year of our Lord 1557, he dy'd without issue. Next after Henry Fitz-Reynard, Duke of Lenox, was created Earl of Richmond, 11 March 1660, and afterwards Duke of Richmond. After him, James Stewart, Duke of Lenox and Earl of Moray, was created Duke of Richmond by King Charles the fifth, Augst. 8, 1637, and was succeed'd by his Son James; who, dying young in the year 1660, was succeed'd by Charles Earl of Loudoun his Cousin-german. Which said Charles dy'd without issue, Charles Lewis natural Son of King Charles the second, was created, Augst. 9. 1671. Baron of Stourton, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond.

There are reck'd 100 in this County 2000 great Parishes, besides Chapels of Ease.

More rare Plants growing wild in Yorkshire.

Allium monementum becomes purpurum profusior. Purple-flowered mountain Garlic. On the fiers of the Mountains near Settle. See the description of it in Synopis method. flat for Britain.

Allium putila palustre luteo, folio tenusino nodosum. Small pal Mountain-bulbul with a yellow spikes. In the Mountains about Settle plentifully.

Bielium minimum J. B. Ophris minutum C. B. The small Thrift. On the Heaths and Moors among the Firs in many places. As Blaekbou in the way to Goathland near Scalby-dams, and in the Moor near Almsclaw.

Calcium Marie Cor. Damalidavi specie quotidianum fev Calculeus D. Marie J. B. Eleboris major fev Calculeus Marin Park. Large fertility. At the end of Heathers near Holgborough. Campuleus sympatryctis luteus. Gr. Park. Tender for the belt of the moor. I have observed it in many places about Sheffield.

Campanula sparsa floribus amplexo, labio purpur. Fine-flowered of Nest-keep. In the mountainous parts of this County, among the Cera plentifully.

Ceram fev Ceram Gr. Ceram vulgare Park. Commonly. In the prejudice about Hall plentifully, so that they gather the Seed there for the use of the sheep.

Caryophyllus montana purpurea Gr. emos. montana fau purpureus purpureus Park, aquatica nutritio fcrb. C. B. aquatica, flower rubro flariato J. B. Purpure-Aven. In the Mountains near the Ridsides and Water-courses about Settle, Ingleborough, and other places in the West and North-ridings of this County. Mr. Lawton hath observed this with three or four versus of this in the flower.

Caryophyllus maritimus minus Gr. montana minor C. B. Thrift or Sea-Gloryfleese. Mr. Lawton found this in Blueberry-fen at the head of Stockdale-field in far from Settle, So that it may not improperly be tall'd monatumius as well as marine.

Cerastium avium nigrum & racemosa Gr. racemosa fucum non adul C. B. avium racemosa Park, racemosa quibullum, alis Padus J. B. The Wild-cloverberry, or Bird-cherry. In the mountainous parts of the West-riding of this County.


Ceratium Britannicum repens Clusii J. B. aloud Anglicanum Park, fualgula capitula (quatto, well head) between the 13th Augst. 1662. Duke of Richmond or quere Trevlth, or Malheody Trilch. In the Moun-
Mountains about Ingleborough and elsewhere in the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

Cochlearia officinalis L. Ger. folio subrotundo. B. local mountainous and in the counties of Cleveland and Northumberland, and in the vicinity of the Tees-side.

C. B. Common round leafed Scourby-grass. This, though it usually be accounted a Sea-plant, yet we find it growing plentifully upon the fields near Settle and upon Pragill and Ingleborough-hills, in which plants, by means of the seed-like body it is so liable to have been taken for a distinct Species, and call’d Coquilius minor var. rotundifolius; but its Seed being taken and sown in a warm Garden, it soon confounds its Species, growing in the common grass Scourby-grass.


Tale Alge tindoris P. B. Dier’s wort. It is sown-cultivated on the moor near Bridlington.

Fungus purpuratus albus, lacto-fuscus turgescent. C. B. A milk fungus. Found by Dr. Liller in Martin woots under Peace-moor in Craven plentifully.

Geranium bavaritoides montanum nodosum. A mountainous and fea-altarum C. B. left. Of the bavaritoides minus Park 1 bavaritoides folio Aconiti C. B. left. At the salus folio Aconiti nitens Clusii I. B. I. Montanus Cretic-Clusii. In the mountainous meadows and heaths in the West-Riding.

G. Geranium morfinum Ger. Park. Michel-Crowdell, commonly called Monk or Myosotis. B. to be found growing common in Craven. Dr. Liller is my Author.


Heliotrope folio longa angusti acrsis. B. found Heliotrope with long narrow finger-pointed leaves. Under Brakenc-tier near Ingleton. At the end of a wood near Ingleborough, where the Calcium Marine grows.

Heliotrope alata acute-rotundata flore C. B. Ellobissoire flore acute-rotundata Park. Bulbof shutting Heliotrope. In the fields of the mountain near Malham, four miles from Settle plentifully; especially at a place call’d Cordill or the When.

Heliotrope montanum Chelciori folio nodosum. An Hieracium Britannicum Clus. Span-follied mountain Hanskaired. In moat and boggy places in some woods about Barnby.

Hecchium polyfideon J. B. polyfideon hyperb- num C. B. polyfideon vei hyperbrom Park, Whin- ter or square Barley, or Barley-barley, called in the Yorkshire Dialect. This endures the winter, and is, in its flower, a good Barley; and it is therefore found instead of it in the mountainous part of this country, and all the North near.


Lutaria minor Ger. Park. barrtyris J. B. excro- nescent with a blackly flower. C. B. Mountain. The flowers grow somewhere or other in most Counties of Eng- land: I have not found any where on that plant, and do rank and large, as on the top of some moun- tains near Settle.


Lychnis hirsuta flore globofo Ger. Park, bi- folia flore globofo latens C. B. Alter hirsu Lobelii, flore quasi spinoso J. B. Delphine flores fmiris, with a globular spike or tuft of flowers. Found by Mr. Dobisfeather in the West-Riding of the Country.

M. Mufcus clavatus fives Lycopodium Ger. Park. Chub-moss or Wolflawn.


Mufcus terridus repent, clavis fungiformis folios us erectis. Smaller creeping Chub-moss with small Moss.

Mufcus erectus Aegleformis mollis terridus rectus J. B. Scholo 3. Thal. Upright ft-moss.

Mufcus terridus rectus minor polyformes. Seeding mountainous moss. All shrubs first are found upon Ingleborough hill. The last about living and waterly places. The first and third are common in moor of the moors and fells in the North of England.

Ornithogalum lutecum C. B. Park, hauettu Cer Cepe augsvari Ger. Bulbus fynfledris Ficusllo floru lacte, feu Ornithogalum lutecum J. B. Yellow Star of Bethlehem. In the woods in the northern part of Yorkshire by the Tossy-side, near Great-bridge and Bridlington.

Pentaphylloides fructufo fynfledris-Chamapyell. On the south bank of the river Tossy below a village called Thorpe: as also below Eggleton Abbey. At Malham Force in Teasdale there are tenrankis of these plants.

Pentaphylloides perennis hieratnm J. B. Small Crisp Chempayell. In the pastures about Kippen, a village three miles distant from Pountsfield.

Pyrola Ger. J. B. nodosa vulgaris Park. Com- mon Winter-green. We found it near Halsbury, by the way leading to Highby, but most plentifully on the moors south of Heptonfalle in the way to Burnley for near a mile’s riding.


Pyrola Alines flore Brasiliatis C. B. prod. Winter-green Cribmised of Brazil. Found near Gar- bangh Cleveland, as was attested to me by Mr. Lathom.

Ramosus globosus Ger. Park. parad. flore globofo, quasimodo Trollois flore J. B. montan- nus Aconiti folio, flore globofo C. B. Indeed it ought to be entitled an Aconite or Wolflawn with a Globular-flower. ‘The Gliber-flower or Locker flowering. In the mountainous meadows, and by the sides of the mountains and near water-courses plentifully.

Ribes vulgaris frutcus rubru Ger. vulgaris aceti- rus rubru J. B. Iruus rubro Park. Cupulchelis fynfledris ruber C. B. Red Currants. In the woods in the northern part of the Country, about Great-bridge, &c.

Ribes Alpinus dulcis J. B. Sweet Mountain-Currant. Found in this Country by Mr. Dobisfeather.

6 B Rho-

But the fields, meadows, or fads much more plentiful. Round-leaved Roseum plentifully, by the rivers and vales.

On the uppermost rocks on the north-fide of Inglefoorth.

Sedum minus Alpinum luteum nodosus. Small yellow mountain-Sedum. On the sides of Inglefoorth hill and many other hills in the north part of this County.

Sedum purpurascens pratense J. B. minus pulcherrimum purpurascens C. B. Small Magp-Sedum. On the marsh Rocks about Inglefoorth hill, as you go from the hill to Horvon in Roﬄer-hale in a ground where Pea is got in great plenty.

Sideritis lavifolia hirfuta flore luteo. Broad-foad's rough Field-lewfoad with a large flower. In the high-valley ofifherfoad about Sheffield, Darfield, Wakefield, etc., among the Cera plentifully.

The Bishoprick of Durham.

The Bishoprick of Durham or Durafine, lies north of Yorkshire, and is shaped like a Triangle. The "top" whereof lies to the Well, being made there by the meeting of the North boundary; and the "base" (that side) towards the South, is bounded all along by the courfe of the river Tees. The other which lies Northward, runs in a short line from the top of the Triangle to the river Deraffine, and thence is bounded by the Deraffine itelf; till it receives the little river Chapelhill; and after that, by the river Tees. The "base" of this triangle, which lies Eastern, is formed by the Sea-shore, which the Geornal Ocean beats upon with great rage and violence.

Rocks, and hills, and the hills bold, but not without veins of Iron; but the Vale produce greens pretty well (for the Appendix of England, which I have already spoken of, cuts it at this angle.) But on the East part, or the "base" of this triangle, as off at the "side" of it, the ground is made very fruitful by tillings, and the returns are answerable to the gains of the husbandman; being cumbifh with Meadows, Paffures, and Cornfields, and thick-fet with Towns in all parts of it; and abounding in Coal; which is used for fuel in so many places. Some would have this Coal to be a black earthy bitumen, others to be Slate, and others the Lapis Thomaeus all which, that great Mifer of Mineral learning, Gregory, the Coal-Miner, proves to be the very fame. For certain, this is not the Coal, but bitumen, hardness and concretion by the heat under ground; for it has the fame smell with bitumen; and it water is frriftled on it, it burns the hotter and the clearer; but whether it is quenched with oil, I have not tried. It the Lapis Obfcurius be in England, I should take it for English, with water, but the Coal, and horses

Glycyrrhiza vulgaris Ger. emas. vulg. filifquous Park. filifquous vel Germanica C. B. radice repente, vulgaris Germanica J. B. Cambri-Liapis. The quality of the Plant in taking away the thefe of hunger and thirst, we have taken notice of in Cambri-Liapis-Catalogue.
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it for that which is found in other parts of the Kingdom, and commonly goes by the name of Canole Coal: for that is hard, burning, light, and apt to cleave into thin flakes, and to burn out as soon as kindled. But let us leave these points to such persons as pry into the secrets of nature.

This whole County, with others bordering to the seats of the Bishops, and not to the King; nay the common people, insisting upon privilege, have refused to go to the wars in Scotland under the King. For they pleaded (these are the words of the History of Durham) that they were Halter work, i.e., subject to no law save that of their own law; that they held their lands to defend the Realm and the other holding out the Arms of the Bishoppick. The Bishops have also had their Royalties, so that the Goods of Outlaws were and their Officers, they did justice to all Persons in all Cases, without either the King, or any of his Officials or Officers interposing ordinarily.
it for that which is found in other parts of the Kingdom, and commonly goes by the name of Gilbert, Shilling, Light, and apt to cleave into thin flakes, and to burn out as soon as kindled. But let us leave these points to the forces of nature.

This whole County, with others bordering upon it, is called by the Monkshire Writers The Land or Patrimony of St. Cuthbert. For so they called all that belong to the Church of Durham, of which Cuthbert is esteemed Patron (and so, Croce in Yorkshire, Bellington, Northam, and Holy-Island, Shires in Northumberland, and to day day parts of the County Palatine, and as such have the benefit of the Courts at Durham. St. Cuthbert, in the very infancy of the Sexon Church, was Bishop of Lindisfarne, and led such a holy and upright Life, that he was called backwards for a Saint. And our Kings and Noblemen (believing him to be their Guardian-Saint against the Saxons) have not continued always in pilgrimage to his Body, which continued long entire and uncorrupted, as some Writers would persuade us, but also enlarged his Church with very great politeness and zeal. Hence the famous King Egfrid gave large Revenues in the very City of York, and also Croce, which I have spoken of, and the City Lindisfarne or Carlifby, to Cuthbert himself in his Life-time, as it is in the History of Durham. But yet his Charter (be it true or counterfeit) mentions no such thing. Simon Duncamfield indeed (or rather Actor-Tarpe) tells us, that Croce was given him by this King. That in his way to and from York, he might have a Manufa into all. But this only intimate, that he had frequent occasions to travel to York; probably, to attend the Court, which the Historian supposes to have been most commonly resided in that City. King Alfred, and Guillaume the Dane (whom he set over the Northumbrians) after wards gave all the Land between the river Wreke, and the Tees (chiefly the words of an old Book) to Cuthbert, and in those that should minister in that Church, for ever; that they might not be in want, but have enough to live upon; moreover, they made his Church an Abbey or Sanctuary for fugitives, who whatsoever upon any account should fly to his Body, should have pasture therfor thirty seven days, not to be disturbed by any person. [As to Gutheram before-mentioned (whom our Historians call alo Guthramis, Cadhbris, Garum, and Gwumand) it is certain, that he was Lord, and near to the great King Etheldred in the Kingdom of Northumberland; yet, according to others, he was no more so, than Etheldred was his Deputy in that of the West-Saxons. For they two were by compact to have divided the whole Kingdom between them, and to have jointly enacted Laws, which were to be mutually offered both by the English and Danes. And hence, some Monks have taken occasion to unite them falsely, in granting Charters to Monasteries, &c. But this by the Archbishop, the Abbeys, Athelstan, and Cnut or Canute the Dane (who went barefoot to Cuthbert's Tomb, from a place called Gismondway, about five miles from Durham,) not only confirmed these Laws and Liberties, but also enlarged them. Nor did William the Conqueror leas, from whole time it was reck oned a County Palatine; and some of the Bishops, as Counts Palatines, presided in their Seals a Knight arm'd, sitting upon a horse with trappings, with one hand brandishing a Sword, and upon the other arm the Arms of the Bishoprick. The Bishops have also had their Royalties, so that the Goods of Outlaws were forfeited to them, and not to the King; yet the common people, inflicting upon privilege, have not been able to bring it to the wars in Scotland, and even the King. For they pleased (these are the words of the History of Durham) that they were: Har- monious followers, to a happy end, for holy work; that they held their Lands to defend the body of St. Cuthbert, and that they ought as much out of the confines of their Bishoprick, namely beyond the Tyne and the Towy, either for the King, or for the Bishops. But Edward the first abridged them of these Liberties. For he (voluntarily interpreting himself as mediator between Durham and Bishop, and the Prince, who held them) gave no count about certain Lands, and at last would not stand to his determination; for, as others will have it, provoked by that Bishop's siding with the Earl of Melfschal and Hereford, [1] desired (as my Author says) the Liberty of the Bishoprick into his own hands, and then were many things juxted two, and their princes in many particulars. However, the Church received its Rights afterwards, and (excepting certain Liberties taken away by Statute, Hen. 6. and attornied to the Crown) hold in their own without diminution till Edward the first's time; to whom (that Bishoprick being divided) the Parliament gave all its Revenues and Liberties. But immediately after, Queen Mary had this Act of Parliament repealed, and (except the foreifd Liberties) reserved all entire to the Church, which it enjoys at this day. For James Pricking, Bishop, commenced a suit with Queen Elizabeth, for the Lands and Goods of Charles Noble Earl of Wrotmord, and other temporal Estates in this Country, who had been reduced out of it by the rebellion; and had professed the suit, if the Parliament had not interfered, and for that time (to the words are) adjudged it to the Queen, in consideration of the great charge that he had best at, in rescuing both the Bishop and the Bishoprick from the rebels. [1] The Palatine Right of the Bishopric of Durham in Palatia is founded upon Prefpiration Immemorial, be-Right. east there is no Record of its being granted by any Prince before the Conquest or since, wherein it is not supposed to have been granted also by their Predecessors. It proceeded at first from a principle of Devotion to St. Cuth- bert, that whatever Lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he should hold them with the same freedom that the Princes who gave him, held the roll of their Estates. But this pley to the Saint was not without its Prudential purpor sall along, both for the service of the Crown in the wars of Scotland, and also for the service of the Country, because of its distance from the Courts of Law above.

The Bishoprick of Durham is bounded on all manner of Royal Jurisdiction in jurisdiction, on both Civil and Military, by Land and water. For the exercise of which, the Bishops had their proper Courts of all sorts held in their Name, and by their Authority; their Chanceries, Exchequer, and Court of Pleas, as well as this County, and all other Pleas, and Affiles, Cerifications and Juries, whatsoever; and all Offices belonging to them, such as Chancellors, Justices, High-Sheriffs, Coroners, Exchequer, and other Ministries, as well such as the Kings have been wont to have elsewhere in the Kingdom, as such as the said Kings have been wont to depurate according to their pleasure, of emergent Caes, or for the special execution of Acts of Parliament. Thus, by themselves and their Officers, they did rule entirely in all Cases, without either the King, or any of his Bishops or Officers intermixing ordinarily in the
in any thing. Whatever occasion the King had with the Bishop, his writs did not run bare neither they were directed as to his own Officers in other Counties, but to the Bishop himself, or, in the Sacrament of the Sea, to the proper Officers of the Palatinate. When King Henry the second sent his Justices of Ablaze hitter upon an extraordinary occasion of Murthers and Robberies, he declared by his Charter, that he did it with the Licence of the Bishop, and only, that it should not be drawn into Common cause in his time, or in the time of his Heirs, not being done but upon absolute necessity; and that he would nevertheless have the Lord of St. Cuthbert to enjoy his Liberties and ancient Customs as strictly as ever.

By virtue of these Privileges, there issued out of the Bishop's Courts all sorts of Writs, Original, Judicial, and Common; Writs of Proclamation upon the Exigent for Outlaws from six weeks to six weeks, and Letters of Peace upon the Return and Appearance of the Persons, and Writs & Emancipations uppon Certificates directed from the Bishop's Spiritual Capability to his Temporal.

As all Writs were out in his name, so he had a right of Writs, of as much authority as that in the King's Courts; and all Recognizances entered upon his Cled of Rolls in his Chancery, and made to him, or in his Name, were as valid within the County, as those made to the King without.

But now the All of the 17th of King Henry the eighth, for the Repealment of a certain Libera taken from the Crown, directs, that all Writs, Indictments, and all manner of Processes in Counties Palatine, shall be made only in the King's name; since which time, all the difference that is in the Style of Proceedings in this Country from others, is, that the Tots of the Writs is in the name of the Bishop, according to the directions of that Act. Still he is perpetual Justice of Peace within his Territories, as also his Temporal Chancery, because the chief All of the Exempt Jurisdiction used to run through his Court. All the Officers of the Courts, even the Judges of Ablaze themselves, have full their ancient Salaries from the Bishop, and all the flanding Officers of the Courts are constituted by his Patents. When he comes in person to say of the Courts of Judicature, he is Chief in them, they of Ablaze not excepted; and even when Judgment of Blood is given, though the Canons forbid any Clergyman to preside in, yet the Bishops hold common, and may sit in Court in their purple Robes upon the Sentence of Death; whence it used to be said, Salam Dominaeque dictus pro die sse Epi-

All Dias Amherstom, and licentem Recogniz-

ances in the Sentences of the Palatinate, be-

long to the Bishop, as also, all Deodands. If any Fortresses are made, either of War, or by Traflex, Outlawry, or Felony, even although the Soil be the King's, they fall to the Bishop here, as to the King in other places. And though the full grant would that the Palatines received, was occasioned by the Alienation of Bryand-colle and Harthpool, upon the fortresses of Bald and Bow, yet the Bishop's right to them was declared upon full hearing; and the petition of them could not be retrieved, yet they still refer to the Courts of Durham as other parts of the Country do. Indeed all the Tenures of Land in this Country do spring originally from the Bishop, as Lord paramount in Cæsar. From hence proceed his giving of Charters for the erection of Burroughs and In-

Corporations, Markets and Fairs for the Inclusion of Freemen to the Liberties, Licences to build Chapels, to found Charters and Hospitals; and Differencions with the Statute of Mortmain; all these things being within his property. For hence it is, that if there be any Moors or Waffles in the Country, to which no other can make title, they fall to him, and even included. Elites alias that safe of cheet to him, it being implied, that they could not have been included without his Grant. If any Elites here fall to Lunensticks or Idols, the Bishop grants the custody of them, as the King does elsewhere; and whilst there was such a thing as Wards and Liverys in the Kingdom, if any Person left his Child a Minor, the custody of him was in the Bishop. Besides the dependence of those that hold of him by Lease or Copy of Court-rolf; if any Feeholders alienated their Lands without his leave, they were obliged to sue to him for his Patron of Pardon; and to this day, all the fellow paid for Licences of Alienation of Liberty by Fines or Recoveries which belongs to the King at Westmeres, belongs to the Bishop here.

As for the Military power, the Bishop of Durham had his Thanes, and acting for the Northwards his Earls and others, who held of him by Knight's Service, as the rest of the Huldschynish hold of crown, by inferior Tenures. Upon occasions of danger, he called them together in the nature of a Parliament, to advise and assist with their Persons, Dependants, and Money, for the publick Service, either by land or sea.

And when Men and Money were to be levied, it was not done here as in other places, but by the Bishop's Commissions, or Writ in his name, out of the Chancery at Durham: for as he had power to levy Taxes also, and to raise defensible Persons within the Bishoprick from fifteen to sixty years of age, and to arm and equip them for service. He himself used often to go at the head of them; however, the Officers by whom they were led, acted by Commission under him, and were accountable to him for their duty, as he was to the King. According as he found their strength, he had power to go out against the Scots, or make Truces with them. One of the Bishops built a strong Castle in his Territory, upon the Border, to defend it against them, though, at the same time, the opposite power would have done such a thing in any part of his Territory, they must have had his leave; not the greatest man of the Bishops, without his Bishop's leave, to build his Castle or Manor-house without Licence from the Bishop. As they depended upon him in those things, so were they free from every body else; infomuch, that when the Lord Warden of the Marches would have summoned some of the Bishop's people to his Courts, a Letter was sent from the King to forbid him upon the penalty of a thousand pounds. But now the Militia of this Country has been, of long time, upon the same foot with the rest of the Kingdom, under a Lord Lieutenant from the King; only with this distinction, That the Lieutenant has been here, for the most part, though not always, in the hands of the Bishop.

This Royal Jurisdiction extends also to the Sea-coasts, and Waters that lie within, or adjoining to the County Palatine, or any of its Dependencies, wherever is done, the King has all along had a distinct Administration, and held his Admiralty-Courts by proper Judges according to the Maritime laws, appointing by his Patents, a Vice-Admiral, Registrar, and Marsh-
For whereas he makes the Teifi and Tyna to be in the remoter parts of Britain, now inhabited by the Scots; and the Tevi and Tyna are the boundaries to this County: if I were exactly acquainted upon this ancient Geographer, I would recall them hither to their proper place, and, as I hope, without offence to the Scoftish Nation, who have no rivers, to which they cannot truly apply these names; unless Sir George Douglas of the Mackay's Contyre be good, that Prolemy's Royal Line, Tyna is near the March of Angus, being Tew- the Frith or Outlet of the river Tevi: and the Tevis (or as some Books have it Tewis) of the same Prolemy, may be left to the River of Tevi; and this, upon forgiveness, that in those Tables they are misplaced.

The Tevis rise in Craif-fell (upon the very Firth of the point of Cumberland, dividing the Bishoprick or ground from Westmorland first, and then from York-

shire; the'ancient in the upper parts of this river, the Bishop's Royalty extended three miles beyond it to the fourth, and fix miles to the west. Among the rocks, at the bottom of Teisdale, alias Langdale-John, near Dirpty Chapel (which is now demolished) there is a remarkable Caracall in the river, where the river falls near twenty yards. And about two miles above it, there is a remarkable stand of water, where the river forms itself into a narrow Lake of about half a mile broad; it is called to this day by the old Saxen name, The Wal, and is noted for plenty of Trout.

The Tevi, together with the many currents joining it on both sides, flows through rocks; Elegy, out of which, at Egleston, they have Matlale; * Vid. Egle- and in its course, receives the river Bauder (mentioned in the foregoing) ; above which, in the year 1689, about Midsummer, there happened an Eruption of Water gallery plod on the Milles; and the earth which was broken here by Mr. thereby, is computed to be about one hundred and fifty yards long, in some places, and in others four-score yards broad, and about five or seven deep. Which great quantity of Earth being mall of it carried down by the flood of water into a neighbouring brook, and so into the river Bauder, did great damage by over- flowing the Meadows, and leaving behind it vast quantities of Mud, which the Bauder was forced to dig up, and carry into the river, left it should spoil the ground. It poult it all the fifth, not only in the forenamed Tevi, and the Bauder, but also in the Tevis for many miles.

Then the Tevis runs by Bernard-castle, Bernard- built by Bernard Balio, great grand-father to John Balliol King of Scots, and to no Bishop. The fame Bernard created Burgesfits also in this Town, with the fame liberty and freedom, as those of Richmond. But John Balio, whom Edward the first had declared King of Scots, left this, with other possessions in England, for falling from the Allegiance that he had sworn to King Edward. At which time, the King, being displeased with Anthony Bishop of Durham (as the History of that place tells us) took the Cofle with all its appur- norses from him, and cast'd it upon the Earl of Warwick. * Hert and Hertens, he beford upon a steers, C. Robert Clifford, and Kevereton upon Gryf ride de Herclale, which the Bishop had, as forfeit by J. de Balliol, R. de Bruns, and Christopher de Swine.

But some few years after, Ludovicus de Belle- mante the Bishop, defended from the Royal Line of France (who yet, as it is written of him, was a perfect stranger to all matters of Learning) went to law for this Castle and other Possessions, and carry'd the Castle away, being given in that words, The Bishop of Dur-

6 C

Tevi.

Tewis.
Here, and yet of Bones.

Family

Day, hold Dane

The Family of the Ne-

vills.

the Prefent, then be at the expence and trouble of receiving it.) This Family is descended from Walpole, Earl of Northumberland, of whom Politicr, later Sir at Middletown, and Lord of Raby, having married the daughter of Gifford the Norman, (who married GiffordUTORI. to have been Ad-

mural to King William the first,) their Politicr
took the name of Nevill, and grew to a

a fortunatus Caffle, which was their principal and chief Seat: but, ever since the reign of King James the first, it hath be-

lond to the ancient Family of the Caffes, late-

ly made noble under the title of Lord Bernard
del Caffe. And as to Raby, it gave the title of Baron to Sir Thomas Wincarn, created Earl of Stratford and Baron of Raby, in the 15th year of King Charles the first. These two places, Stanhope and Raby, are de-

granted only by a writ or record, which since some few miles falls into the Tees near Sheriff, where Sheriff,

was the Seat of the family of the Barons, and of Caffes, a large territory, containing several parishes, as taking up all that side of the Country.

The Dunes first, then the Earl's Northumberland, and afterwards William Ralston, filled these parts. He, being defeated at William

B. S. Kirtland, gave the Forest of Palfside, and

Manwood, together with the Mansions of Mid-

Almas, and Gainford, to Guy Balfour, to which,

Upon John's forfeiture, the Bishop's Right af-

ter much opposition was formally allowed; yet the

Cathedral of its great and ancient

and, being defeated at William

the Norwicels, and was originally so to

Middleton too; but the Restor was given by

Guy Balfour to the Abby of St. Mary in York, and
dotia now belong to Trinity-College in

now the mother to Bernard-Caffe, and was originally so to Bernard-

Caffle, and lands Winifam, where the learned

Dr. God's place places another of the Roman

way, from Catarick to Binchapper. But to return.

At least five miles distance from Stanhope,

been defeated at Walford, and Situate on the Tees, is Stanhope.

which is also called Stanhope, that is, Bays-

village.) Here is a small Market-town, where

stands a Collegiate Church built by the Normals,

which was also a burial-place to the Family,

Near this, is Raby, which King Canusus the

Danes gave to the Church of Durham, with 1000

the Country about it, and Stanhope, to house and to

hold freely for ever. From which time (as my

Author has it) the family of the Normals, or of

Nevill, hold Raby of the Church, by a yearly

rent of four Pounds and a Sting, (which Sting

was used to be customarily prested on St. Cuthbert's

day, till some were contents about the Cer-

mony, and the monks elude rather to forget

Winifam.

Winifam.

Raby.-calle.

Hence, it is generally taken for granted, that the

High Roman way from Catarick entered this Country,
Only was reserved to the Minster out of it.

There were also Country-Lands in several Places, which were partly alloted for the maintenance of a Free-School in this place. Here are full some remains of an Episcopal House, which, being rather a burden to the See, than any convenience to the Bishops, has been a long time neglected.

In a Field belonging to this place, there are three Wells of great depth, commonly called Hill-kettles, or the Kettles of Hill, because the Hill-kettles, water by an Apron-flain (or refuubation of the cold Air) is heated in them. The mere of the water was taken, and it showed a great heat, which occasioned a reflection hereof to the Lord Mayor of London.

Concerning these Wells, the following account, as it was in a Letter from a very [sign] to Dr. Ray- nes Gentleman, who view'd them.

Garding to the preceding which I made you, I went to the 4th of the depth of Hill-kettles near Dar- llington. The name of the bottomless Pits make me refer the well with a line above two hundred fathoms long, and a head-north perpendicular, of five or six pounds weight; but much smaller, the Pits would have been far, for the depth of them took but fifteen fathoms, or thirty yards of line. I cannot imagine what the Hill-kettles have been, as upon what grounds the people of the County have called them to be bottomless. They look like some of our old wreath Coal-pits, that are dewed: but I cannot learn that any Coal, or other Mineral, has ever been found therein. They are full of water (cold, and we hot, as hotly been affirmed) to the very brim, and almost the same level with the Sea, while we run near them; so that they may have some substantial communication with that river. But the water in the Kettles (as I was informed) is of a different kind from the river-water; it is brackish, and will not bear Salt. But this I did not try.

That there are subterraneous passages in these Pits, and a way out of them, was discovered by Captain Talling the Bishop, * who after various attempts, and by the old Tradition of marked, and put into the greater of them, formed Story, in an experiment. From Darlington, the Sea has no hereabouts. place of note, upon it; Nether, where the Nether was a Numerous founded by the Ancillars of the Lord Darwell. At this place, is the usual ford over the river from the South, and therefore commonly is performed the meeting of the Bishop at his first coming. The Lord of Sedgeburn (whole Seat is a little below upon the river) being at the head of the Commons of the Country, pays forward with his Fauld to the middle of the Stream, and there presents it to the Bishop, who returns it to him again, and thereupon is conducted a long with loud Acclamations. A little lower, is Sedgeburn before-mentioned, the House of that Sedgeburn, ancient and noble Family of Cogdor, from whom are descended the Herons and the House of Bray, whose estate being much enlarged by marriages with the heirs of Darby of Minster, and
and of William Nevill Earl of Kent and Lord
Fawneb, came in the last age (one to the
Shorew, and the Dames, In a window of
Stockton Church is painted the Fowlicher
wall now spoke of, and it is also cut in Mar-
ble, upon the Tomb of the great Ancestor of
the Neveills, together with a Dog, and a more
famous Worm or Serpent lying at his feet, of his
own killing, of which the History of the Fa-
mily gives an account. They were Barons of the
Palatinate, and Lords of Stockton from the
Conquest and before, till the Inheritance was
carried lately, by the marriage of the heiress,
to the family of the Earl of Shrewsbury.
From her daughter, the Manours of Stockton,
Gresby, and Bishopman, sold by Sale to Sir Wil-
liam Bladen, Baronet, while Son Sir Edward,
now enjoys them. Charters, second Son of the
last Sir John Courser, purchased Layton, near
Selby, where the Stockton-family hath for sev-
eral centunes been seated. Below Stockton, is
Tanna, bigger and better built than Darlington,
and a considerable Market.

From Darlington, the Tyne winds on by green
fields and country villages, and by the Town of

This Gent
lemen calls
Sur-Tyme (C.
Formerly Ha-
tleague, a
Tyme) now
mentioned; runs to Stockton,
which is one of the Four-Ward-towns of this
County, and the Port of the river Tyne, and of
A Corporation governed by a Mayor and Alder-
men. Of late years, it is much increased in
Trade, and in the number of Inhabitants; which
have made it necessary to erect a new
Church, instead of the little ancient Chapel
that they had before. It is also an Episcopal
Borough; and here was formerly a House of
the Bishops. The Tyme having passed Stockton,
throws it all out of a large mouth into
the Ocean, where begins the mouth of the Tri-
ble River, better known by the
Mon. of it, Peter de Mon-
forte, whose Father had indeed forfeited it to
the Bishop.) Next, at Staithon, which gave
name to a famous family in these parts; and
I the rather take notice of it, because T. Clas-
s, a great admirer of Antiquities, was a
branch thereof. From hence, the shore flares
out in one only little Promontory (force seven
miles above the mouth of the river Tyme,) up
on which the Town of Carlinhope, is a famous Market,
and a safe harbour, very commercially situ-
ed. Bide seems to call it Beecnuc (which Hun-
ringer renders Gnu onuf, or the Island of a
Hare,) and tells us that Heus, a religious wo-
man, formerly built a Monastery there; if He-
nus be not rather the name of that small
river, as the Durham-book intimates, which
also in some places calls it Honeuflcle, because it
shoos out its pretty far into the Sea. This is an
ancient Corporation; but is now much fallen to
decay, and is probably but a few thousand
people in all. From this place, for fifteen miles together,
the shore, with towns here and there upon it, as
the interesting prospect to those that fall into
by (who see Eshott, a Ward Town, and a
Capital Manor of the Bishop; Horden, anci-
ty of the Clasnes, but fires, for several
Defects, of the Canters; Dhulm, formerly the
Seat of a Family of the same name, but now
the possession of the Milbunks, Ward-Lawns,
which is a Capital Legend both Curious and
mous, for the holding his Body, immovable, as
a Revelation directed the bringing it to Dur-
ham.)

The Shore continues uninterrupted, till it o-
jects a passage for the river Prske; for so it Veda-
cd by Polonius; but in Bideham, in Sax-
ony (Pipe, Pipe), by Levington, and by West-
river rises in the very top of the triangle (namely,
in the utmost part of the County weltward) from two small Bridges, Bishop and Baso-
which, being united into one current, takes
this name, and runs swiftly to the eall, through
tall heraths, and large Parks belonging to the
Bishop; by Staithon, which, together with
Withingham, a little lower on the same
river, and Tuckham, did hold of the Bishop by Fee-
Services, besides Defences, and other Tenure.
Particularly, upon his great Hunting, the Pe-
ple in these parts were bound to set up for him
a Field-boss, or Tormerco, with a Cha-
pel, and all number of Rooms and Offices; as
also to furnish him with Dogs and Horces, and
to carry his Provision, and to attend him, dur-
ing his stay, for the supply of all Conveni-
cies. But now, all Services of this kind are ei-
ther let fall by disuse, or changed into Pecu-
Inary Payments.
The western Mountains here, are all along
full of Minerals; and the works of Nature un-
der-ground are very curious; as, besides the
Or the one, the various Incursions of the
Spars into infinite Forms and Colours, the po-
tritions which hang from the tops of Grotts
and Caverns, and the several Courses of them
in the which the Difficulties are great.
At Staithen aforefaid, was the ancient Seat or
Stanhope, Hall of the Family of Edischoon, for ma-
ny Generation; this Hall, of which was slain at
the battle of Hadleock, and the Estate was
purchased by the Earl of Carlisle. And, near
Withingham aforefaid, is Bradley-hall, an ancient Bradley-
line, Seat of the Earls, but since of the Barse; for
the battlementing of which, a Licence was ob-
tained of the Bishop in the year 1421.
Next, the
Tram runs by Wintou, a Castle of the Lords Win-
ton, of Durham, an ancient and noble Family of this
Barony. The Tyne is full, and the North-
Mouth of it, runs by Darlington, a Castle of the
Earls of Durham; a Bay of the Tyne, which,
in the extreme of the County, comes to an LA-
ful Confluence. The
Gates, as the
Valley of the
River, is a
valley, and the
River, is a
gate, and the
River, is a
gate.

At the very confluence of the
River and
Aukland, upon a pretty high hill, stands Bi-
shop-Aukland, so called (See Aukland in Bishop-Aukland, was)
from the Nuts; where we fee a fair
land,
built House of the Bishop, with turrets, mag-
nificently repaired by Anthony Bus; and a very
noble bridge, built by Walter Skerton Bishop,
about the year 1400, who also enlarged this
bridge, and made a bridge over the Tyne at
Darlington. It was a Bishop's House, and sometimes
Mackie-Aukland, and now Bi-
sh-Aukland, from the Bishop's house here;
which was pulled down in the Great Rebelli-
on by Sir Arthur Hagger, who built a new house out of the materials. At the Reformation, Bishop Cuthbert pulled down the new house, and built a large apartment to what remained of the old one, joining the whole to a magnificent Chapel of his own erecting, in which he himself buried. What remained underrified, hath been carried on by the present Bishop, to very great Advantage, for the convenience and ornament of the place. The said Bishop Cuthbert founded and endowed here an Hospital for two men and two women. The Church of St. Andrew, near this place (the mother Church to all this district, which goes by the name of Ancient-Place) was anciently Collegiate, under the Vicar; but the forementioned Bishop, Anthony Boc, gave him the title of Dean, with twelve Prebendaries under him; and Thomas Langley regulated them to an equality, and reformed the Solemnity of their Service, and got his Ap- pointment confirmed by King Henry the sixth.

From hence the river (that it may water this County the longer) turns to the north, and from comes within sight of the remains of an old City upon the top of a hill, which is not in being at this day, nor has been for many ages: call'd by Antoninus Vicarium, and by Ptolemy Ercynum; in which last Author it is so likewise placed, and stated as it were under another pole, that I could never have discover'd it, but by Antoninus's directions. As prentice, it is call'd Blackferry, and consists but of one or two houses; yet much taken notice of by the neighbours thereabouts, for the rubb'd, and the ruins of old walls; and also for the Roman Coins often dug-up in it, which they call Blackferry-pounds; and for Roman Incriptions, one of which, cut out thus in an Alter there, I lately met with.

Another Stone was lately digg'd up here, very much defaced with grass; which, when I, upon a narrow view, threw this Inscription:

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DEAB
CRLQW
TINSHV
VSLH
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Of the Mer- lior Gold-Fore, for Lumas. A.D. 327.
The year of Christ 252.

This stone bears no date.

Another Stone was lately dug-up here, very much defaced with grass; which, when I, upon a narrow view, threw this Inscription:

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TRIB. COHOR. I.
CARTO.
MARTI VICTORI.
GENO LOCI.
ET INO.
EVENTV.
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(The Antiquaries of this place have been carefully feared, for what remains of the present Owner, Mr. Charles White; who, among other Curiosities, discovered a Cornelian; and in another part, a fair Urn, that is out in a round Wall, and within that a Vellum of Wood.)

I have read nothing about this place, but what is mentioned in an old book, That the Earls of Northumberland did land the Sea, and this field with other villages, from the Church; which is not before Tenth to the Bishop, as is seen plainly.

On the other side of the Wear lies Hamwic, Harwick, noted for its Wells, both fabulous and lower, to which there is great Relation; and among the hills, we see Bangsfield, call'd by the Bishop Bangsfeld, and by a daughter of Robert Nevill, (married to Sir Robert Nevill,) added with other (Sir Robert, C.) great Positions to the family of the Nevills, Dugdale, C.

Upon the situation of the Nevills, it was bought of the Worelings; and lately sold to Sir Henry Bulstrode. In this Parish, see Hambledom, commonly Harnum; whether it is reported, some Harnum, of the murderers of Thomas Becket died after the last, and built a Chapel there to it's memory.

Not far from whence, on the other side of the river, is Weworth, an ancient manor Whiteworth, of a family of that name, but now the Seat of the Skipsey; and below it, Cuthlton, containing Cathlton.

Sedale, where the ancient family of the Sedale, had been settled for many Descents.

A little before Bangsfield, the river has many huge stones in its channel, never careful but when the river is overflowed with rains; upon them, you pour water, and it mix a little with the stone, it becomes brackish; a thing which happens no where else. Nay, at Ox-Battery, nearly a little village, when the river is shallow, and from those stones in the summer time, Salts form here, which builds out of them a reddish salt water, which grows so white and hard, by the heat of the Sun, as hath been thought, that they who live thereabouts use it for Salt. But, that the Salts are ift proceeds not from the heat of Philosopher, the Sun, is plain by experience, in that which, as it is mott, fair, and mixes out of a rock, and much as if all the water be level out of the place, there immediately bubbles, out of the body of the rock, a water as salt as the former; and besides, the rock out of which it flieth, is a Sal- rock, of a sparkling fulness. On the other side of the Wore, there is also a medicinal Spring of strong Sulphur; and, above it, towards Durham, is a Mineral water, upon which Dr. Whiston wrote his Suddens Dural-mounts. On the same River, is Old Durham, Old Durham, from the name of which one would conjecture, either that the Monks had first conceived with St. Cuthbert's Body, or that there had been a Town of that name before their coming. But both these things are unwarried on History. At present, it is the Seat of the Temples.

Now, the river (as if it design'd to make an Island) almost surrounds the chief City of the County, fasted on a hill, upon which account it was call'd Daulston by the Saxons, for Daulston, as we gather from Bede, they call'd Daulst, Dau, and a River-Island below. Out of this, or Daulston, the Latins fram'd Daulcumius; which (the Normans calling Durston,) the common people afterwards corrupted into Daulston. The Town stands high, and so is very strong; but of no great compass: It lies in a kind of oval form, check'd by the river on all sides, and north, and fortifies with walls. In the south part, almost where the river winds it fell back again, stands the Cathedral Church, which with its spire and tower-deck is a very noble show. In the heart of the town, stands the Castle, almost in the middle between two stone bridges.
one over the river on the east side, the other over the same river on the west. From the Castle northward lies the Market-place, and St. Nicholas's Church, from whence, for a good way, there flows out a suburb to the north-west, which winding of the river is as wide as both sides on either side of the river, which leads to the bridges: and each Suburb has its particular Church. The original of this Town is not very ancient. For when the Monks of Lindisfarne were disfigured in the Danish wars, and forc'd to wander up and down with the relics of St. Cuthbert; at last being accommodated by an oracle (if you will believe it) they fixed and settled here about the year of Christ 995. But this relation from our Durham-Antiquary himself. All the people following the course of the well helps father Cuthbert, came to Durham, a place fir'd by nature, and haunted hitherto, being overthrown with a very thick wood; only, in the middle, there was a small plain, which they at last cleared and gave where Bishop Althusa afterwards built forty large Churches of stone. The said Priests therefore, with the help of all the people, and the assistance of Ulved Earl of the Northumbrians, cut down, and rooted up all the wood, and in a short time raised the place this plain 1 foot from the river Coquet to the Tyne, the People, to a man, came in readiness, both to help forward this work, and afterwards to re-build the Churches, and in a short time they were built. That is to say, Cuthald, Peter, John, James, Andrew, Thomas, and Cuthbert, began to build a pretty large and handsome Church, and endeavoured with great application to hag it up. Thus for our Author I found, to omit the many pretended Miracles, and other pieties of less moment, he says further, that the first Church erected at Durham by Bishop Althusa, was, falsa continent de begeigne Ezecheda, a little Church, quickly made, of Rods; just such another Structure, as that which is said to have been first built at Orlyumphena, whereas Sir John, our Historian, gives us a draught there. 

Not many years after, those of the English who could not endure the Norman Yoke, trudging to the strength of this place, made it the fast of war, and from hence gave William the Conqueror no small disturbance. For Guif- ulnus Guisulf furious, wrote, That they went into a part of the Country, which was by reason of woods and waters, building a Castle, with a strong spring round it, which they call'd Dunholm. One of this, they made frequent sallies, and for some time kept themselves there, waiting for the coming of King Swann the Dane. But things not happening as they had expected, they betook themselves to flight, and William the Conqueror, coming to Durham, granted many Privileges whereby to secure and confirm the liberties of the Church, and built the City already mention'd higher upon the hill, which afterwards became a habitation for the Bishops; and the Keys of it, when the Sea was vacant, by an old custom were wont to be hung up at St. Cuthbert's Tomb. [This Castle was beautified, and a noble Library erected and furnished with books, at great expense, by Dr. John Cuffe, the learned and pious Bishop of this place i who also built here a Hospital for poor People.] 

When the Castle was built, William of Margery, who is said about that time, gave us this description of the City: Durham is a hill rising by little and little from the valley, by an unequal tongue of earth, as the very top; and more hilly, by its rugged situation and easy progre

Vedas runa rapidis media curati, agmine duodecim. Sequs miue eulorius spectaculc urbi urbi.
Quis datur sua solum, quarum & rei sita se
pulta?

Magnus ut facio munus Beda caelan.
Se factum tuum religiosus, nil animus.
His armis clitis, hoc religiosae pax.

Unequal Wyes as by her wall's it run,
Looks up, and wonder's at her noble face,
Whom the gavel life, and now their death does run.

And ever weeps o'er Beda's faced urn.
Let others boast of pious or war,
While she's the care of both, and both of her.

As for the Monks being turn'd out, and
Twelve Prebendaries with two Archbishops
Subsidized in lieu of them; and also the Style
Of Prior being changed into that of Dean: I
Need say nothing of them: being things suf-
ciency known to the society.
It stands in 22 degrees, Longitude, and in 54 degrees, 57 mi-
utes, Latitude.

Near Durham (not to omit this) there
Falls to the sea a very noble Hospital, founded by Hugh Pelley (an extraordinary rich Bishop,
And for a little time Earl of Northumberland,
For Lepers, and for Newborns fays, with too
Pieces of Roman Coin, and others Machines,
As great cost and expense, yet upon such ac-
ces no very honorable: For, to advance this cha-
ritable factory, he made off of his power to enact Ju-
pices from others; when he was not willing to allow a
Compliment share of his own toward the work.
However, he fetched a very good allowance for the
Maintaining of sixty five Lepers, besides Muf-
tries; and the Hospital, after several Regu-
lations, is fetted by the name of Dr. John's Hospi-
tal, for a Mother and thirty Brethren.

From hence the Wye is carry'd in a fire-weather
Course towards the north, by Finchale, where in
The reign of Henry 16, Godrie, il a man of true
ancient Christian Hapiness, and wholly devoted
To God and Religion, led and ended a soli-
 tary life; and was here buried in the fame place,
Where (as William of Newburning fays, he was
Wont in his devotion to profess himself, in no faction
To his dean. This man became so much adorn'd
For his holy simplicity, that R. brother to that
rich Bishop, found a "Chapel to his memory. (Finchale called in Saxon Pincanabel, by
Henry Huntingdon Pincanabal, by Horstod Pinc-
chale, and by others Finchale, which difference
And p.) is suppos'd to be the place, where two
Synods were held in the Saxon times, one in the
Year 798, the other in the year 798. It was a
Call to the Church of Durham; having a Prior,
And an uncertain number of Monks. Near this
Place, is Finchale, a Spring, where is a Free-
School, and an Hospital competently en-
dowed.

Lamley.

Beneus Lam

The Wye runs by Lamley, a castle with
A Park round it; is the ancient seat of the Lamy-
ley, descended from Lichfield: (a Nobleman
Great figure in those parts, in Edward the Con-
derer's time) who married Aelgith, daughter
Of Alfred Earl of Northumberland. Of this,
Marmaduke took his mother's Coat of Arms; in
White, and be came to the large Edifice of the
Temple. The Arms were, In a field argent a
cross Gules between three Popinjays Vert; whereas,
Before that, the Lamley bore for their Arms,
Six Popinjays argent in a field Cele:
For the last was the eldest daughter of Marmaduke Young Lord of Milton, and Coheter of Thomas Young

her brother. But Ralph the son of this Man-
maduke, was made the first Baron of Lamley by
Richard the 1d. Which honour, John, the ninth
From him, enjoy'd, a portion of entire virtue, * Enjoy's, C.
Integrity and innocenc, and, in his old age, a New in his
Completing pattern of true Nobility. But this old age, C.
Honour being extinct in him, was not revived,
Till Richard, the present Earl of Selborough, was
Created by King Charles the feccond, Baron
Lamley of Lamley-colle: and by King William
And Queen Mary, first Vicount, and then Earl
thereof; who hath repair'd and adorn'd this
Seat of his Ancestors, with all the Advantages
That modern Art can give it. At the Town of
Lamley, is an Hospital, created by Sir John Duck
Baronet, for twelve poor Women and a Chap-
lain; to which the whole Town, being far
From the Parish-Church, have also the conve-
nience of referring.

Opposite to this Town, and not far from the Chester upon
River, on the other side, stands Chester upon the Street.

The Bishoprics of Durham were ordered by the Council of
Canons, and by the Synod of Clonmel, for which Concen-
sion I have thought it the Gidnacast, where, I more proba-
ably upon the line of the Vallum, the first wing of the
Altars keep guard in the Roman times, besides which
As the Ninian tells us. For it is but some three
Miles from the Vallum (of which I shall particularly treat hereafter) and several
Pieces of Roman Coin have been found here, and
The rivulet which runs by it from the well,
Is called Gidnacast. The Bishops of Lindin
were particularly treated in this place, for 113 years,
With the body of St. Cuthbert, in the time of the
Danish wars. And, whilst Elgin Bishop of Durham,
In memory thereof, was laying the
Foundation of a new Church there, he
Dug up such a prodigious sum of Money, that,
He quittd his Bishopric, as being now rich
enough; and returning to Peterborough, where
He was Archbishop, he made Caufey to
the end, and did several other good works, at
Very great expense. Long after this, Anthony
The Bishop of Durham founded here a Colleg-
iate Church, consisting of a Deanery and seven
Prebends. In this Church, John Baron Lamley,
Just now mention'd, placed the Monuments of
His Ancestors, in order as they increased: one
anther, from Lichfield down to our own times: * So fald,
Which he had either pick'd out of the demolit'd Ann. 1687.

Monasteries, or made new. * This is the fourth
Ward-Town of the County; and is the Habitation
Of the family of Hoby, who are of
Long standing in this County, taking their Rise
From the Town of this name. * More toward,
And almost in the middle of the triangle, stands
Another small village, * herefore noted for its * lately, C.
College of Dean and Prebendaries, founded by
The said Anthony. The name of the place is
Lanchester: which I once thought to be the Lanchester,
Old Lancastria; * and the Antiquity of it is fur-Phil. Tran.

No further confirmed by divers Inscriptions found N. 265.
Near it, within these few years:
Add to this, that the High-way runs directly to it from Bramber, by the name of Wasting-street; and that here has been a square Inclosure of Aisle-work, with a broad ditch.

But to return to the Were; which at first winds about to the east, and runs by Helin, a castle of the Helm, in ancient Family, where in is preferred to this day the title of the Bishop's Baron. The Gate-houfe, which is all that remains of the old Castle, shews how large it had been; with the Chapel, a fine Structure, wherein there were Chaplains in constant Attendance, it being the burying-place of the Family. Then the Were falls into the Sea at Winch-mere (as Bede calls it, in Saxon Winchmier) but now Mow-howe-mere, that is, the mouth of the Were, belonging to the Monks Of which mouth, William of Malnesbury writes thus: The Were flowing into the Sea here, kindly receives the Ships brought in with a gentle gale; upon each bank whereby, Beneficed the Bishop built two Monasteries; one to St. Peter, another to St. Paul. Wherever reads the life of this man, will admire his sagacity; in forrifying this place with great store of books, and being the first that brought Masols and Glaziers into England. But as to the two Churches being built upon the banks of the river, it is a marvellous mistake. For St. Paul's was at Great or Harrow, some miles distant from Wiceworth; as appears from all the Hiflorians, and also from an Incription which will follow hereafter in this Country. On the Southern bank of the Were, Standerland, a handsome populous Town, Sunderland, built in the last age, and very much enrich'd by the Coal-trade. If the Harbour were so deep, as to entertain Ships of the fame burden, that the river doth, it would be no small help to Newcastle. As to the name, the reason of it may well be gather'd from Bede, compared with the Saxon Translation. Bede tells us, that he was born in the territory of Jarens, and the Saxons give it, in the boneplato of their Monadynes, which word denotes any particular Precinct, having certain Freedoms within it fell; and such, this place is. It give the title of Earl to Enunsed Lord Scrope of Bolton, created June 15, 3 Car. 1 who dying without issue, Henry Lord Spencer of Woolington was honored with the title of Earl of Sunderland by King Charles the first, and being thus the same year in the Service of his Royal Master, at the fall battell at Newbury, was succeeded by Robert his son and heir; to whom, in the year 1701, succeeded Charles the present Earl, in Northumberland, who have excellent Endowments of Nature, improved by long Study and Experience in publick Affairs, have already carry'd him, with
great reputation and honour, through the most
important Offices in the State. Near Wilna-
burn, not far from this place, Copper Colis
were taken up some years since, mollify of Car-
fibra, with the Soon on the Reverso, and their
words *Sassul Calini Comii. One also was of
Maxentius, with something like a Triangular
Arch on the reverse, and these words Compul-
serreti Uben. There were likewise one or two of
Lucinii, and one or two of Maximilius.

Five miles above Sunderland, the Tier comes
to its mouth; which for some way (as we have
observed) made the north-side of our triangle,
together with the Durum. Upon the Durum,
which rises near the top of this triangle, as
Exchequer, thing is eminent, unless it be Eesholm (as
they now call it); a small village, so named
from Elba the Virgin, defended from the
Wood-regal of the Northumbrians; who flon-
rift'd about the year 630, with such reputa-
tion for Sedicity, that she was solemnly canoniz'd
for a Saint, and has many Churches dedicated
to her in this Island, which are commonly call'd
Saint's, for St. Elbe's. Here, not many years
since, was obser'd a Roman Statua, about two
hundred yards square, with large Suburbs, and
here also, together with divers ancient
Monuments, hath been found the following
Alter;

and also an Urn of a very uncommon
shapes, near a yard high, and not above
seven inches wide, with a little cup in the
heart of it; perhaps for an Obiscon of
fears; or Wine and Milk, both the Ro-
man use of at the burying of their dead. Also,
the High-way goes along from Lamborth
to this place, and to Colbridge from it; and the
Epitaphs of Podomy, answer to it in found,
and is not inconsistent with it in situation.
This river, Durum, is clad all the way down,
with Milis, Furnaces, and Forges, for the
melting of lead and iron, and for the manufactu-
re of Iron and Steel.

The first place remarkable upon the Tier, is
Goolehead. Goole-head, called in Saxen Lagowber, and in
the same name by our Historians, Caput caput,
i.e. Coats-head; which is a kind of Suburb
Stat. 7 E. 5. to Newcastle on the other side the Tier, and
was annex'd to it by Edward the fifth, when
he had discovered the Bishoprick; but Queen
Mary soon after refr'd it to the Church.
This place is commonly believed to be of greater
Antiquity, than Newcastle it is. And if I
should say further, that this and Newcastle
(for they seem formerly to have been one Town
perpendicular to the river) was that Frontier-postition
which in the time of the later Emperors
was call'd Galatianum, and was defended by the
second Cohors of the Thracian; and that this
hath retain'd it's old name in form and fig-
ure, notwithstanding Newcastle has chang'd
its name once or twice; I hope it would not
be at all inconsistent with truth. For Galy-
us far by the Britains for a Great, and have in
compounds for Pot, which signifies a head; and *Romerias
in this very time it is plainly called Capra capra, contraria.
or Goat's-head, by our old Latin Historians;

as Brundufium, in the language of the Mede,
took its name from the head of a Sheep. And
I am apt to think, that this name was given
the place from some Inn which had a Great-
head for the sign; like the Cak in Africa, The
three Sibyls in Spain, and The Pear in Italy, all
of them mention'd by Antoninus; which (as
some of the Learned think) took their names
from such Signs. As for our Historians, they
unanimously call it Capra capra, when they tell
us that Walther Bishop of Durham (who was 1010
constituted by William the Conqueror, Go-
vernour of Northumberland with the authority
of Earl,) was slain in this place by the table,
for his tyrannical proceedings.

Below this village, stands upon the very mouth
of the Tier, Dent's Groy, now Jerrew; where Giver,
renowned Bode was born, and where a little Jornam.
Monastery heretofore flourisht. When, and
whence, it was founded, may be learnt from this
Inscription, which is fairly legible to this
day in the Church-well;

[In this Inscription, the XVI. should be
XV. For King Egirt was reigned no more than
fifteen years; and to Sir James Ware has given
it in his Notes upon Bede's History of the
Abbots of Wirmuth. But it ought not to be
inter'd from the Inscription, that Confard was
the Founder of this Monastery; since it ap-
pears from Bede's account, that he was only
constituted first Abbot of the place by Babedit-
the Bishop, who for him hither (with a Co-
glory of about fourteen Monks) from Werm-
uth.)

The greater Churches, when the firing light of
Batista of the God of the Church, began to shine in the world (let
it not be thought imperfections to none thus
much,) were call'd Batista, because the Batista
of the Gentiles, namely these likely Edifices
where the Magistrates hold their Courts of Ju-
fice, were converted to Churches by the Cri-
ilians; (Whence Autonius, Batista elon negati
Blausa, max yvo; i.e. of the Batista, one sad
ful fubstitut, now made deservum.) Or else, be-
because they were built in an oblong form, as the
Batista were.

Here, our Bode, the glory of England (for Bode,
his eminent pietie and learning, firmans' Vege-
table) apply'd himself, as he says, to the study
of the Scriptures; and, in the times of great
barbarity and ignorance, were many
learned Volumes. With him (as William of
Malmsbury says) almost all knowledge of History
from hence to our times was in the grave. For
while
while one succeeded later than another, the spirit of study and industry was extant all over the land. The Danes had so harassing a Religious place, that, in the beginning of the Norman times, when some had revived the Monastic Order in those parts, and Walcher the Bishop had assigned them this place; the wall (for my Antiquary) found contain'd a raft, and with very small remains of their ancient splendor; however, having cover'd them with rough unbrush'd wood, they should'ld them with bricks, and began to celebrate Divine Service in them. Here, and at Wermouth, the monks continued, till the year 1083, when Bishop William de Kereke translated them to Durham, to attend the Body of St. Cuthbert; from which time, Wermouth and Jarrow became Cells to Durham.

Some years since, upon the bank of the river Tyne, was discover'd a Roman Altar; the figure thereof taken here, as it was deliver'd to the Royal Society by the ingenious and learned Dr. Liffer; together with his description of it, in a Letter to the said Society.

I have, with much trouble got into my hands a piece of Roman Antiquity, which hath been so mishandled by those who have endeavoured to read it, whereas if the remainder of the Letters had been exactly measured, and the face black'd and lightly wash'd off again, as in prints, some things more might have been cleared.

As to the nature of the stone it self, it is of a close compacted stone, with that of the Pyramids at Harrow-Briggs. It is four foot high, and was fed to for slips; which appeared, in that all the faces, but the front,
2. "One of the sides, which is somewhat larger than the front or back; on this are engraved in Eafs-reviews, the Cutting-knife (coloftra) and the Axe (scaye). The Knife is of the same width with that on the other side, and Altar formerly by me mentioned in the Philological Collections of Mr. Hooke; but the Axe is different; for here it is headed with a long and crooked point, and there the head of the Axe is divided into three points. 3. "The other side, on which are engraved, after the same manner, an Ewer (Ucribo) and a Lidd, which serve for a Symposium. This I call rather a Lidd than a Millet, it being perfectly Dib-wi^de and hollow in the middle, although Campan is of another opinion, in that elegant Sculpt of the Camberland Altar. And the very same Ucribo I have seen and noted on the Abey Altar, which is yet extant at Middleham near that town; but the bone which Campan says supports a pair of lines there (as at this day it does in the very road) is but an ill copy of it, and not the original. 4. "The plane of the top, which is cut in the figure of a Bafen (juxta or Unus) with and on each side, consisting of a pair of links of a chain, which roll upon, and fall over two rows, and this was the Harp. "The Plane, which hath an Inscription of nine lines in Roman letters, each letter a very little more than two inches deep of our modern; now remaining as in the preface. "Dedications, Fig. 5, which I would read thus: Dici deaifljs Maioribus pro Sataze M. Amphil. Annum Augsfls Immortal.—venerabilis, tabula mertae st editum. "The Dea Mater are well interpreted by Selden. It is much, that his Safety and Return both vowed, should be so repeated in the Inscription; but I have not Grose by me to compare this with the like. Curatus, say the Historians ; after his father's death at York, took upon him the Command of the army alone, and the whole Empire; he went alone against the enemy, who were the Cad- dissions inhabiting beyond the wall which his father had built; he made peace with them, received their hostages, lighted their fortified places, and returned. And this seems to be confirmed by the Inscription; for, undoubtedly, upon this his last expedition alone, without his brother Geta and mother, was this Altar erected to him alone, at a place about twenty leagues on this side the wall. So that the vow might be as well understood of his return from this expedition, as for his safety and return to Rome, which method should be true, or his mother and brother Geta would have been left out, at least for early. For yet the Army declared for them both, according to their Father's will. "Further, it seems also to have been erected by thefetho: who father'd him, and who were afterwards killed by him; and for this reason only the perfons named who dedicated it, seem to me to be purposely defcribed; the sixth and seventh lines of the Inscription being desig- nally cut away by the hollows of them, and there not being the least sign of any letter remaining. And this, I suppose, might be part of their dii'ference; as it was unfit to de- scribe and mark the Stelae and Monuments of perfon executed, of which this motfer made frangible havoc. "I have since seen Inscriptions admit of various readings, because some letters are worn out, and some more legible, whereby unre- cognized persons may conceale their diversity. "I will therefore tell you another reading of one of the two first lines, which I do not follow, but that seems to agree very closely with the history of Severus, though his Apo- theosis, or solemn dedication, was not per- formed till he came to Rome; in the manner of which Pufuifianus Hadrianus is very large: "It was the Reading of that excellent Anti- quary Dr. Johnes of Purfuae."

**CONSERVATO**

RL. B. PROS, Cq.

The rell as follows in mine.

Which shews the height of finnery of those times. So that they paid their vows to the lately dead father the Conexurator of Britain, for the safety of the state: and the folly calls us how gladly he would have had him made a God long before, even with his own hand.

Along the river Tine, are several Houches for the making of Glass; for which use also the Tine is divided upon the river Wur; the workmen are Foreigners; but know not well from whence they came; only, they have a Tradition of their being Normans, and that they came from Soesthude, and removed from thence hither, in the reign of Edward the fifth or Queen Elizabeth. At Saund's, upon the mouth of the Thine, is a Manufacure of Salt, in above two hundred Pans.

It is not necessary, that I give a Catalogue of all the Bishops of Durham; they are likewise Bishops of wife Countys of Palatines. It may suffice to the Durham, from thence, that from the first foundation of this Bishopschop in the ye 955. to our times, there have been 21 Bishops of this See. 25. C. The most eminent, were These four, Hugh de Fonteis of Eudfey, who for * 1015, L ready men, and 3000 Ewry, purchased Richard the Earl the Earl Ecbom Mora, of Northumberland for his own life, and Severus to him and his Successors for ever; and founded a very noble Hospifal, as I observed before. Between him and the Archbishops, there happens a most grievous Controfe, while (as a certain Writter words it) we should be inferior: See the Earl the other would be inferior: and neither would of Northumberland any good. Next, AnTuay Big, Patriarch of the world, who spent vast fums of money in extravagant buildings, and splendid furniture. Thomas Welley, Cardinal, who was not satisfied to compleat his hipturfis, but moderation of mind: his Story is well known: And Canpoft Timfalf, who diew about the beginning of the This, C. left age, and for Learning and Piety was (with- out envy be it spoken) equal to them all; the horn con- nected with Durham. A

There are in this County and Northumbland 118 Parish-Communes, besides a good many Chapels.

* More rare Plants growing in the Bishopsch of Durham.*

Euphorbium vulgar Gr. Diophorides C. B. Methacliu five vulgar foliis foliis Follis Park. Chasimiiun clytis, quattuor quamquattuor 2.8 Commune Ox-eye. I found this in a bank near the river.
The County Palatine of Lancaster

Part of Yorkshire

By R. Ackermann

Part of Westmoreland

The Irish Sea

Part of Lancashire

Drawn by John Trenchard
Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
LANCASTRIE.

River Tees, not far from Sedgeburn on the Bishoprick.

Cerasus sylvestris septentrionalis, fructu patro ferox. *The wild northern Cherry-tree, with fully late ripe fruit.* On the banks of the river Tees, near Berners-castle, in the Bishoprick plentifully.

Ribes vulgaris fructu rubro Gr. vulgaris acidus ruber J. B. *Red Currants. In the woods as well in this Bishoprick of Durham, as in—*

Camellia marina Anglica, *J. R. Common in the Rocks on that Coast near Blythias.*


Althea temora—

BLANK.
Cerastis sylvaticus ferox, perhaps the most dangerous of the British mammals, is found in the wild, often near streams, and is rarely seen in England. On the banks of the river Tyne, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, it is plentiful.

Rhabdophyllum vulgare subsp. Ger. vulgare subsp. Ger. vulgare subsp. is found in the seeds of the wild oats, and is common in the northern parts of Yorkshire, and in Westmorland. Pelesaphyllus friuliensis. Slab-Crepal. The latter is also found in this county.


two trees, not far from Stigurha in this Bishoprick.

Camalhurix marina Anglica. J. B. Camalhurix in the rocks at this coast near Egmona.


Alanea morosas maximus maritimus. Common on the sandy banks of the river Weser, near the New-bridge at Durham, and several other places.

Pseudo-Aphylocelus pluriflora Scorcius minimus Ralij. On a fall in this county above a mole Eiff from Bridal in Westmorland.

Berula rotundifolia nigr. On a mole near Bridal.

Mull now strike into another Road, and proceed to the remaining parts of the Bridge of Dee, who letted beyond the Mountains towards the Western Ocean. And first, of those of Lancaster, whom I do mean every where to be so much obstrued and defrayed by age. However, that I may not seem wanting to this county, I will run the hazard of the attempt; hoping that the Divine administration which hath favoured us in the relf, will not fail me in this.

Under the Mountains (which, as I have often observed, run through the middle of England, and, if I may say, make themselves the propers, and diligently the several Triads and Counties) I lay the County of Lancaster on the West; called in Saxon Lancingesland, and commonly Lancashire, and the County Palatine of Lancaster, because it is dignified with the name of the City of Lancaster, the most celebrated town in the county, and the most populous in the kingdom. By the breaking in of the Sea, it is divided by an Arm thereof: so as a considerable part lies beyond the Boy, and pays to Cumberland.

Where this county is plain and level, it yields Barley and Wheat pretty well; at the foot of the hills, Oats grow bold. The Soil is everywhere tolerable, except in some of the moor and low-lying places, called Mofes; which not withstanding make amends for these inconveniences, by Benefits that are very much overbalance them. For the surface of them being par'd off, makes an excellent Int Tuf for fuel; and sometimes they yield Trees, that have either been under-ground, or lain long buried there. Lowly growing, in some parts, they find great store of Wood to manure their ground whereby that soil which was reck'n unsuitable of Corn, is to kindly improve'd, that we may rather suppose Man-kind to blame for their Idleness, than the Earth for Ingratitude. But as for the goodliness of this country, we do feel it in the very composition of the Natives, who are exceeding well-bred and comely; and may, if we will believe it, in the Cattles too.

In this Lancashire, which has huge horns, and *compacts of bodies* you miss nothing of that perfection, *Composito which Magna the Cathactism, in Glimpsa, re-corporat.*

On the South, it is divided from Cheshire by the river Mersey; which springs out of the middle of the Mountains, and becomes the boundary as soon as it is a little from its rise, and runs with a gentle stream towards the West, as it were leaving other rivers (to use the words of the Poet) into the sound of the; and forthwith receives the Irwell from the North, and with it all the rivers of this Eastern part. The most noted is the River Wyke, upon which, in a valley, stands Rakehall, a market-town of 2500 souls; in which Mersey upon the Irwell it falls, market-town no way inferior to the other.

The first of these gives the title of Baron to the Lord Byron: whole ancestor, Sir John Byron, was, for his great valour, and eminent loyalty to King Charles the first, created Lord Byron of Rochdale. Near Bury, while I fought for Carenton mentioned by Antoninus, I saw Oakly Cragged, a wooden Chapel erected round with Trees; Tarnum-Chapel, situated in a dirty heap place: Tarnum-country. And Eamontgill I meet and elegant houses. The latter of which belonged formerly to an honourable Sir John Byron, in 1657. Family of the name; the former it was the seat of the famous family of the Ovells, (now of this day, Lord the Cottam.) Where the Irk runs into the Irwell, on the left-hand bank (which is a kind of redhall house) and enters three miles of Marshes, that antique Town, called in Antiquarium, according to different copies, Manca-Manes, 

Mufa.

Ma.

York.

Yorkshire,建在旧址上的建筑现在完全成
But in the last age, this place was much more populous, than it is at present. It is a Market-town, and is the Seat of a Lord of Parliament, and the See of a Bishop. The latter part of the fourteenth century, was the period of the political disturbances, which the lords of the manor, and the farmers, engaged in, to maintain their privileges. They were, however, restrained by the law of the land, and by the influence of the King's officers, from further violence.

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This other was copied for me, by the famous Mathematician, J. Dee, Warden of Mancfield College.

COH. L. FREIN  
MASSAVONIS  
P.  
XXII.

They seem to have been erected to the memory of those Carturians, in consideration of their approved loyalty for so many years. Another inscription was dug up at the same place, by the river Medlock, in the year 1612.

**CANDIDI FIDES.**

**III.**

The Stone is three quarters long, fifteen inches broad, and eleven thick: and is prefixed entire in the garden at Holmes, the seat of the Lords of the Town of Manchester by marriage with the heiress of the Mofleys. *It forms* to

*be an Alter dedicated to Fortune by L. Sanctianus Mancius, the third Governor or Commander in the fifth Legion, which remained at York in the time of Severus being there, either he had conquered Albiones General of the British, and reduced their State under his obedience, or Pictis, and was placed in Die Leviter Britannias, and the 10th Legion, formed of Pictis, remained at Chitter, which he placed in higher Britain.

This division, in form, was made by the name Suceviers. So faith a Manuscript, written by Mr. Hollandvorg (one Fellow of the College of the Church late), and now prefixed in the Public Library at Manchester. But as to Suceviers, his being third Governor or Commander, it is a way of expressing the particular station of a single person in the army, which is hardly to be met with in their Inscriptions. Besides, their Numerals, both in Coins, Medals, and Inscriptions, were always exprest by Capital Figures, and not in that abbreviated way which we use now-a-days. So that one would rather imagine, that what he calls 3, was devised to express the Office which he bore in that Legion.

In the year 929, Edward the elder, as Merianus says, sent an Army of the Mercians into Northumberland (for then this belonged to the Kings of Northumberland) that they should engage the City of Manchester, and put a Garrison in it. This pugnacious Mamitus had from the Saxons Chronicles, and Florence of Worcester transcribed it from him: and so it was handed down as current to the rest of our Historians, which content hath indeed found some modern Writers to dispute with the record Opinion. But in the Saxon Annals (which is the original of this story) we are told, that

Am. 929. Edward reigned manage every by, which *l* learned Antiquary (taking it specifieely, Bishop Nisw knows) will have no such connexion, much less the modern, to be mean; without confining it to any particular one. And this opinion is confirmed, not only by the writing of the Copyist (nor they make them two distinct words,) but also by the deriving of the present name from the old Mancius, whereby the relation that it might from to have to the Saxons, and the supposition of its Original from thence, is made of no force.

This Town seems to have been destroy'd in the Druid Wars; and because the Inhabitants were themselves bravely against them, they will have their Town call'd Manchester; that is, as they explain it, a City of many men; and of this sort of notion they are ingeniously fond, as aiming to contribute much to their honour. But these well-meaning People are not forlorn, that Manchester was the name of it in the British times; so that an original first of our English tongue, will by no means hold. And therefore I had rather derive it from the British word Mancun, which signifies a Town. For it stands on a hill; and beneath the Town at Cold-Clayhall, there are noble and famous Stone-Quarries.

But to return. The Mofleys, now-enjoyed by the river Irwell, runs towards the Sea; by Trafford, which hath given both name and habitation to the famous family of the Traffords: and by Warrington, Chocolate, a most marshy ground at greater distance; Martini, is a considerable part whereof, in the memory of our Fathers, was laid away by a river-So still, blood, not without great danger to the neighbours, and sometimes to the waters, which destory'd abundance of the fish in those rivers. In this tract there is now a Mofley, low flat valley water'd by a small river; and *Trees* have been discover'd lying flat on the ground. See Leiby.

From whence one would think, that (while the earth lay uncultivated, and the ditches uncross'd) first those slow plains, and, either in full or desolation, the water-paths were follow'd up, those grounds that lay lower than the rest, turn'd into such bosky Mofleys, and finding Pools. If this be true, there is no reason to admire, that so many Trees in places of this nature all over England, not particularly in this County, do spring from the roots under-ground. For when the roots of them were upper-ground, foolish'd by the too great moisture of the earth, it was impalpable but they should fall, and so sink and be drowned, in such a stagnant Soil. The People hereabouts use poles and spits to discover where they lie; and having found the place, they dig for them, and use them for firing. For they burn as bright and clear as a Torch; which perhaps is caused by the bituminous earth that they have lain in. For this reason, the common people think they have been Ferretrees; which Caesar doth not to have Fire in grown in Britain. I know the Opinion gene-britain in truly record'd, is, that these have troubled his Caesar's days, that ever since the Deluge, and were then beaten down by the violence of the waters: and the rather, because they are sometemes dug-up in the highest places; however, they deny not, that higher grounds they speak of, are wet and quaggy. This kind of huge Trees is likewise often found in Holland in Germany; which
BRIGANTES.

which the learned there hoppo'd, either to have been or appeared by the Waifs on the Scourtop, or blown down by Storms, and fo carry'd into the few worthly places, and there sunk into the grounds. But the Pots and Pans were proper to be considered by a College of Virtue.

[As that Opinion of Carter, that no Fir-trees ever grew in Britain; it is not only contested by Father lying under-ground, but, as Sir Robert Sibbald tells us, by whole forests of those trees in the north of Scotland. And I Speed gives us this memorable passage, That at Kilaury in the north-west of that Kingdom, there grew Fir of great height and thickness. At the root they bore twenty eight handles about; and the bodies mounted to ninety foot in length, bearing twenty inches diameter throughout. This, he tells us, was certifi'd to King James the first, by Commissioners who were sent purposely to inquire for such timber, for masts. Nay, and it is demonstrable, that a Fir Wemyss is of this kind. In this very County also, at Hey (formerly a fast of the Hey) there Trees grew in great abundances, by the industry and covetousness of Thomas Burrell thereabouts, to whom the world is indebted for many curious Observations and Experiments concerning the growth of Trees. And to shew that these Trees grew in that part certainly, as well as now, in the dressing of a large Mere, they have found not only Fir-Stocks but Fir-Apples also, and howver the Wood might be altered into something like Fir by the stamninus matter it lay in; it is certain, the Apples could not belong to a Tree of any other kind.]


Hokroft. Lib. insid. both foot and name to the famous family of the Hokroft, formerly married by marriage with the Cober of Culde. For this place stands hard by; which Gilbert de Culde, held in fee of Almanack Butler, as Almanack held it in fee of the Earl of Ferriervale in Henry the third's time. Whole edble daughter and heir being marri'd to Richard the son of Hugh de Bredley, he took the name of Culde; alfo Thomas his brother, who marri'd the second daughter, was call'd from the estate, Hokroft. And another, for the fame reason, took the name of Prophall; and the fourth, that of de Rife, Which I mention, for a trinfomy, that as our Anceftors were grave and fect'd in other things, fo in rejecting old and taking new names from their Eftates, they were very light and changeable. And this was a thing commonly praif'd hereafter, in other parts of England. Hereabouts, are many little Towns (as alo through this whole County, and Chaffon, and other Northern parts) which have given names to famous Families, and continue in the hands of those of the name to this very day. As After of After, Abberin of Aberrin, Tillyegr of Tilleyegr, Stanby of Stanbygh, Bold of Bold, Her-ker of Helen, Worthington at Worsington, Tar-bergh of Tarbergh. &c. It would be endless to reckon up all; and it is not my design to give an account of eminent Families, but to survey Places of Antiquity. Yet, as thefe and fhall Little families in the Northern Counties (that I may observe it once or all) rise by their Brev-ity, and impr'vd in Wexneth by their frage-ly, by the good old fast-conned plaints and simplicity; fo, in the South parts of England, Luxury, Ulury, Debyrhey, and Cheating, have undone the most flourishing fam-ilies in a short time; infeinf that many complaine, how lift the old race of our Nobili-ty fades with the light of the Age.]

Let us now go on with the Memefy, which runs by Warrington, remarkable for its Lords Warrington. The Butters, who other Time Points were proper to be considered by a College of Virtue.

[Here is a fine bridge over the Memefy. The Town is pre-ty large and its Market considerable. In the second year of King William and Queen Mari-ty, Henry South Lord Delineam of Dunsam-Moffy (son of the eminently loyal Sir George Mossy) was created Earl of Warrington, which title is enjoy'd at present by George, his fon. Hence, notwithstanding, at no great distance, stands Wemyss, hopp'd by some to be the City Wincich; Others, Pr.-m. 73. as being by Nimmon Curr Granum among the Britains; which is call'd by Nimmon Curr Granum, and is famous for being one of the bell Benches in England. Here, in the uppermost part of the Church, are their Veres in an old barbarous character, concerning King Oswald.

Hic loco, Oswulde, quondam placit nisi wulflh, Northumbriam fem. Rea, annuoque Po-lerum. Regina treu, ben pafin Maridelce occas.

This happy Place did holy Oswulf

Who once Northumbria rul'd, new reigns above,

And from Maridelce to Heaven re-

move.

From Warrington, the Memey grows broader, and soon after contracts again; but at last opens into a wide mouth very commodious for trade, and then runs into the Sea near Liver-

pool, in Saxon Lappyside, commonly Lappyside; so cal'd (as it is thought) from the water Lappysides, spread there like a fan. It is the most conven-ient and usual place for getting fish into Eng-

land; but not so eminent for Antiquity, as for neatness and populousness. Such persons as are free of this Town, have the benefit of being Free-men alof of Warrington and Wexford in that Kingdom, as alof of Bifled in this. To this (with their trade to the West-Indies, and the several Manufactures in the parts adjacent) is probably owing the great growth of this Town, of late years. Incomuch, that it's buildings and people are more than doubly augmented, and the Coluns eight or tenfold encreased, in the present Age. They have built a Town-house placed on pilfets and arches of wewn stone, with a publick Exchange for the Merchants underneath it; and a publick Charity-School, which is a large and beautiful Structure. It is principally indebted to the Merfl of Blank-

had, chief Lords and Owners of the ground part of it, by whom it was beautified with goodly buildings of wewn stone: fo that some of the streets are nam'd, from that name of the streets are nam'd, from their relation to that family. In the thirth year of the reign of King William, a Statute was passed to enable them to build a Church and enlarge the same; and to make the Town and Liberties thereof a Port of it full distinct from Warr.

And in the eighth year of Queen Anne, was passed another Law, for making here a conve-nient Dock or Haven, for the Security of all Ships trading to and from this Port; and a third, the same year, for bringing fresh water into the Town, for the convenience of the inhabitation. They have a Free-School, which was formerly a Chapel; at the west-end wher-
LANCASHIRE.

John Baron Le Strange of Kidston, who dy'd during the life of his father, leaving a son, Thomas, the second Earl of Derby. He by will left unmarry'd daughter, daughter of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, had Henry, the fourth Earl whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, and mother of Fovrdu, the fifth Earl; and of William the sixth Earl, who dy'd who succeeded his brother, and whose son was buried, C.

James, the seventh Earl, a portion of eminent Loyalty and Valour: father of Charles the eighth, and of James the ninth Earl, who at present enjoys the honour.

This place is memorable, as for its Estats, so also for that personal and feudality defence of it, made by Sheriffs the local Counties of Derby, against a close and long siege of the Parliament-Army in the year 1644. For a more particular account of this bravery, the Reader is referred to Sir William Dugdale's account of this Action, in his Bannatine. However, this ancient House of Lathom, after a former building was laid almost flat in the drift, and the head of James, that hercules Earl of Derby, was cut off at Bolton in this County, Oct. 15, 1654. By the prevailing power of the Parliaments. Near Lathom-Park, is a Mineral water or Swas, as deeply impregnated with the Iron and Phossil Minerals, as any other in this County. The Yorksire.

The want of convenient Lodging and other Accommodations, make it less frequented; but it is certain, it has done few notable Cur's. On each side of the Bay, which Leigh, L.t. divides the shore, was a large Mount, known. by the name of Martin-sea: the larger of which was drained some years since; and in draining it, they found no less than eight Caravans, which, in figure and dimension, were not much unlike those that are used in America.

Here Drigs, a small creek, runs with a small Drigleriver. Gentle stream; near which our Artur (as Ninians tells us) defeated the Saxons in a memorable battle. Near the site of it, lands very Wiggin-phen, a Town (as they say) formerly called Phleggan. I have nothing to say of the name, but that in Lathom they call buildings Bregs, &c. nor of the place, but that it is next and within plentiful, and a Corporation subject to a Mayor and Burgesses: also, that the Reoster of the Church is (as I have been told) Lord of the Town. Hard by, lands Holland, from which the Holy lands a famous family (who were Earls of Kent and Surrury, and Dukes of Exeter) took their name and original. The daughter and heir of the eldest brother (who flourished here with the degree and title of Knight,) being at last married to the Lord, brought them both the Estate and the Arms of this Family, namely In a field Azure a Lion rampant Argent.

In Heath, near Wiggin, are very plentiful les. and profitable Mines of an extraordinary Coal, Heigh, besides the clear flame it yields in burning, it has been carefully pitiful into the art of black stripes, and framed into large Candlislicks, Sugar-boxes, and Spoons, with many other such sorts of Vessels; which have been brought to Caricatures, and met with good acceptance, both at home and abroad. North from hence lies Whitchurch, near Onley, Whitchurch, where a Mine of Lead has been lately opened and wrought with good success; profitably, the first that has been wrought in this County. And near the same place is a plentiful Quarry of Fishstone, no less memorable than the name G which
which are mentioned before in the Peple of Derby. William a mile and half of Wigan, is a Well: which does not appear to be a spring, but rather rain-water. At fell height, there is nothing about it that seems extraordinary; but upon inspecting it, there presently breaks out a fulminating vapor, which makes the water bubble up as if it were boiled. When a Candle is put to it, it presently takes fire, and burns like benzine. The flame, in a calm wind, will continue sometimes a whole day; by the heat whereof they can boil eggs, nets, &c. the water it fell be cold. By this building, the water does not encrate; but is only kept in motion by the constant Halstus of the vapours breaking out. The same water taken out of the Well, will not burn; but rather the mud upon which the Halstus has burnt: and this shows, that it is not so much the water that takes fire, as some benzine or fulminating fumes that break out there.

Near the mouth of the Doghole, lies Merton, a large broad lake, that emptied it fell into this river; which, at the mouth of the same, is joined by the river Ribble. After the Meafy; this is the next river that falls into the Ocean; the old account of it is not entirely lost, for Penigent calls the Ellitty here, Bellifamia, and we Ribble, perhaps by joyning to it the Saxon word Rib, which signifies a river. This river, running with a very swift stream from Yorkif-hills, first pails fouthward, by three high mountains: highburne-well, near the head of it; which is a wonderful light, for it flushes out in a wide ridge rising gradually to the westward, and towards the end mounts up as if another hill were laid upon the back of it. Penigent, for call’d perhaps from it’s white and frowzy head, for that is the signification of Pengwin in British: it is a huge mountain, but not so high as the other. Where the Ribble enters Lancashire (for the two that I have mention’d, are in Yorkifh) bands Pendle-bill, of great height; and which, on the very top, produces "+ a plant, call’d Cloudsberry, as if it were the of-fing of the Cloud. Some of our Bowman’s have given it the name of Vaccina munia; but the more common, and the truer, is Cloudsberry, for it is a Dwarf-mulberry. It is not peculiar to Pendle-bill, but grows plentifully on the boggy tops of most of the high mountains both in England and Scotland. In Norway also, and other Northern Countries, it is plentiful enough. Indeed of Gerard’s mislaken name of Cloudsberry, the Northern Poets call it Onion-berry, and have a tradition that the Danish King Knute, being (God knows when) driv’d for some time in those woods, was relev’d by feeding upon their damnet. I know not whe ther it will countenance the story, to observe, that this King’s name is in our ancient Records sometimes written Kneat. But this bears also, that what I have already observ’d may be the better understand’d, viz. How the highest Affes (not to be evil Pomane, and the very Affes’s name is derived from Hill, Pomano; and why the Affes’s name was so cal’d, by the old Gauls. For Pen in Pov, what in Brugh signifies the tops of mountains, is well known. [Not far from this hill, is Cale, where Roman Coins are frequently dug up, but without any other appearance of a Roman Town or Site here, such as Portici, Alums, Boundary, or any thing more particular of the Roman Soldiers, upon a foresight of their lying into the Enemies hands, or upon some other accidental occasion. At the bottom of Pendle-bill stands Galton-egle, which Cloudsberry was built by the Laugs, at a small distance from the Ribble; and near it, Whiskey, in Saxon Pe-Whiskey, lieg, remarkable for a Monastery built by the Laugs, which was translated from Staden in the County of Chester, in the year 926. And in the year 926. Duke Wada was defeated in a Battle by Alfred King of the Northumbrians, here at Bishbags, now by con-traction call’d Bagule. [Not far from Whiskey to the west, in Pendle have been found several ancient Roman Coins, many from this, of them Confulus, with the antique form of the Capta Ultra, without Inscription, instead of the Emperor’s head.]

The Ribble turning fouth to the west, gives name to a village call’d at this day Ribble-chefter, Ribblechefer, so many marks of Rom Antiquity, as Statues, Colifs, Pillars, Pedestals, Chapeters, Altars, Marbles, and Inscriptions, are commonly dug up, that this bustling rhyme of the Barbarians does not mostly from to be altogether groundless.

In it written upon a wall in Rome, Ribblechefer was as rise as any Town in Chrift-Heades.

Moreover, two Military-ways led hither: one, which is plain by it’s high eminence, from York; the other from the north through Bow land, a large forest; and this also appears very plain for several miles together. But the Inscriptions are so defaced by the country-people, that though I met with many, I had much ado to read one or two of them. At Salisbury-Salbury-Hall, hard by, therefore the Seat of the Mon-ky, the bills and ancient family of the Talbot, on the pedestal of a Pillar, I saw this Inscription;

DEO
MARTI, ET
VICTORLE
DD. AVG.
ET CC—NN

In the Wall adjoin’d, there is another Stone with the portraiture of Cuahd and another little Image; and from the back-part of it this Inscription was copy’d for me. After a great deal of labour, being able to make no sense of it, I have here publish’d it, that others may try their skill.

\[\text{SEE}\]
LANCASHIRE.

For my part, I have no Conjecture to offer, but that many of the words are the Birth names of pieces hereabouts. In the year 1667, when I came a second time to this place, I met with an Altar, the largest and the finest that I ever saw, with this Inscription;

**DEI MATRIBVS**

M. **INGENIVS**

**VS ASIATICVS**

*DEC. AL. AST.*

SS. LL. M.

Upon enquiry who the Dei Matres are, I can find nothing (for among all the Inscriptions in the world, except in one or two found here in Britain, there is not the least mention of them, but only that Enginimus, a little town in Sicily, was famous for the presence of the Mother Goddess, where some spears and brass-kettles were thrown, which were consecrated to their Goddess by Menes and Lydus. I saw also another little Altar call out among the rubbish, with this Inscription;

**PACIFE**

**ROMARTI**

E I C AVR

**BAPOS**

**VITEXVO**

**TO**

This is so small, that it seems to have been the portable Altar of some poor man, only for the offering of sacrifice, or for fear; when the other, of a greater size, must have been used in the sacrificing of larger beasts. Their things were certainly done by after-age, in imitation of Abuh, even when they had revoluted from the worship of the true God. Nor was it to the Gods only that they paid those Alter's, but, out of a fervile flattery, to their Emperors likewise, under the impious title of Numini Majestatique Eorum. At these, they fell on their knees, and worship'd; there they embraced, and pray'd to; before these they took their Oaths; and to be borne, in thoro, in their Sacrifices, the whole of their Religion contended. So that those among them who had no Altar, were supposed to have no Religion, and to acknowledge no Deity.

Here was also lately dug-up, a Stone with the Portrait of a naked man on horseback, without fiddle or bridle, brandishing his spear with both hands, and infusing over a naked man profane, who defends himself with something in the form of a square. Between the horse and the person profane, stand the letters D.M. Under the profane man, are the words SAT. Probably, C. Sarmatia. The other letters (for there were, A. I. it seems, many more) are too defaced, that they cannot be read: and I shall not venture to guess a meaning from them. It should seem, both from the Inscription, and this which many years ago was found hard by, that a wing of the Sarmatian had their fiction here:

**HIS. TERRIS. TEGITVR**

AEL. **MATRONA** QV------

VIX. AN. **XXVII**. M. II. D. VIII.

ET M. **IVLIVS** MAXIMVS FIL.

VIX. AN. VI. M. III. D. XX. ET CAM.

PANIA. DUBBA. MATER

VIX. AN L. IVLIVS MAXIMVS

---------- ALAE. SAR. CONIVX

**CONIVG. INCOMPARABILI**

ET. **FILIO. PATRI FIENTIS**

SIMO. ET. **SOCEREA. TDA**

**CISSIMAE. MEMORIAE. P.**

(Another Altar hath been also found, with this Inscription,

**DEO MARTI ET**

VICTORLE. **DEC. ASIATIC. AL. SARMAT.**

SS. LL. I. T. CC. NN.**

'This (with Dr. Leigh) seems to be an Altar pag. 8, dedicated to Mars and Victory, the Gods of the place, by one of the Decurions by birth an Aristick, commanding in a wing of the Sarmatian; and the six left Letters may be Imperavit Triumphantis Caelestis Caelestis Names; from whom this place was by Antoninus called Ceaetum.

'There was, also, one eminent piece of An pag. 9. a large Stone, now a corner-stone in Salisbury-hall, which (as hath been said) did anciently belong to the Temple; on one side, is Apollo with his quiver on his shoulder, leaning on his Rhodion or harp, with a loose mantle or volumen; and on the other side, two of his Priests in the same habit, with an Oxe's head in their hands, sacrificing to him: also, the heads of various Animals, lying prostrate at his feet.' Likewise, at a Fortification called Anchor-San Leigh, hill, and at other places in and about this same town, there have been found Roman Coins, Plinners, Tynes, and Bricks, with an ancient Pavement of Bricks, and a Pillar about seven-teen inches diameter; but the Inscription not legible. All which demonstrate it to have been a place of great note and consideration in the Roman Times.

None of these afford any clear light, whereby to discover the ancient name of the place, for which we are utterly at a loss: except it has changed the name: a thing, not at all unusual; for Prexley place Rygodeamn hereabouts; and if we may suppose that to be a corruption of Ribodeamun, it is not altogether unlike Rible-Ribodun, Veglu; (Culdees Rime or Rolls in this neighborhood may rather be supposed to have formed Remain of Rygodeamun, the common Reading;) and at the same distance from Manusium or Manchester, sit. six, eighteen miles, Antonius Victor Cecutum, which is also read Cenium in Cecutum, some copies.
When this City came to its first Period, and was called, as is above, either by war, or (as the common people believe) by an earthquake; some lawyer lower where the tide flows up the Re-

sult, is call'd by the Geographicall Names, Protetn, or Ploten, near Postern, (where was a castle in the Conqueror's time, as appears by the records of that King:) there being a great river, which runs through the town, and many houses with their gardens, where the tide comes in, it being called the Boor, or the Boro, a small Town, very pretty and populous for those parts; and is called from the Religious, for the name in English signifies Protetnorum. Below it, the River is join'd by the Dromen, a little river, which runs by the town called the Bitterburn, runs by Blackburn, and in the town called the Bull, called 'the Blackburn's force to the Saxons called this part of the Country, because, between the rivers Ad- and Elbe, it hangs out for a long way in to the Sea like a Needle: it is also afterwards called Anglorum. In William the Conquer-

or, there were in it only five villages inhabited, the lay lay wait, as we find in Dominey day; and it was possed by Rane of Poc or Pach. Afterwards, it belonged to the Honorable Woman, (from whom the Burkes of Ireland are descend-
ded,) for so we read in a Charter of Richard the first: Know ye, that we have granted, and by this present Charter confirm'd, in Townhall Wal-

on, for his homage and service, all Anglorum, with the upwinder thence belonging, &c. This Soil bears out very plentyfully, but is no good for barley; it is an excellent pasture, especi-

tally towards the Sea, where it is partly perhaps; and a great part of it is called the Field; as one would guess, for the Field. Yet in the records of the Tower, it is express'd by the Latin word Lanna, which signifies a Field, the Smith's Infrument, with an iron and other things are pleasing. In other places it is

fenny, and therefore counted unhealthy. The Wyte, a little river, 1 touches here; which coming from Wirrallee, a suburb and dined place, runs with a swift stream by Grangeburne, called, built by Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby of that family; while he was under apprehen-
dion of danger from certain of the Nobility of this County, who had been outlaw'd, and whose

effays had been given by Henry the sev-
enth; for they made several attempts upon

him, and many Incidents into his grounds; till at last these ends were extinguish'd, by the temper and prudence of that excellent per-

tom. In many places along this coast, there are making salt heaps of sand, upon which they pour water from time to time, till they grow briskly, and then, with a turf-fire, they boil them into a

white salt. Here are also Quick-fish, very dan-
gerous to those travellers, who when the tide is out, and the beach is out, and the wash is

very careful, left (as Salinas expresseth it) they be frapart and cut at land. Especially, near the mouth of the river Crow, where, in a field of quick-

land, is a Monastery for Cluniack Monks, founded by

Ralph de Moleyns. He has expost with the winds, between the mouth of the creek and the Lune, commonly call'd the Lune or Lom with a large prospect into the Irish Sea.

The Lune, or river Lune, is call'd by the Geographicall Names, which lastare, ris, its rise among the mountains of Westmorland, runs southward with uneven banks, and in a crooked channel, by which the Current is much hindered. To the great gain of the neighbouring

Inhabitants, it affords leisure Saloms in Soals, the Summer-Saloon; for this fort of hills, tak-
ing great delight in clear water, and particularly in sandy lands, come up in great triumphs into this and the other rivers on the same coast. As soon as the Lune enters Lancashire, the Lune, or a little river, joins it from the east. In this Overy-town, place, lands Overhill or Overburn, a small country-village; but that it was formerly a great City upon a large spot of ground between the Lune and the Lune, and being being, was forc'd to surrender by navigation; is what the Inhabitants told me, who live it by tradition from their Ancestors. And cer-
tain it is, that the place makes proof of its own Antiquity, by many ancient Monumentes, In-
scriptions, crooked Pavements, and Roman Colonnies as also by this modern name, which signifies a Burne. If ever it recover its ancient name, it nait owes it to others; and not to me; though I have fought with all the diligence imaginable. And indeed, we are not to reckon that the particular name of every place in Brit-
in is let down in Pecunia, Antiquia, or the Na-
natica, or monastic Records, for we may have the liberty of a conjecture, I must confes I should take it to be Brematum, which Brematona was a distant place from Bremerhamun, a Te-

from Srema a Nembard has well observed. In his notes on Anontius) upon account of its di-
nance from Cacus or Rolsbeauf.

From this Barrow, the river Lune runs by

Thirland-Tynfall, a fort built in Henry the Third-

fourth's time by Sir Thomas Tynfall Knight. Made by the king having granted him leave to fortify and erected his manor, that to embattled it. What it is to be and then by Herdy, a noble Castle, which flourished in its founder E. de Mus-Raya, and in its Herdy-ca-

Loros the Lancaster, and the Stanley Borough of Mus-Eagle, defeated in Eamane Stanley Beynes Month-

the first Earl of Derby, William Stanley, the eagle bled and left of them, left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, who was marry'd to Ed-

ward Parker, Lord Morley, and was mother of William Parker, who was reward'd by King James the first. We come to the last Borough of Mus-Eagle, and must be acknow-

gledge'd, by us and our posterity for ever, to have been a wonderful Blessing to these Kingdoms: for, by an obscure Letter privately sent to him, and produced by him in the very nick of time, the most horrid and detestable Treason that Gunpowder

Hell it fell could project, was discovered and Plut.

prevented, when the Kingdom was upon the very brink of ruin; while a wicked Generation, under the execrable mark of Religion, was ready to blow up their King and Coun-

try in a moment, with a great quantity of Gun-powder, bold'd under the Parliament-bande

larr; the headquarter

The Lune, after it has got some miles further, first Lancaster on its four-bank the chief Town of the Country, which the Inhabitants call with more truth the Town of Lancashire, the

field, from the river Lune. Both the present

name, and that of the river, seems to make it out for the name of the place, a Lieutenant of Britain (as the Nortia informs us) a Company of the Lyncud, who took that name.
LANCASHIRE.

* So fhe, at present the Town is not populous, and the Inhabitants thereof are all husbandmen; the great livery of Four usually there...

The whole tract, except the Sea-side, is all high mountains and great rocks (they call them 4000-fells) among which the Britains and Earns are built; it seems that the Britains lived in this country after the coming down of Natures foundations whereon Nature had guarded them, but nothing prov'd impregnable to the Saxen Conqueror. Yet, that the Britains lived here in the 22d. year after the coming down of the Saxons, is plain from hence, that at that time Egfrid King of the Northumbrians gave to St. Cuthbert the land called Carlisle, and all the Carlisians Britains in it; so for it is related in his life.

Now Cartmelley, every one knows, was a part of this Country, near Lancashire; and a little Town in it kept the name to this day, wherein William Muschen the elder, Earl of Pembroke, built and endowed a Priory. It, in Polumby, one might read Saconan or (a Lake) of Sconon. Some books have it, and not Sacon. (a lake.) I would venture to affirm, that the Britains in these parts were the 4000-s, or among their Mountains lies the greatest Lake in England, now called Winander-mere, in Winander-Saxon's hipsapopem, perhaps from its wanting more.

Leigh, p. 130, &c. [Here I am inclined to prints of other, &c. Lately, in diggings of a Cellar, were found several Roman Dives, and Tympanum, or Cups used in Sacrifices, with the figures of various Creatures, in the fides, and Fossil Floras in Letters. On the bottom of one of them, appeared very legibly these Letters Regnum I., which (faid Dr. Leigh) we may safely interpret a diffused in Sacrifice to Juno, as the name was fified Regnum Celi.'

John Lord of Morten and Lancaster, who was afterwards King of England, enquired by Charters, in his Burgesses of Lancaster, all the liberities which he had granted to the Burgesses of Whitby, Edward the third, in the 35th year of his reign, granted to the Mayor and Burgesses of Lancaster, that Peace and Saffron should be held at, where else, but there. The latitude of this place, (not to omit it) is 54 degrees 5 minutes, and the longitude 2 degrees 43 minutes.

From the top of this hill, while I look'd round to see the mouth of the Lake (which empties it felf much lower, I faw few Fens, the other part of the County, to the wefth, which is alfo few'd from this part by the Sea; for whereas the thre lay out a great way weftward into the Sea, and after that, haftens in again by fmall waves, as if it cutt'd at it) could not to lsffh and mangle it. Nay, it flallow'd the thre quite up, at fome baffeful rife or other, namely, three large lanes, namely, Kenfoland (which receives the river Ken,) Levensland, and Duddonland. [Thrice three Sands are very dangerous to Travellers, both by reason of the uncertainty of the Tides (which are quicker and flower, according to the winds blow more or les from the fith-fes,) and also of the many quick-fads, which are very rare, and principally by much rainy weather. Upon this account, there is a guide on horse-back appointed to each Sand, for the direction of thefe, who fhall have occasion to put over; and each of the three has a yearly Salary paid him out of his Majesty's revenue.] Between thfe, the land flows into the Sea, that part of the Country takes its name from it; (for Fens and Fensland signify the fame with us, which Promuntory-mony, does in Latin) [furnes we fhould rather chufe to derive the name from the Pharnas there, which in old time were Numerous, as the Kentecs are now in England. For them do ferve, (For many Tenants in this County do

will pay a rent call'd Bloom-Snurtly-Rent.) In Bloom-Snurtly-Rent, the fame manner, Friday hath its name from the Rent. But in Bloom-Snurtly-Rent, the 22d. year after the coming of the Saxons, is plain from hence, that at that time Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians gave to St. Cuthbert the land called Carlisle, and all the Carlisians Britains in it; so for it is related in his life.
other buildings with very rich walls. To
observe it here once for all many persons of qual-
yty generally towards Scotland, and other Commis-
followers to dwell in, to defend them-
selves and their Tenants from the incursions of the Scots. Angrily, they had their houses
burnt, their lands ploughed, &c. or embattled Sir R. of L. and V. Commissions have been awarded (in pursuance
of a Phil. of an Act of Parliament made in the reign
of Philip and Mary) unto certain persons, to
enquire how many and which Callies, Fortresses, &c. have been done by, which were fit to be re-
edify'd, and how many now new ones necessitate to be erected. This of Conings was fitted in a fe-
tile vale amongst rich meadows, and shelter'd from the Sea by fruitful hills; all which rend-
er it one of the most pleasant Seats in this Country.

Conings.

Somewhat higher, lies Conings, memorable
upon this account, that Edward the third
gave a moiety of it to John Conings, one of the most warlike men of that age; whom he also advanced to the honour of a Baronet, for con-
tributing the second, King of Scots, pres-
ence, in the battle of Dunbar. After his death, the said King gave it, with other great
estates in these parts, and with the title of Earl
of Bedford, to Ingram Lord Percy, a French
man; he having married his daughter Jadwila, and
his Auncile's having been published of great
Revenue in England, in right of Conings. In this
course, round Conings, lie the following Places, which deserve our notice:

Kirby-le-

Kirby-

Kirby-

Conings.

Broughton-Broughton, formerly the chief fast of a family of
that name, till in the reign of Henry the se-
venth, it was forfeited for Treason by Sir Tho-
mas Broughton Knight, who then took part with the countercourt Platinaque that landed in Foun-
se. And here it may not be improper to obser-
v a mistake in the History of that King's reign, where it is affirmed that Sir Thomas Broughton
was than at Stokfeld; whereas, in truth he espoused from that baron, to Winterhold, a
Marque then belonging to him in the Coun-
try of Welford, and after that he liv'd in a good
while among his Tenants; here also he di-
d, and was buried: his grave is known, and is to be seen, at this day. Conings, an-
grily call'd Conings by friends; hereupon an Hospi-
ta, now ruin'd, founded by William de Lances,
Bishop of Norwich, and formerly the possession of the Sandy. It is said, that Edward Sandy,
Archbishop of York, was here born. Sandy,
so call'd from Maris Suavis (who came in
with the countercourt Platinaque at the Pits
of Fouldey, in King Henry the seventh's time.)
Here it was also, that Anne 1524. Grey Fox, and
some of his Fellow-Quacks, first there

Sweetmow.

Plumpton.

Conings. themselves in this Country. Plumpton, where
were formerly Mines and a Forge; from whence,
they shipped their goods to Winterby, and
Marque placed between Conings-Fork (very
high Mountains, wherein are many Mines of
Copper, Lead, &c.) and Conings-Fork, a Lake
five mile long, and near a mile broad. The
Town is sometimes call'd Fleming-Conings (to
dilating it from another lying on the con-
trary side of the Lake, now called Mount Conings,
and formerly belonging to the Abbey of Foun-
se.) For in the reign of Henry the third, it
rose by marriage from the Ulfreds to Sir Ri-

Medina, to Fleming of Coenmorn-Castle, and has been
over time enjoy'd by his near-relatives, Sir
William Flower, afterwards Chief Justice of
Welford, and of Welford-Castle, being the present
owner. This Manor of Rydal came to them by Sir
Thomas le Fleming's marrying Isabel, one of the
daughters and co-heiresses of the Earl of Rydal and of Hole-east in the county
of Lancashire, Knight. The Chapel here was made
Parochial, among divers others in this Country, by
Edme Santhor, Archdeacon of York. By
the Sand-tide is Wragboona-fork, near which Wrag-
by was not long since discover'd a Medicinal Spring hotler-
tower of a breachlike tribe. The Water is now drunk
by many, every Summer; being able to a va-
ty good remedy for Worms, Swen, Gout, Ith,
and several other Disorders.

As for those of the Nobility, who have born Lords of Cy-
the title of Lancaster; there were three in the
beginning of the Norman Government, who
had the title of Lords of the Honour of Lancaster:
Roger of Poitou, son of Roger Montgomery, Sir-
ward Pouthou (as William of Malmesbury
speak'd) because he had married a wife out of Poitou in France. But he being deprived of
that honour for his disloyalty, King Stephen
confer'd it upon his own son William, Earl of Mores and Hertford. Upon the death
of the first left it to John his brother, who
was afterwards King of England. For
this we find it in an ancient History: King Gustar de
Richard florid great afection to his brother John, Menegrad, who
led the Earldom of the Earls of Montana in
R. Hoved, in,

edly made, be made such mighty advancements in England,
that he was a kind of Terror there. He gave
him Carnwall, Lancaster, Nottingham, and Derby,
with the adjacent Country, and many others. A
good while after, King Henry the third, son
of King John, did at first advance Edmund Cranh-
back, his younger son, (to whom he had given
the estates and honours of Simon Montfort; Earl of Lancaster, Robert Ferrers Earl of Derby, and
John of Mounmouth, for their rebellion
against him,) to the Earldom of Lancaster: giving
in part these words, The honour, Earldom, Castle, and
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Marque placed between Conings-Fork (very
high Mountains, wherein are many Mines of
Copper, Lead, &c.) and Conings-Fork, a Lake
five mile long, and near a mile broad. The
Town is sometimes call'd Fleming-Conings (to
dilating it from another lying on the con-
trary side of the Lake, now called Mount Conings,
and formerly belonging to the Abbey of Foun-
se.) For in the reign of Henry the third, it
rose by marriage from the Ulfreds to Sir Ri-
LANCASHIRE.

Dukes of Lancashire, as all and singular Countries, Hanover, Cafes, Meaux, Foix, Auxerre, Poitou, Aumeres, and Segurmes whatsoever, which delivered to us before we were raised to said
Dignity, how or in what place forever, by right of succession, * in the hands of our Tenants, or in re-
•* to dominate or possess, * or by any other way; do remain as our
foz fields, as specified in the Charters aforesaid,
• after the said manner and form, for ever. After-
wards, Henry the fifth by Act of Parliament
added a very great estate to this Duchy,
which had come to him in right of his mother,
who was the daughter and coheir of Humphry
Bolton, Earl of Kendale. And in this state
and condition it remained from that time; fev-
ing that Edward the fourth, in the first year of
his reign, when he had ascended Henry the
tenth in Parliament for High Treason, made
it to the Crown; that is, to him and his heirs
Kings of England. However, Henry the fiv-
teenth professedly broke this Enact, and fo fac
married, for numbers of Parliament, so far exceed
the greatest Prittie any where else.

More rare Plants growing wild in Lancashire.

Alphoeus Lancifuris versus Ger. emam. Jefus. Dendro-aphoeus philipirus Anglicus B. Lan-
cashire Aphiodea, or Bradfayr-Englifljer-Aphiodea. This
being a Plant commonly growing in miers or rotten
 bigotry grounds in many Countries of England, I measure
have mentioned here, but that our English words
have been pleasure to dedicate it from this Country,
as if it were peculiar to it. Label faults, they call it
Marsh-herbs, because the Women here-about were
tact to adorn their hair with the flower of it.
Bifidium minimum. The leaf Igwyy-blade.
Offered upon Prince's-hill among the Heath. See the
Synonymes in Footnotes.

Ceratia Sylviarum frutico minimo cardinall

P. W. Wild Heart-very-tree, commonly call'd the
Merrytrees, Anon Dury and Mincifur. See
езе Мети.

Cochlearia marina folio angulo pedo D. Langlois. Small Sea-CHRISTMAS, or a correr's leaf.
In the life of Wither. This title to be in the
same with the Cochrerie ramosa in the list of
First Park, and the Thifti hedoramfium Loi.

Cyanus helminthol felis linaria. Jigged
Flaxhall-Mult, or Meryh-Flaxhall. In the notes
of Plant lovers plentifully.

Crithmum ipomoid Ger. mariumimum spinum
C. B. mariacum spinorum, feu Patinaea marina.
Pulinaea marina, quidam

Secaul & Citrimum spinorum J. B. Prickly
Seacaul or Seeparficus. Offered by Mr. Laflin
in Bond at Low-Flaxhall.

Edithium marianum P. B. Bagiuomus dulus ex
Edithium Furnicapr. Sea-Boflufs. Our-
against Bigger in the life of Wither plentifully.

Eruc Monspotes nominis Linnaeus Car. Ang. An
Eruc Sylviarum minor Linnaeus Bolia undis eBolus
C. B. Small 9964d or 9 instat of the life of
Mention Mercury-Goose and the life of Wither.

Geranium hematochusa Lancifuris a fibres rent
getter tirato. Bloody Cran-fiblet with a variegated
finnis. In the life of Wither in a Sandy-seat near
the Sea-side.

Julius
**WEST MORELAND.**

O the utmost bounds of Lancashire on the North, points another small tract of the Brigantes, called in Latin *Welfmarina*, in English *Welfmorland*, and by some modern Writers *Welfmaris*. On the West and North, it is bounded by Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the Bishoppriek of Durham. From its situation among high Mountains (for here our *Appennosus* runs out broader and broader) and from its lying generally uncultivated, it seems to have had that name. For the North parts of England call wild barren places, such as are not fit for tillage, by the name of *More*; so that *Welfmorland* implies an uncultivated land lying towards the West. Let then this idle story about King *Morius* (which some of our Historians affirm to have conquered the Picts, and to have call’d this County after his own name) be banished for ever out of the School of Antiquaries; unless, as to the History it is held, the truth of it may in some measure be recovered, or found delightful.

*This is a mile; see infra.*

Antiq. Eccl. at least, by what the learned Primate of *Ari- 

The north he laid in favour of it. But before we 

move, it is to be observed, that the former mentioned description of the County in general, anwers but one part of it, viz. from Lancashire through the Barony of Kendal, to Workington in Cumberland, where Travellers meet with little in their road, besides mountains, with here and there a Valley between, and do take an estimate of the whole from that part; imagining probably, that that more fruitful corner is like to be as good at least, if not better, than the rest. For they go directly northward, they will find reason to change their opinion; the Barony of Welfmorland (commonly call’d the bor- 

om of Welfmorland, from its low situation) be- 

ing a large open champaign country, in longit. not less than twenty miles, and in breadth about fourteen. And so far is it from being unfruitful, that it affords great plenty of arable grounds; and there, good store of corn. Not do *More* in the northern parts signify wild barren 

mountains, but generally *Communs* of Paffors, in 

opposition to Mountains or Hills. So that in the Barony of Kendal (where they have most 

Mountains) there are few or no *Moros*, their 

Communs being generally call’d *Poffs*, and in the 

bottom of Welfmorland there are few barren 

mountains (except that ridge which bounds the 

Country like a rampire or bulwark) but very 

many *Moros*; which yet are so far from being 

unfruitful, that most of them have been formerly pedow’d, as the ridges appearing do assure us. If the whole County 

therefore were to be derived from barren moun- 

tains, we might fay with more reason, that it 

had the name from lying westward of that long 

ridge of hills, which is call’d the English Appen-

This Baronage houses in this Country, are 

large and strong, and generally built Castles, 

for defence of themselves, their Tenants, and 

their goods, whenever the Scots should make their advoits; which latterly in the time of King James the first were very common. 

It is divided into the Baronies of Kendal, and the 

Barony of Welfmorland, as we have before hinted; and from the foundations of several Dioceses; the former to *Clether*, the late- 

ter to *Carliffe*. In each we find (with two *Works*), several *Deaneries, Parishes*, and *Castles*, 

but in the north, probably, because in ancient 

times there parts paid no *Subsidies*, being 

sufficiently charg’d in the Border-service against the Scots. 

The South part of the County (for which some space is put up in a narrow compass be- 

between the river *Low* and *Wensandmore*) is pret-

ey fruitful in the Vallis, though not without 

rocks, rough and smooth; and is called by one 

general name, The *Barony of Kendal or Candalle*, 

Barony of *Sigyninga a Vidæ upon the Con*. This it took Kendal 

from the river *Con*, which runs along the valley in a foamy Channel, and has upon its Western 

bank a very populous town, call’d *Candale*, or Candalle, 

*Kirkby-Candalle*, i.e. *Cantel in the water*, upon 

Cove, [which Dr. Glass will have to be the *Bay* Pag. 39. 

covens of Antoninus. ] It has two Streets cross-

ing each other, very eminent for the woollen 

manufacture, and for the industry of the inhabi-

tants, who trade throughout England with 

their woollen cloth; And as easily as Richard 1 R. a. u. 

the second and Henry the fourth, we find *Sp.-R.* 

and *S. of.*-Laws enacted on purpose for the regulating 

of Kendal-Cloth. Queen Elizabeth, in the 

eighteenth year of her reign, erected it into a 

Corporation, by the name of Aldermen and 

Burghers. But afterwards King *James* the 

first incorporated it with a Mayor, twelve 

Aldermen, and twenty four Burgesses. *Then Lords of 

greatest honour is, that *Baron*, Earl, and *Kendal*, 

'Duke', have taken their titles from the place. 

The Barons were of the family of *All latino*, 

of whole pellivity, *William*, by consent of 

King Henry the second, call’d himself *William 

of Lancaster*. His son, and heir was marry’d to 

*Eleanor*, daughter of *Gilbert*, son of *Earle*, by whom 

the daughters (upon the death of *William* his 

husband) the estate came to *Peter Brus* the second *Lord* of *Shobos* of that *Candalle*-name, and to *Peter 

Lamby*, from whom, on the mother’s side, 

*Indeous* Lord of *Erne* in France derived his pe- 

digris; as I understand by the History of *Hilary* of *Situbis-Athsw*. 

*Peter*, son of *Earl*, and heir to *Peter Brus* the third, the 

bey's 

Barony defended to the wife of *Weser* and from
Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
from them the honour was devolv'd by Inheritance upon the Parrs, who's Castle over-against the town, is ready to drop down with age. It has had three Earls; John Duke of Bedford, who was advance'd to that honour by his brother King Henry the fifth; John Duke of Somerset; and John de Foix, descended from the noble family of the Foix in France, where King Henry the fifth advance'd to this Dignity, for his faithful services in the French wars. The Charity was so much the greater, because of its remoteness from Batham, the Parish-Church. Below this, at the mouth of the river, is Milthrop, the only Milthrop. Sea-town in this Country; and the Commodities which are imported, are broughtither only in small Vessels from Grange in Lancashire.) And thus much of the Westmorelands.

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from them the honour was devoted by Inheritance to the Parr, whose Castle over-against the town, is ready to drop down with age. It has had three Earls, John Duke of Bedford, who was succeeded in his time by his brother King Henry the fifth; James Duke of Somerset; and John de Fiennes, defended from the noble family of the Fiennes in France, whose King Henry the fifth advanced to this Dignity, for his faithful services in the French wars. Upon which account, possibly, it is, that some of this family of Fiennes, have built the present of Kendal. The first Duke of this place, was Charles Stuart (third Son of James Duke of York, afterwards King James the second) who was declared Duke of Kendal in the year 1654. Since which, his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, at the same time that he was created Duke of Cumberland, was also created Earl of Kendal. And, lately, Melvina Errington Schenkel, who had been before created Duchess of Kendal in Ireland, has been honoured with the title of Duchesse of Kendal; together with the titles of Baroness of Glyfambar, and Countess of Forresfham.

I know no capital mark of Antiquity, that Kendal can boast of. Once indeed I was of opinion that it was the old Roman station, Cunetia; but the time has informed me better. Below Kendal, Wenner Surfe, (so called from a remarkable crink in the river,) where, on the fall-side of that river, is an old square fort, the banks and ditches whereof are still visible. That it was Romano, the discovery of Cain, broken Altars, and other pieces of Antiquity, will not give us leave to make the least doubt of which seems to flow, to fix the Cunetia rather here, than in any other place; because in the Nothias it is placed as it were in the very middle of the Northern Stations. For whereas between Tink and Davure, the Nothias speaks of fourteen Stations, the Cunetia is the seventh, and the very next that come after it are Lunasa (Bewes,) Vetera (Brough,) and Broconumum (Browham;) the two last in this County, and the first upon the edge of it. But, after all, this Cunetia, which the Nothias makes the Station of the Prefetthh Noment Vignham, is most probably to be fought for the better Wall; and perhaps (as Dr. Brady has observed) on the north-side of that Fortres.

Lower in the river Caen, there are two little villages called Lower, another more Southward near Betham. From these, the neighbours form their antiquities; for when the Northern ones found clear, they make themselves fair of weather; but when the Southern, of rain and mists. (At Lower is a fair stone bridge over the river Kent, on the south-side of which river, are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient round building (now called varden) in which it is supposed have been formerly a Temple dedicated to Diana. And not far from it, there appear the ruins of another building, which seems to have belonged to the same place. In the Park (well veld.) with Ender- deer, and almost equally divided by the river Kent, is a Spring called the Doresley-Well, which is said to have medicinal virtue. Well from hence, lies Wetherlick, in which Musow, not long since, a fair Parochial Chapel was built and endowed by Dr. John Barwick late Dean of St. Paul, a native of this town and confessor dedicated to St. Paul. The Charity was so much the greater, because of its remoteness from Betham, the Parth Church. Below this, at the mouth of the river, is Midlochy, the only Midlochy. Serpents town in this Country; and the Cunetias which are imported, are brought hither only in small Vessels from Grangy in Lancashire.

And thus much of the Southerly and more narrow part of this County, which is bounded on the West with the river Winter, and the picturesque Lake we mentioned but now, call'd the Winandermore; and on the east, with the river Zenc- thir. Line or Leve. 't But it is to be observed, it is never before we know it, that this depth wholly taken, in the great Lake Winandermore. For all the film (or Ilmes, as they call them,) that are in it, own't to be of the County of Wellmeas, wherein Wintermore and Charthir; all the Fishing belongs to Amboglan in Winandermore Perilis in the tenth County, and all the Trench to the Reele threefold; who has a Pleasure-boat upon the said Lake, and a Prefcription of so much a head, in the Trench of all the Fifth that are taken in it. Nor it is of any moment, that the Abbey of Forresfham had two boats upon it; since that was the Gift of William de Lauanger Baron of Kendal.

At the upper corner of the Lake Winandermore lies the castle, if I may so fly, of an ancient City, with large ruins of walls; and without the walls, the rubbish of old Buildings, in many places. The Fort has been of an oblong figure, fortified with a ditch and rampire; in length, one hundred thirty two Elfs, and in breadth, eighty. That it was a work of the Romans; the British bricks, the mortar temper'd with small pieces of bricks, the little Urns, the Grains Vials, the Roman Coins commonly met with, the round bones like Mill-dones (of which,) cogmentacii they used formerly to make Pillars, and this Mr. Paw's ways leading to it, are all undeniable remains. But the old name is quite lost; unleft one should imagine from the present name Ambolah, that this was the Amboglan men- tion'd by the Nothias. But there are two things which stand in our way: the first, that we are directed by the Nothias to seek it ad Lium Valesi; the second, that without doubt, the other prime Aella Dunvare had their alone at Wilforst in Cumberland, as appears from several Inscriptions which have been found at a little distance on the other side of the river. These two Opinions, then, cannot possibly more placidly reconciled, than by supposing that this Ambolah might be the chief flation or standing-querors; and that the other (not Wilforst, but the Buck-ead,) and perhaps the bridge there over the river which they were to defend was possibly the Fort assigned them, when they were called out upon extraordinary occasions to defend the Pelt-wall. It is not to be doubted, but Amboglan had the name from the city of Camel near Wilforst; as the many Roman Monuments, found in that neighbourhood, do abundantly prove. Nor can we imagine, but that the Troops which were quarter'd there on purpose to repel the Enemy from their particular Peltis, as well as their place and employments in their Camps and Encamp- ments. And this Peltis might possibly enough mark out by Inscription, and Altars. It will be objected, That the Nothias places Amboglan, Ad Lium Valesi; but this may be so contrived, as not hardly to imply the Line or Track of that Wall it itself, but only to signify the Line of

Water-Cook.
Communication which several disciples had with those who were quarrel'd upon the Pitts-wall. Among other pieces of Antiquity, discover'd about this old Work, were several Medals of gold, silver, copper, and copper, some of which are in that Collection which Mr. [Nov. 58.] Thomas Bevernum of Ambleside gave by Deed to the Library of the University of Oxford.

A little vale north of Ambleside, is Riddal-hall, a convenient large ancient house, in which Lord Lovelace is a very high Mansion called Riddal-hall, from the top whereof one has a large prospect, and, if the day be clear, may see Lan-caller-Castle, and much farther. The Manor anciently belonged to the Family of Lovemas, from whom it descended in the reign of Henry the fourth to the Flemings, who have been Lords of it ever since; and the late Sir Daniel Fleming ought to be particularly mention'd, as a great lover of ancient Learning, and to whom this Week is oblig'd for several useful Infor-mations in Westmorland and Lancashire.

Towards the East, the river Lune is the limit, and gives its name to the adjoining towns. Loundale, L. v. a. Vale upon the Lune; the town whereof is called Loundale, whither the neighbouring Inhabitants resort to Church and Market. This hath been honoured by giving the title of Vicars, to Mr. John Lowther, who was created Baron of Leather, and Viscount Loundale, a person of great Accomplishments; who hath been succeeded in that Title by his two Sons, Richard and Henry. Above the head of the Lune, the Country grows wider, and the Mountains show out with many windings and turnings, between which there are excursions of deep Vally's, and several places hollow'd, like so many dens or caves. But, as we caution'd before, this is only to be understood of one part of it; the Borough of Westmorland being an open chimney County, of Corn-fields, Meadows, and Plantations, un'd with woods, and so it is homm'd of as a walk of high Mountains.

The river Lune rising a little above Rivingdale, runs by Langfell, where the learned Dr. Barrow, late Bishop of Lincoln was born; famous for his great Reading, and his Zeal against Popery. Afterwards, receiving the river Berkle, it runs down by a field call'd Riddelwood, where Men born by Lewis the Red, about 18,000 acres of good Land, of which several pieces have been granted to the Church of Ambleside, by a charter of Richard the First, in the name of Robert de Riddal, and Robert his Son.

† In rich- mendshire.

This River runs by Wharton-hall, the Residence of the Banners or Wharton, of which Marsha, now the present Family have been Proprietors; Lords of Whalton, beyond the date of any Records extant, and Viscounts, which have likewise been Lords of the Manor of Ewbank, Crago, in Cumberland, and Patrons of the Rectory. The first Baron was Thomas; advanced to that honour by King Henry the eight, for his surprizing conduct and Zeal in the entire defeat of the Scots at Shew-bally. Which Victory, in all its circumstances, was perhaps one of the most considerable that the English ever obtained over the forces of the neighbouring Kingdom. And therefore King Edward the sixth, in commemoration of that eminent Service, granted to the said Lord an augmentation of his Patent of Coats of Arms, and ordered that the name of Wharton should be prefixed to the name of Wharton, as his only Son hath since been, to the yet higher honour of Duke of Wharton.

The second, Three, fourth, and fifth, were Lord Wharton, in consideration of his great Abilities and Services, was further advanced to the Honours of Vicarage, Whalton, and Earl of Wharton, as his only Son hath since been, to the yet higher honour of Duke of Wharton.

Next, Eden goes to Kirkby-Spinney, and Kirkby-St. Curche, a noted Market; where is a Free- School, founded and endowed by the Family of Wharton, and so by two little villages call'd Malag, which gave name to the warlike Fe-Malagre, only of the Malagre, who united one may say, with greater probability, that the Towns had their name from the Family. For the name of Malagre is to be reckon'd among those, which have been taken from Offices, and Civil or Military Honours; and is of the name of the Name of Malagre, in the same manner as Malagre, seems to have been derived from places, and districts, and districts, and districts, &c. among the Germans. Indeed, this name and Malagre (now cur'd into Maragiu) are probably the same. The signification of both, is Dus Liminum; and anciently Malagre, or
Westmoreland.

Mravna, was all one as in our later language, a Lord Warden of the Marches. Of this family, Thomas Mravna, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was so prominent among the Barons; their crest was Hearly-Castle, bard by.

Here the Eden seems to drop its course, it may receive some rivulets; upon one of which, a few miles from Eden it fell, stood Ferre-ra, an ancient Town mentioned by Antiquaries and the Nitiita. From the latter of these we learn, that in the decline of the Roman Empire, a Praefidium of the Romans quarter'd there with a band of the Saxons. The Town itself is dwindled into a village, which is defended with a small Fort, and the name is now known by the French name of Ferriere. It is divided into two, the Upper, otherwise Church-Brough, where the Church standeth, of which Robert Eglofield, Founder of Queen's College in Oxford, was Reheis, and procured the appropriation thereof from King Edward the third to the said College. Here also stand the Almshouses, and a lower call'd Castle-town, or the Fort before-mention'd: the Castle having been raz'd to the ground, was rebuilt not long since by the Councils of Pembroke. Near the bridge, is a Snow-white, which hath not been long dilapidated. The other village is call'd Lower-Brough from its situation, and Market-Brough from its being hold there every Thursday. In the time of the latter Emperors (to observe this once for all) the little Castles, which were built for the emergent occasions of war, and bord with provisions, began to be call'd Burgh; a new name, which, after the transtition of the Empire into the East, the Germans and others seem to have taken from them. And hence the Burghians have their name from inhabiting the Burghs; for so that age call'd the Dwellings planted at a little distance one from another along the Frontiers. I have read no more concerning this place, but that in the beginning of the Norman Government, the English form'd a Confraternity here against William the Conqueror. I dare be proue, that this Burgh was the old Ferreira; both because the distance, on one side from Ledmore, and on the other from Browmaw, if relev'd into Italian miles, exactly agree with the number stipp'd by Antonina; and also because a Roman military Road, full vaille, by its high ridge, runs this way to Browmawen, by Alcalla, mention'd in the Notitia; the same whereof is to this day kept so enterly, that it plainly shews it to be the very same, and leaves no ground for dispute: for instead of Alcalla, we call it at this day, by contradiction, Alcall. Nothing is memorable about it, besides it's antiquity and situation: for under the Romans it was the Station of the Mauri Auriacum; and it is feated in a pleasant field, and almost encompass'd with the river Eden. But it is so full of dirty people, and the buildings are so mean, that it Antiquity did not make it the chief Town of the Country, and the Marches were not in the Castles, which is the publick Goal for Malefactors; it would be but very little above a village; (the 'bell Com-market in these Northern Parts.) For all its beauty confirmed in one broad street, which runs from north to south with an easy ascent, at the head of which is the Castle, 2 miles further; and therefore, the river Eden. But it hath several testimonies of its ancient splendour, and Henry the first gave it privileges equal to York; that City's Charter being granted (as it is said) in the forenoon, and this in the afternoon. Henry the second granted it another Charter of the like Immunities; and Henry the third (in whole time there was an Escoth-here, call'd Econesum de Cymene), a Charter. Which were in all things like York; and were confirmed by the succeeding Kings of England. When it was first govern'd by a Mayor, does not appear; but it is certain that in the reign of Edward the first, they had a Mayor and two Provosts (who seem to have been formerly men of principal note, i.e. Sheriffs, as in the same way as we now call Judges); and who did the publick Acts of the Town together with the Mayor; though as present they only act; E.Chartis rend the body of the Mayor with two H. Macellari (heads). Brompton makes mention of Apella-Broh. Apella, which should seem to imply, that at that time it had Sheriffs of its own, as most Cities had; though we now call them Burgesses. For in the second year of Edward the first, a Confirmation-Charter to Shap-Apelby, we find this Subscription, Tisf. Tho. Thud. filius Johannis, mun. Vice-Comite de Apella. Unless one should say, that Westmoreland was call'd the Count of Apella, or Apella-fore; as indeed Brompton Shenstone seems to intimate. But the Scotch-war by degrees reduced this Town to a much lower condition. In the 2nd of Henry the second, it was set on fire by them: and again, in the 14th of Richard the second; when of 2100 Burgages (by due computation of the Free-farmers) there remain'd not above a tenth part, as appear by Inquisitions in the Townhouse. Since which, it never recover'd it felt, but lay as it were dismember'd and fatter'd one street from another, like so many several villages; and one could not know but by Records, that they belong'd to the same body. For though Burgage-only is spoken of above, as the principal Estate; yet Bungan, Bardale, Dungate, Scot-tergates, are all of them members of it, and probably the Barrels also; which may be an evidence of its having been whole lord land (that word meaning Barons-land) and the rather, because at Brough in Somersetshire, they call the town-walls by the same name of Barrels. Concerning the condition and misfortunes of this place, take the following Inquisition, which is placed in the Garden belonging to the Schoolhouse:

ABALLABAVAMCC.
FLVITITVNA.STATIOFVTV.
RO.TEM.MAVR.AVR.
HANCVASTAVIT.DF.
GVIL.R.SCOT.1175.
HICPESTIS.EEXT.
OPP.DESERT.EMERATVS.
AGILSHAVGHILIN.

DEVMTIME.

The CC. in the first line, in Circumjacent: the FF in the fourth, Fustainon: and the E in the end, Eaits. So that here we have its Roman Antiquity, and the devastations made in it by War and Pestilence; together with the remains of the Market to Gillbankgate, four or five miles north-west of the town.

At the lower end is the Church, and a School built by Robert Eglofield, and Miles Spencer Doctors of Law; and, since that time, much repaired and augmented by Benefactors, the chief of whom
BRIGANTES.

where was Dr. Thomas Smith late Bishop of Carlisle. 1 The worthy Master hereof, Reginald Busbrig, a very learned Perfon, courteously treated for entertaining ancient Inventions and has removed them into his own garden (where so have I) to be seen the Invention of a more modern date, which describes the Misfortunes and Calamities of this place. It was not without good reason, that William of Newlennon call'd this place and the forementioned Edyn, • Royal Fort, where it tells us that William King of Scots took them by surprize, a little before himself was taken at Alnwick. Afterwards, they were recover'd by King John, who gave them to Jofua de Viterre pour or Tipare, as a reward for his good services, and the Vitor, and Chipfords (the Andover, or the mother's side, of the Erfs of Thros) have been Lords of this Country, and flourifh'd at this place, for above five hundred years. 2

From hence the river Pols to the north-west, called by Bake Calfe, belonging to the Bishop of Carlisle. It is said to have been erected at several times by two or three Bishops, and there is still in being an account of several Ordinations held here.

Next, Edu runs to Cranbrook-hills, a pleasant land on the East side of it; where the chief of the Medics (a family of good note in this Country) 3 have always resided, from the Conquest downwards, to this very day; and any Records afford an account how much longer they have flourifh'd here. And as the place is memorable on account of this uninterrupted fecialis for so many ages, it is also for the wonderful Camp which lies near it, and the Antiquities discover'd thereabout, which (with others found in these parts) were carefully collected and publish'd by Mr. Thomas Mach (brother to Hugh Medc Lord of this Manor, and late Minister of Kirkby-Thore) in order to his intended Antiquities of this Country.

Then, it runs to Kirkby-Thore, below which appear the vail ruins of an ancient Town: where 450 Roman Coins (and Urns) are now and then dug-up; and not 1 long ago, this Inscription:

DEO BELATVCAD- ROL LIB VOTV M FECIT IOLVS.

Time has quite worn out the old name; and

1 Wiccel, they call it at this day "Whick-Calf. If it might be no offence to the Critics in Antiquity, I should say that this was the Gallamag mention'd by Panemny, and call'd by Antoninus

2 Gallamag, Cranbrook. Which conjuncture, as it agrees with the distances in the itinerary, so is it partly for you'd by the present name. For such names as in Birith began with Gall, the English turned into Wall. Thus, Gal-Icon was call'd Wallingford, Gall-Scor, Wall of Sever, C* This was, without doubt, a place of considerable note, being an old cauity (commonly Malvern-way, call'd Malvern-way) runs almost directly from it to Cawthorne (near the Pech Well) along moor- land, hill, and mountains, for some twenty miles. Upon this, I am enclin'd to believe, the old Station and Manufaurs mention'd by Antoninus in his land for, several ancient structures have been brought out the particular places. For im-

* Regal mentions.

The figures of the Half-moon and Stars may seem also to confirm the same opinion. For the old Gothick Nations had the same notion of their mighty God Thor, as the Phenicians had of their Sea, their Anfle, furs, &ca. Some Plutarch records, after observation, the only God of Heaven, to whose direction the Planets, and other Stars, were subject: and this was the Deity that the old Pagan Saxons adored, above all other Gods.

The learned Dr. Hickes is of opinion, that the words Time flut Laties in this curious Coin (supposing them to be the true reading) ought rather to be rendered Thor Deputus.

But N. Kedder, a worthy member of the College of Antiquaries at St. Johanne's, published a critical dissertation upon it at L speaking. A. D. 1703; wherein he endeavors to shew, that the Legend has no relation to the northern God Thor; though he acknowledges, that the additional embroidery of the Moon and Stars, suits well enough with that account which their Writers have given of this Deity. He thinks it probable, that the Imagery represents our Saviour, as King of Kings, according to the practice of other Nations in the early times of Christianity; and that Thor, on the reverse, in the proper name of the Mint-maker; which is agreeable to the usage observed in most of the Coins of our Saxon Kings, as he proves by several instances. For Laties he reads Latins, by which word he believes that the piece was coined at London; but whether in the City that name here in England, or in that of Saxon in the dominions of his own Sovereign, he refers to the determination of his Readers.

Another Opinion, is that of the famous G. Lhiaew, who believes that this is a Medal struck in honour of Thor, the Admiral and General of thefe Danifh Pirates, who (in the year 1016) block'd us in our great City of London, whose name (for our English Historians lay nothing of him) he learns from the Saxon History of Diclaem, Bishop of Merseburg.

To the several Opinions and Opinions concerning this famous and most valuable Coin, I will subjoin what is laid of it by a learned person, and an excellent Judge of these matters, Sir Andrew Fountain; Neufotunenunam, Differ, Ripl, quae ant Anglo-Saxonum et Anglo-Danum, in usus ad Coen. falfi vidisse, tamens utraque depictio effe, quam id rem. Latins Romanis nucius pingere, quod pollede, Persa, et Graeci claris, Rudolphus Thurodicus Leo- daen, f. e. O. all the Coins, which seem to have been in use, either among the Anglo-Saxons or Anglo-Danes; there is none that more deserves our Notice and Regard, than that, with a Roman Inscription, which is in the possession of Ralph Nerdoc of Londes, a portion of an ancient Family, and an excellent Gene-

As to the forementioned Roman Way, it may not be amiss to give you here the course of it through this Country, at one view. First then, it passes through a large Camp where the home of King Marci formerly stood; instead of which there is another erected call'd Rere-Craft. Thence, through Medway-Castle, a small square fort, in which has been found Roman murther: next, it runs quite through Marber-Bough, over Bough-Fair-Fell, on which are some ruins, burrow, or ancient burying-places. Then, leaving Warcup (a pretty village which gave name to the Warwicks) on the left-hand, it passes along Sandfoot-Rows, and to down a de- sert hollow to Ormthorpe-thriag; where, on the right, are the ruined foundations of a male round tower; and near it on the left, Ormthorpe-Omonith, the foot of the ancient family of Hulton. hall. Then by Absey to the Camber upon Comptishor- moor; fo, through the Down-end of Kirkby- Thorpe, and through Sowerby, a village of the Daffam of Shroboke, then all along by the side of Whimbles-Park to Hart-horn-tree, which may seem to give name to Hornby-hill, a foot of the Daffam, and to have borrowed its own from a Stag which was corn'd by a single Grey-hound to the Red Kirk in Scotland, and back again to this place, where, both being spent, the Stag kept the pales, but dy'd on the other side: and the Grey-hound, attempting to leap, fell, and dy'd on this side. Wherein they might un their heads upon the trees; and (the dog's name being Hercules) they made this rhyme upon them:

Hercules kill'd Horse-grace, And Horse-grace kill'd Hercules.

In the midst of the Park, not far from hence, is the blue-horn-tree (so call'd because there were three of them, and this was the least) thirteen yards and a quarter in circumference, a good way from the root. From Hart-horn-tree, the way goes directly to Wellesley, the Compton-pillar, erected by Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, and adorned with Orms of Arius, Diable, &c. with an Octagon on the top colour'd with black; and this Inscription in br.6, declaring the occasion and meaning of it.

THIS PILLAR WAS ERECTED ANNO 1616.
By the Right Hon. Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke and Sole Heir of the Right Honorable George Earl of Cumberland, &c.
For a Memorial of Her Last Parting in This Place with Her Good and pHous Mother the Right Honorable Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland.
The Second of April 1616. In Memory Whereof She Also Left an Annuity of Four Pounds to Be Distributed to the Poor Within this Parish of Brougham Every Second Day of April For Ever Upon the Stone Table Here By.
From this Pillar, the Way carries us to Brogham-nagle, mentioned below; and from thence, directly to Lunder-leykeg, and so over Emes in to Cumberland.

Cranbrook-

dale.-wath.

Hard by Whelp-nagle, at Cranbrookdale-wath, there appear ditches, ramparts, and great mounds of earth cut up; among which was found an Roman Inscription, transcribed for me by the above-mentioned Mr. Wathen, School-master of Appleby. It was cut in a rough fort of rock; but the fore-part of it was worn away with age.

C. WARRONIUS

ESSUS. LEG XV

AEI. LVCANUS

R: LEG II AVG C

i. c. (as I read it) C. Warronius Prefetum legiatis vi-

cefaus Valuntis vicarius ----- Abdon Lecanum Pra-

setum legiatis funda Augusti, castrumsetum fam

or some such thing. 生 the two upper lines are cut very deep; but the two lower with a lighter

hand, and in a much finer and more polite

Character. For which reason, one may con-

clude them to be different Inscriptions; and the

ruins of the Characters in the fifth, must

needs argue it to be of much greater Antiqui-

ty. And what may the more induce us to be-

lieve them two distinct Inscriptions, is the writ-

ing of the letter A, which in Warronius wants

croftroke; whereas all the three in the

two last lines are according to the common

way of writing.) The Lego Valuntis

Valones, garron'd at Dees or Well-Chter; as also

the Lego funda Augusti, which was in gar-

lion at Bia or Carr-Leon in Wales, being both

distinct against the enemy in those parts, seem

to have fixed, and pitch'd their camps for some

time in this place; and it is probable that the

Officers, in memory thereof, might engrave

this in the rock. (Oh, what if one should say

that this was the place which afforded the Ro-

mans a supply of Stone for their building

hedgehogs;) and that upon this account the In-

scriptions were left here! The truth of the

fact appears from the Stones dug-up out of the

foundations at Kirkby-thorne, most of which did

certainly come from hence; and that upon those

occasions they used to leave Inscriptions behind

them, is confirmed by the like instances both

in Helvetia, by the river Gen; and on

Long-Crag near Nenard-Coith in Gillyland, from

whence they had their stone for the Pick-well

Dolesters there have been more Letters here,

though now defaced. Also, the forementioned

Mr. Masoli discovered the following Inscription, not dover'd before:

LEG II AVG O X X N

† This was, when the Missis were done, is hard to determine;

though, to dignify the time, these words were

egraven in large Characters, and are still to

be seen in a rock near it, CN. OCT. COT. C.

But I do not find in the Es fry, that any two of the like name were Confused together.

This Observation however I have made, that from the age of Scoto to that of Germanus and after, the Letter A in all the Inscriptions found in this island, wants the crostoke; and is engraved thus, A, as it is in the Missis of thofe for A. Inscriptions.

From hence the Ede runs along, not far from

Howsay, a caffle of the Stanfords; but the Ro-Howlid

from Military way runs directly west through

Wathfield(s a large Park thick set with trees) and So. above.

Brochaw, twenty Italian miles, but fourteen

Whie in the English, from Durness, as Antoninus his fixd

He calls it also Brochaw, as the Native

Brochaw, from which we understand that

the Company of the Defensers had their a-4 Nomina

bode here, Though Age has consum'd both

its buildings and splendours, the name is pre-

serv'd almost entire in the present one of

Brogham; the Antiquity whereof hath been Brookham.2

further confirm'd of late years, by the disco-

very of several Coins, Altars, and other

telicmonies.

Here the river Eiston (which runs out of a

large Lake, and is for some from the border

between this County and Cumberland) re-

ceives the river Loder, near the head of which, Loder, riv.

at Shee, formerly Pope (a small Manufactory built

by Thomas Forte-Galliard, the son of) there

was a Wall, which, like Eunos, codd'd and t. C.

wood several times in a day. (Which inter-

mediate Springs are no rarities in hollow and

rocky Countries; though perhaps not com-

monly observed, as they might be, the
cause of this constant breaking-out of their

fires, is purely fortuitous; and therefore the effect

is not always very lasting, nor is there any

coffin-burnt at present to be heard of near

Shap.) Here are large Stones in the form

of Pyramids (some of them nine foot high and

fourteen thick) almost in a direct line, and at

equal distances, for a mile together. They

seem defign'd to preserve the memory of some

Action or other; but time has put it beyond

all possibility of pointing out the particular

occasion. Upon Loder is a Bempson, where a

good Free-School, built and endowed by Dr.

John Sants, a worthy Divine in his time; and

also a place of the fame denomination with the

river, which (in likewise Bredland, not far off) Bredland,

hath given name to an ancient and famousi-

family, the Lesters. This is one of thele

English Families, concerning which Sir Henry Sain-

ton, at the seat of Sir Peter Osborne, defined

the thoughts of the learned G. Warnim, who

observes it to be amongst the most ancient

names of the Kings of Denmark, and (derivi-

ing it from the words Lud and Ev) makes it Men,

to carry a fortunate fock of honour, in its very p. 1725, Sr.

Eymology. The conjection of this excellent

Antiquity is to be further strengthen'd by

the name of Ludlam, which we meet-with so

frequently among the Emperors and other

Princes of Germany. And yet, after all this,

it is perhaps more agreeable to truth, to be-

lieve that both the seat and family of Luster in this

County (as Loder, and Landerdale in Somersby

have their names from that neighbouring ri-

ver, which in the old English language, fig. * Gledhun,

affixes water that is clear, fresh, and various

and all, very proper Epithets to this river.

The now noble family of Luster hath made

a great figure in this County for many genera-

ions;
tions; and the late Sir John Lister was Keeper of the Priory Seal, and one of the Lords Judges of England during the absence of King William; and for his many eminent Services and great Abilities, advanced to the dignity of Baron of Lister and Viscount Lisle. Here, he erected a noble Seat, adorn'd by him with curious Paintings, and rich Furniture; which hath been lately burn'd down.

A little before Loder joined the Enms, it falls by a large round entrenched, with a plain piece of ground in the middle, and a palisage into it on either side; the form of which is thus:

It goes by the name of King Arthur's Round Table; and it is possible enough, it might be a Trappin-place. However, that it was never delign'd for a place of strength, appears from the trenches, being on the inside. Near this is another great Fort of Stones, heap'd-up in form of a fort-rice, and opening towards it, call'd by some King Arthur's Castle, and by others Mayburgh, or Maybrown.

Enns may be called the Town of the two Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland (falling in a clear and rapid stream, out of Uffington, as the Tyna doth from the Lago Magis), and will yet be more remarkable on account of this and the neighbouring remains of Antiquity upon its banks, if we believe them to be, as I think we may, Monuments of that treaty of Peace and Union, which was concluded by King Ethelthain, in the year 926, with Cunonaulde King of Scots, Harald King of the Western Britains or Strathclyd-Welsh, &c. of which St-Danelmolagh (and, from him, R. Hovedon in the same words) gives us this account, 111s, &c. All thes, finding that they could not make head against him, and defining Peace of him, met together on the 4th of the Ides of July, in the place which is called Exmooroum, and enter'd into a League, that was confirmed by the said oath. The very name allo of Mayburg extremely favours this Opinion: For in the old Irishick Writers, we have Maygen, and Mayn, in the plural, for Sun and Sun. But in the Irishick Lexicon of G. Arundel, Mayg is render'd by Affiniti. Gen. Secr. &c. and Magul in Affiniti. The same thing Dr. Hakew observes of the Saxon words Omo, Ongul, &c. 7 and faith Junius, Ab he sec, &c. From this relation of these, we might come by degrees to be transfer'd to any Intimate union or friendship among Men or Nations; where he observes, that in the old Cimbrian or Runic Language, Mag signifies Stain, a Companion: so that Mayburg seems to have been (on occasion of the forementioned Treat)ty so called, as if one should say, The Fort of Union or Alliance. Would M. Lezller, and the rest of the German Geographers give me leave, I should willingly fetch the name of the famous City of Mayburg from the same Original; since Magul, in the Teutonic, signifies kindred, as well as a Girl, or Virgin; and Arupelae might sound as well as Parvulopula, as they love to call it. The table of the Image of Venus anciently worship'd in the place, by the Arms of the Town) is of the like authority with our A Men + M.B .

Lower down, at the confluence of Loder and Enns, was dug-up (in the year 1602.) this Stone, set up in memory of Cunonaulde the Great.

IMP. C. V. A. L.
C. CONSA-
TINO
PIENT.
AVG.

Here, the Loder joins Enns, which runs by Barton, a very large Parish, reaching from the Barton sounds of Rold and Aukdale on the fourth, to the river Loder on the north. They have a School well endow'd by that learned and great man, Dr. Gerard Langham, Provost of Queen's College in Oxford, who was a native of this parish,
parish; as was also Dr. William Lawson, the learned, who was called Adiantum radicis to the said School.

After Event has been for some time the boundary between this County and Cumberland, near Hastarples, a rock well known in the neighbourhood, which Nature hath made of a very difficult access, with several coves and windings, as if it designed it for a retreat in troublesome times; it empties its own waters, with those of other rivers, into Eden, a few miles below: here first received the little river Bearnacre (the boundary on this side between Wellmorland and Cumberland, upon which I understood there were vast ruins of a Castle, by the name of the Hastings Wells of Muscummauth, that is (as they tell you of Mark Antony) "nothing where now remains."

The first Lord of Wellmorland, that I know of, was Robert de Vernet, poite of Pupin, who was in a Field called Allerdale Or, for King John gave him the Bentsworth and Bents of Wellmorland, by the foreplay of four Knights: whereupon the Officiis of his successors, (and after them the Laves), have held the Sheriffs of Wellmorland, down to this time. For Robert the lost of the Evipes, left only two daughters: Sir William de Roger Lord Clifford, and Isabella wife of Roger de Leyburne. A long time after, King Henry the second, created Ralph de Nola of New-Vill (Lord of Newby), and a portion of a very noble and ancient English pedigree, being descended from Ulard Earl of Northumberland (first Earl of Wellmorland; who's posterity by his first wife M. daughter of the Earl of Sagarth, enjoy'd this honour, till Charles, hurry'd on by a boundless Ambition to violate his duty to Queen Elizabeth, and his Country, brought an eternal infamy upon this noble family, and fearful blimmy upon his own honour; so that, having his native Country, he liv'd and dy'd miserably in the Netherlands. His issue by the second with Catharina, daughter of John of Castle Duke of Lancaster, became so famous and numerous, that, almost at the same time, there flourished of that Family, the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Warrakin, the Earl of Korn, the Marquis of Muscummauth, Baron Latimer, and Baron Abergavenny.

*From the year 1584, this Honour lay dead, till King James the first, in the year 1634, advanced Francis Evans (as a Defendaut of the said Nola) to the dignity of Earl of Wellmorland, who was succeeded in that Honour by Midlyfay his Son, and Charles his Grandson. Which Charles, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Vere Evans, father of Vere Evans, who died unmarried, and of Thanes a present Earl.*

More rare Plants growing in Wellmorland.

Adiantum petraeum pavlphillium Anglicum folia folia ful eulata. Small self-Maddick-bush leaves divided into two or three segments. Found by Mr. Newton and Mr. Lysons on Bensward rough near Westmorland. Dr. Pulteney in his Botonography hath figured this, and named it Adiantum radicis furitae. folia mutis bifidatis, cetarias vero integras tenuisimilis crassitas. Attaining from it that found by Mr. George Davis near Tadburn in Kent, whom he calls Adiantum radicis furitae. In the botany, A. radicis amongst herbs.


Bifortis minor notula Park. Alpina minor C. B. minimis. J. B. Small Bifort by Sutherland. In several parts of this Country, as in County Rousborough. See Yorkshire.

Cretanagiiis folius pretiosus obtenuit Wellmorlandicum. Eye-catchy-Oe-awho with flower bien. Near Orsen brent a rivulet roaring by the way that leads thence to Cousby.

Ceratostium antiquum latis Thassophrasso. Birds cherry; common among the mountains as well in this Country as in Yorksire; where for the Sparrow.

Ceratostium sylvaticum frutico minimo conditum P. B. The legd wild Heather-cherry-tree, vulgarly called the Merry-tree. About Ruifild.

Chamaerops, Hellenicum folio Pilola minoris Fertiliis J. B. (The Pilolola minor Furtii is nothing but Montanum-certundit or Castor) Harry awauit mountain Cellas or Holy-root, with full-fort by Latimer. Found by Mr. Newton on the same road near Kendal.

Genista hexas verna far precise. Dwarf Perennial Genista. Found by Mr. For-Roberts on the heath of Oakfield near Kendal; as also in the Parks on the other side of Kendal on the back of Askhol. It begins to flower in April, and continues to flower till June.

Geranium stactochilos fiorae eleganter vespago. Cranuarus-Cranuaris with a party-coloured root. In several parts of this Country, this Flower is found in some places to be more plentiful. It is, though it may be, an accidental variety, yet stranuminal to a garden, so that it deforms to be taken notice of.

Geranium stactochilos montanum nosta. Mountain Cranuarus-Cranuaris. In the bedge, and among the booses in the mountainous meadows and firths of this Country so little as not to be noticed.

Felix fastigiius castre-tenui fragili. Adiantum album folio Filitis J. B. Same Fern with slender stalks and party-cut leaves. On old fences made and very plentiful.

Filitula petraeae crispae fata Adiantum album floridum peregrino. Small flowering Stewart fern. Do the botany of that name made up with earth in Orsen-paris and other places plentifully.


Granten iunctione fippel filicam graminii major C. B. Croff upon grass. In on the ca'd Hyl-balm in Hyl-monde.

Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
Though the Northern situation renders the Country cold, and the Mountains are rough and uncultivated; yet it has a Variety which affords a very agreeable Prospect. For after passing the rocks, and crowding mountains, big as a

*Sumner's* and ..., the opinion of a learned Writer is different from this, viz. that it is derived from our English Cumberland, with relation to the Lakes and Mountains that encompass it, and make it difficult for Travellers to pass.

From hence, the shore wheeling to the North, comes to Ravenglas, a harbour for ships, and Ravenglass commodiously surrounded with two rivers; where (as I am told) there have been found Roman Inscriptions. Some will have it to have been formerly called Ave-n-glas, i.e. an azure Carulius, sky-coloured river; and tell you abundance of Stories about King Eveling, who had his Palace here.
Before Wedemland, to the West
first Cumberland; in Latin Cumberlandia, and in Saxon Cumbersdun, and Cumbredun, the
famith County in this part of England, as being bounded by Scotland on the North. It
is encompass'd by the Infles to the South and West, and on the Ead, above Wedemland, it
borders upon Northumberland. It had the
name from the Inhabitants; who were the true
and genuine Britains, and call'd themselves in
their own language Cumbri or Cambri: For
that the Britains, in the heat of the Saxon wars,
poll'd themselves here for a long time, we have
the authority of our Hillorum, and of Man-
rianus himself, who calls this Country Cumbrum-
terna, i.e. the Land of the Cambri: Not to
mention the many names of places purely Brit-
ish: such are, Cumb-will, Carn-draw, Fair-reds,
&c. which are plain evidences of the
thing, and a progenit of what I shew,
hereafter {* Summer in
Glotter.}. The
* Summer is
different from this, viz. that it is derived from
our English Cumbler, with relation to the Lakes
and mountains that number it, and make it
difficult for us to judge.*

Though the Northern situation renders the
Country cold, and the Mountains are rough
and steep; yet this which affords

Meru. Ift. Round-land'd Mountains-forel. Off-
ford'd by Mr. Lawfon on the Mountains of this
County: and by Mr. Fawr-Robins in Long Slede
area Buckhorne-well, and all along the roads that
run by the Well for a mile or more. This never
degenerates into the common Roman or French
Sor.

Perfora fylgarda Ge. Novi me tangere
J. B. Mercuriis sylvicris. Novi me tangere
dices, five Perfora fylgarda Park. Balfourine
lutes, five Novi me tangere C. B. Cokled
Arms, Quick is hand. Touch me me:
I observ'd it growing plentifully at the lands of Winmore-mere
near Ambleside, and in many other places.

Rubia erica quadridissima J. B. Croy-wort-
madder. Near Oxows, Winmore-mere, and
elsewhere in this County plentifully.

Silix folio latrino live into glasoro odorato
P. B. Boy-land's sweet Willow. Frequent in the
river-side in the meadows among the Mountains.

Torrantills argentero Park. Alpina folio
storico C. B. Penatphyllum feu possis Hesper-
phyllum argentum flore muto. J. B. Pen-
phyllum pestorum, Hepatphyllum Claffi Gr.
Vera & genuus Alchemilce species oft. Compact
Sulmarias-micale. On the rocks by the side of
the Lake call'd Holm-namer, or as some write in salad.

To where I might add, Lunaria minor ramo-
& Lumara minor folii diversit. Theris, branching
Men-onuts, and on land's Men-onuts, both offer'd
by Mr. Lawfon on green Swindon, though they be
(1) supra) but accidental varieties.

Vitts Ida messa, five Myrtilius grandis
J. B. The pear Billberry Bush. In the forest of
Whitefield. Mr. Lawfon.

CUMBERLAND.
BRIGANTES.

The Mersey-Pearls are frequently found in other rivers hereabout, as also in Wales and foreign Countries. Sir John Narborough, in his late Voyage to the Magellanick Straits, A.D. 1670, tells us, he met with many of them there. Abundance of Melide (keys he) and many Sand-pears in every Melide. And Sir Richard Henckens, who lived there before him, affirms the same thing in his Observations; adding also, that the Melides are very good Diamonds. There were, not long since, a Patent granted to some Gentlemen and others, for Pearl-fishing in this river; but whether it will turn to any account, is uncertain; for they are not very plentiful here; and if they are a valuable commodity, they might be had in abundance, and at no extraordinary charge, from the Strait of Magellan. Tocque (in the Life of Ariost) takes notice, that the British Pearls are subtiliores as Browniae, of a dark brown and leaden colour; but that diamond ought not to have been given in general terms. Beide's account is more full; where he says, they are of all colours. Those that are not bright and shining (and such indeed are most of what we meet with in the Mersey, &c.) are usually called Sand-pearls, which are as useful in Phystick as the finest, though not so valuable in beauty. The great Naturalist of our Age, Dr. Linus, says, he has found sixteen of those in one Melide; and affirms of all that they are only certainum Magalideum rimos, or the Scales of old Mollusks. From hence, the shore goes out by degrees to the west, and makes a small Promontory, commonly called S. Ben, instead of S. Beg. For Beg, a pious and religious Irish Virgin, who was a solitare living there; and to her sanctity they describe the Miracles of raising a Bull out of a deep Snow that by her Prayers fell on Midsummer-day. Here also, the same holy Virglin it is said to have Founded a Nunnery; but it appears not that it was ever endowed, or that it continued for any time a voluntary Society. It is probable enough, that it was ruined and deserted in the civil wars before the Conquest; and that the Priory of Bede's-Abbey, built and endowed afterwards by William de Mores, was in the same place. Here is a good Grammar School, founded and endowed by Edmund Grise, J. D. D., Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was born N. 37. at this place. It has a Library belonging to it, and is much improved by the munificence of Dr. LAMPWICK, late Bishop of York, Dr. Smith late Bishop of Carlisle, Sir John Leathart of Whitchurch, and others. The right of presenting a Mifer is in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College in Oxford, to which Society its Founder was also a considerable Benefactor.

Scarcely a mile from here is Eynsford, the title of Egnusgiad, founded upon a hill; formerly, the seat of William Campion, Lords of that Name, of whom the King before his death, by the order of the late King's Council, gave the sease to the Counts of Wales and Shrewsbury. He left a daughter, the wife of William Fitz-Deunec, of the Bishop-Royal of Scotland; by whom daughter also the estate came to the family of the Ewbank, and from them, by the Motives and fires of the King, to the present Earl of Eglinton.

The Mersey-Pearls, from their nature, were esteemed in all places, and were brought to Ireland and Normandy; and would have been brought to the English Kings; but the Earl of Eglinton, who had the estate, refused to sell them, and presented them to the King. From thence they were brought to London, where they were sold for a great deal of money. They are very fine and valuable.

And Britain's ancient shores great Pearls produce. (The Melide-Pearls are frequently found in other rivers hereabout, as also in Wales and foreign Countries. Sir John Narborough, in his late Voyage to the Magellanick Straits, A.D. 1670, tells us, he met with many of them there. Abundance of Melide (keys he) and many Sand-pears in every Melide. And Sir Richard Henckens, who lived there before him, affirms the same thing in his Observations; adding also, that the Melides are very good Diamonds. There were, not long since, a Patent granted to some Gentlemen and others, for Pearl-fishing in this river; but whether it will turn to any account, is uncertain; for they are not very plentiful here; and if they are a valuable commodity, they might be had in abundance, and at no extraordinary charge, from the Strait of Magellan. Tocque (in the Life of Ariost) takes notice, that the British Pearls are subtiliores as Browniae, of a dark brown and leaden colour; but that diamond ought not to have been given in general terms. Beide's account is more full; where he says, they are of all colours. Those that are not bright and shining (and such indeed are most of what we meet with in the Mersey, &c.) are usually called Sand-pearls, which are as useful in Phystick as the finest, though not so valuable in beauty. The great Naturalist of our Age, Dr. Linus, says, he has found sixteen of those in one Melide; and affirms of all that they are only certainum Magalideum rimos, or the Scales of old Mollusks.) From hence, the shore goes out by degrees to the west, and makes a small Promontory, commonly called S. Ben, instead of S. Beg. For Beg, a pious and religious Irish Virgin, who was a solitare living there; and to her sanctity they describe the Miracles of raising a Bull out of a deep Snow that by her Prayers fell on Midsummer-day. Here also, the same holy Virgln it is said to have Founded a Nunnery; but it appears not that it was ever endowed, or that it continued for any time a voluntary Society. It is probable enough, that it was ruined and deserted in the civil wars before the Conquest; and that the Priory of Bede's-Abbey, built and endowed afterwards by William de Mores, was in the same place. Here is a good Grammar School, founded and endowed by Edmund Grise, J. D. D., Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was born N. 37. at this place. It has a Library belonging to it, and is much improved by the munificence of Dr. LAMPWICK, late Bishop of York, Dr. Smith late Bishop of Carlisle, Sir John Leathart of Whitchurch, and others. The right of presenting a Mifer is in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College in Oxford, to which Society its Founder was also a considerable Benefactor.) Scarcely a mile from here is Eynsford, the title of Egnusgiad, founded upon a hill; formerly, the seat of William Campion, Lords of that Name, of whom the King before his death, by the order of the late King's Council, gave the sease to the Counts of Wales and Shrewsbury. He left a daughter, the wife of William Fitz-Deunec, of the Bishop-Royal of Scotland; by whom daughter also the estate came to the family of the Ewbank, and from them, by the Motives and fires of the King, to the present Earl of Eglinton. The Mersey-Pearls, from their nature, were esteemed in all places, and were brought to Ireland and Normandy; and would have been brought to the English Kings; but the Earl of Eglinton, who had the estate, refused to sell them, and presented them to the King. From thence they were brought to London, where they were sold for a great deal of money. They are very fine and valuable.) And Britain's ancient shores great Pearls produce.
OCTAVE.
RITATESM
CVLMINIS
INSTITVI.

But there has been no intimation yet found, to encourage us to believe; this was the
Mount. Markham, where the Equus Caballarius quartered; though the present name seems to im-
Gay-Castle, and that I omit the mention of Gay-
Castle, which I saw in the neighbourhood, very venerable for its antiquity, and which, the
Inhabitants told me, belonged formerly to the noble families of Mereely and Duffurn.

After this, the river Derwent falls into the
Ocean; which rising in Borrowdale (a Vale sur-
ronded with crooked hills) creeps among the
mountains called Cataphallarii; in which, at
Newlands and other places, some rich veins of
Copper, not without a mixture of Gold and
Silver, were discovered; in my age by Thomas
German of Falswark; though known many ages before, as
appear from the Chiefe Rolls of Henry the third.

About three, there was a most solemn Trial be-
 tween Queen Elizabeth, and Thomas Prince Earl of
Northumberland and Lord of the Manor; but,
by virtue of the Prerogative Royal (it ap-
pearing that there were also veins of gold and
silver) it was carried in favour of the Queen.

So far is it from being true, what Cicero has
said in his Epistles to Atticus, It is well known,
that there is not so much as a vein of silver in the
island of Britain. Nor would Caesar, if he had
known of those Mines, have told us, that the
Britains made use of imported Copper; when
these and some others afforded such plenty, that
not only all England is supply'd from them, but
great quantities are yearly exported. Here is
also found abundance of that Minerals-earth, or
Veins of gold and silver.

Blacklead, hard shining Stone, which we call Blacklead,
that is used by Painters in drawing their Lines, and
finding their pieces in black and white.

Which, whether it be Diaporphis Pyrargyri, or
Melanarium, or Ochre (a sort of earth burnt
black), was wholly unknown to the An-
cients; is a point that I cannot determine, and
so shall leave it to the learners of others. The
people thereabouts call it Blacklead. It is much
used in clothing ruffly Armour, having a partic-
ular virtue for that purpose. It is said, there
is a Mine of it in the West-Indies; but there
is no need of importing any; for, as much may
be dug here in one year, as will serve all Eu-
rope for several years. By the descriptions
which the ancient Naturalists give us of their
Pyrargyri, it does not seem, as it then our
Blacklead were the same; but a miner agrees bet-
ter with the composition of that black earth
mentioned by Dr Plot. It may perhaps be al-
low'd to full truth, that the Catalogue of the
Eagle, or other Minerals or Metals. But then,
Wedd.

as also another, concerning the height of this
and two other mountains in these parts:

Skiddaw, Skiddaw, a
full now mentioned, mounts up to the Clouds very high
with its two tops, like another Punsamian and mountain,
views Scafell, a mountain of Amadul in Scot-Amadul,
land, with a kind of emulation. From the
Clouds rising or falling upon these two moun-
tains, the Inhabitants judge of the weather, and
have this rhyme common among them:—

If Skiddaw hath a cap,
Scafell was full well of that.

From thence the Derwent, sometimes broad
and sometimes narrow, rows on to the North
in great halts, to receive the river Coker.

Which two rivers at their meeting do almost
surround Cokermouth, a populous well-traded Cokermouth
market-town, where is a Castle, here mentioned,

of the Earl's of Northumberland; and now
of the Duke of Somerset. It is a town nearly
launched, but of a low situation, between the
hills; upon one is the Church; and upon the
other Over-spring it (which is evidently arti-
ficial) a very strong Cable, on the gates where-
let are the Arms of the Shibburne, Humphreyly, Lucas, and
Peters; and for the hotter prospect of
which the forementioned Mount was raised.

Over-spring this, on the other side of the
river, a fort about two miles distance, the
Acropolis ruins of an old Castle, call'd Pop-Castle; the militare,
Roman Antiquities whereof are attested by few—Pop-Castle,
cit Monuments. Whether this be the Castellum-durum, or

Propugnaculum, i.e. a fort Pool, wherein are
three Islands; one, the seat of the Knightly family
of the Radifly; another, inhabited by German
Miners and a third, a paddle to be that where-

in Bede tells us St. Herbot led a Hermit's life.
The story of St. Herbot's great familiarity with
St. Cuthbert, and their endeavors at Carlifife,
with their death on the same day, hour, and
minute, Gr. we have at large in Bede. All

is repeated in an old Enulamento of one
Cuthbert, etc.

of the Bishop of Carlifife's Register-books, Register, Apoll.
whereby Thomas de Apollis (Bishop of that See, p. 261.
A. D. 1374) requires the Vicar of Carlifife
to pay a yearly Mise in St. Herbot's life, on the
thirteenth of April, in commemoration of these
two Saints; and grants forty days Indulgences
to each of his Parochioners as fully religiously
attend that Service. Upon the side of this
Lake, in a fruitful field, encompass'd with wet
shady mountains, and precipitated from the north-
wind by Skiddaw, lies Kesfall, a little market-
town; a place long since needful for Mines (see
it appears by a certain Canon of Edinburgh)
and at present inhabited by Miners.

The privilege of a Market was procured for it
by Edward the first, by Thomas of Derwent-
water, Lord of the place, from whom it de-
fended hereditarily to the Radifly, who were
annulled by King James the first (reg. 3.) in the
person of Sir Francis Radifly of Derwentwater,
Northumberland, under the title of Bonet of Tin-
dale, Villamont Ratchfile and Lusley, and Earl of
Derwentwater. To Kesfall and the Parish
of Carlifife (in which it lies) was given a
considerable benefaction for the endowing of a
Manufacture-house, and maintaining the Poor,
by Sir John Bankes Knight, Attorney-General
in the reign of King Charles the first, who (as
I take it) was born here. The Charity is still
preserv'd, and well dispos'd of. The Skiddaw, Skiddaw, a
full now mentioned, mounts up to the Clouds very high
with its two tops, like another Punsamian and mountain,
views Scafell, a mountain of Amadul in Scot-Amadul,
land, with a kind of emulation. From the
Clouds rising or falling upon these two moun-
tains, the Inhabitants judge of the weather, and
have this rhyme common among them:

If Skiddaw hath a cap,
Scafell was full well of that.

Skiddaw, Laurelcoolie, and Carlifife,
Are the highest hills in all England.

From thence the Derwent, sometimes broad
and sometimes narrow, rows on to the North
in great halts, to receive the river Coker. Which
two rivers at their meeting do almost
surround Cokermouth, a populous well-traded Cokermouth
market-town, where is a Castle, here mentioned,

of the Earl's of Northumberland; and now
of the Duke of Somerset. It is a town nearly
launched, but of a low situation, between the
hills; upon one is the Church; and upon the
other Over-spring it (which is evidently arti-
ficial) a very strong Cable, on the gates where-
let are the Arms of the Shibburne, Humphreyly, Lucas, and
Peters; and for the hotter prospect of
which the forementioned Mount was raised.
But what they mean, and to what nation they belong, let the learned determine; for it is all mystery to me. The first and eighth are not much unlike that, whereby the Chriftians, from the time of Conftantine the Great, expreft the name of Chrift. The refi, in 

\[ \text{a} \]

not in paper, come nearest to thofe upon the tomb of Germanus the Denmark King at 

\[ \text{b} \]

Denmark, which Petrus Lindberghius publihs'd in the year 1551. Upon a later view of this, it feems very plain that the figures are no other than the Pictures of S. John Baptist, and our Saviour baptized by him in the river Jordan; the defcent of the Holy Ghost in the shape of a Dove, is very plain; and as to the Incription, it has been in great meerift cleared by the learned Bishop Nichifius, in the following Letter, fent many years since to Sir William Dawkes:

Honored Sir,

The worthy and good Lord, our Bishop, was lately pleafed to acquaint me, that you were defirous to have my thoughts of the Incription on the Font at Bridgford in this County. I am, Sir, extremely confidious of the refults of bringing any thing of mine to the view of fo deferving an Antiquary; but, withal, very tender of displeasing to great and worthy a perfon. I know you were pleafed to make your own obervations upon it, in your Vifitation of that place, when Norrey; and I humbly hope that you will give me an opportunity of relating, by your's, my following conjectures.

1. The Fabric of this Monument does not, I think, fairly enough of it, that it is Chriftian, and that it is now used to the fame purpoze for which it was at first designed. Mr. Conder (though not acquainted with the Charters of the Incription, yet) seems to Errly thus much, and, for proof of his Opinion, brings a notable quotation out of S. Paul's Epiftoles. But he needed not to have lent us so far off for a Voucher, if he had taken good notice of the Imagery on the East side of this Stone; as I doubt not, Sir, but you have done. We have there, fairly represented, a perfon in a long Scapular Habit dipping a Child into the water, and a Dove (the Emblem, no doubt, of the Holy Ghost) hovering over the Infant. Now, Sir, I need not acquiesce you, that the Sacrament of Baptifm was anciently adminiftered by plunging into the water, in the Western as well as the English parts of the Church; and that the Greek word \[ \text{c} \] has been derived from \[ \text{d} \] another word of the fame Language and Signification, and are evidently a-kin to our English Dip, Deep, and Depth. Indeed, our Saxon Authors expressed the Action of Baptifm by a word of a different import from the refi. For, in the fore-mention'd place of St. Mark's Gospel, their Translation has the Text thus: 

\[ \text{e} \]

should be enaugh Baptizer: the Latin, \[ \text{f} \], every thing being Baptized. Which word I think signifies only simply Latvare: Whence the Latin word tells, and our Fable have their original. But to conclude from hence, that the Saints did not use dipping in the Sacrament of Baptifm, is somewhat too saft in Argument.

2. There are other Doughts on the North and West-side of the Font, which may very possibly make for our purpoze: but with these, as not thoroughly understanding them, and having not had an opportunity of getting them drawn in Paper, I fhall not trouble you at prefent.

3. On the South-side of the Stone we have the Incription, which I have taken care accurately to write out; and it is as follows:

Now,
Now, these kinds of Chrestiers are well enough known (since Of Woman's great Industry in making us acquainted with the \textit{Literature Roma-}
\textit{na}) to have been chiefly used by the Pagan \textit{Inhabitants of Denmark, Sweden, and the other Northern Kingdoms}; and the Dauers are said to have swarmed mostly in these parts of our 
\text{land}. Which two understandings, seem weight-
y enough to persuade any man at first sight to 
conclude, that the Font is a Danish Monument. 
But then on the other hand, we are sufficiently 
\text{afforded, that the Heathen Dauers did also 
make use of these \textit{Roue}; as is plainly evident from 
the frequent mention of Run-prayer and 
Run-prayer in many of the Monuments of 
that Nation, both in Print and Manuscript, 
\text{fit to be met with. Besides, we must not for-
gert that both Dauers and Saxons are indebted to 
this Kingdom for their Christianity; and there-
fore think for their pretentions to a \textit{Runes (Chris-
\text{tian)} Monument may be thought equal. In-
deed some of the Letters (as D, F, and J) 
\text{form purely Saxen, being not be met with 
among Hrimum's many Alphabets: and the 
world themselves (if I mistake them not) 
come nearer to the ancient Saxen Dialect, than 
the modern English. However, let the Inscripti 
\text{on speak for itself: and I question not but it 
\text{will convince any competent and judicious Reader, 
that it is Danish. Thus therefore I have ventured 
to read and explain it:}

\textit{Er Ekard hau men erjollen, 
du desit av vauster 
we Taurx man krogten, i.e.}

Here Ekard was converted and to this Man's 
\text{example were the Dauers brought.}

There are only two things in the Inscription 
\text{(thus interpreted)} that will need an Explan-
ation.

1. Who this Ekard was. And this is indeed 
a Question of that difficulty, that it cannot 
am not able easily to answer it. The proper 
\text{name} it is of ordinary enough in the \text{Northern 
Hilpilos}, though variously written: as 
\text{Ed behaviours, Edharnans, Egnardus, Ekarus, and 
\text{Xkharnus. It is certainly a name of Valour, 
as all others of the like termination: such as 
\text{Bernhards, Earnhard, Gerhard, Remhard, &c. So 
that it may well become a General, or other great 
Officer in the Danish Army: and such we 
have just reason to believe him to have been, who 
\text{is here drawn into an example for the red of his 
\text{Countrymen. Our Hilpiloxers are not very 
\text{particular in their accounts of the several 
\text{incursions and Victories of the Dauers, and their 
\text{own writers are much more imperfect: and therefore, 
\text{in cases of this nature, we must concern our 
\text{elves with probable conjectures.}}}

2. Hau men erjollen; \text{which, reader'd ver-
tim, is Haue men turn'd, i.e. was turn'd. A 
phrase, to this day, very familiar in most dis-
locations of the same sort, are frequent enough 
in our English. In the \text{High-Dutch it is espe-
cially obvious; as, \text{Man Sayen, Man hat gejagt,} 
\text{Man lachen, \&c. and the French imperfectly} 
\text{(On dit, On est rail, \&c. are of the same kind, and evi-
dent Arguments that the \text{Teutonic, and Gau-
\text{dfi Tongues were strictly near akin.}}}

The Characters \(\Delta\), \(\Gamma\), and \(\Xi\) are manifold 
\text{Abstractions of several Letters into one; of 
which fort we have great variety of examples in 
the several of Hrimum's Books: And such I take 
the Letter \(\Omega\) to be, instead of \(\Delta\) and \(\Gamma\); and 
not the \(\Xi\). I must believe \(\Xi\) to be bor-
rowed from the \(\Omega\); and \(\Omega\) to take to be 
\text{a corruption of their \(\Phi\) or \(\Psi\). The\ text has little 
of difficulty in it. Only the Language of 
the whole from a mixture of the Danish and 
Saxon Tongues; but that can be no other 
than the natural effect of the two Nations 
being jumbled together in this part of the World. 
Our Barons, to this day, speak a jargon of 
\text{Linguages (\textit{British, Saxen, and Danish}) in one; 
and it is hard to determine which of these 
three Nations has the greatest share in the 
\text{Molde Breed. Thus for the fort\text{'d learned 
Perfor.)}

The place last mention'd, with the fourth 
part of the \text{Barony of Eyrwood, Wigton, Leof-
water, Alphat, Udall, \&c. were the large inher-
\text{ances of Miss Lucy, late of Anchty Mabey or 
de Long her brother, who gave them to Henry 
Perry Earl of Northumberland, her husband, 
for trost she had no issue by him, yet the right 
\text{of Perret} her last, upon condition that 
\text{they should bear the Arms of the Lucet,} 
\text{namely, Three pikes or Laufiijf in a field gules, Arms of 
the quarterly with their own of: or, to use the words 
\text{of the original Instrument, Upon condition of 
merits in all gales three Pikes or Lu-
ci, quarters'd with thor of the Perret or, a Li-
con azure; and the condition was enforced by \(\epsilon\) Per sacram 
\text{Vina.}

After these rivers are united, the \text{Dorcan,} 
falls into the Sea at \text{Workington, famous for the 
Salmon-dishing. It is now the seat of the 
ancient knightly family of the Causaons, 
defended from \text{Gofpatrick Earl of Northumberland;} who 
took that name, by covenant, from \text{Colvins a 
family of Galliars, the hair whereof they had 
marry'd. Here they have a \text{family castle-like} 
\text{fort; and from this family (except the rarity) 
\text{my self am defended by the mother's side.}}

Some are of opinion, that from hence \text{Stil-
cro carry'd a Wall some four miles, for defence Under 
\text{the Coast in such places as were most prone 
risk and Ar-
\text{riner for landing; at what time the Scots from \text{Cattin,}} 
\text{Ireland invaded these parts. For thus Claudian 
\text{makes Britain speak of her fort:}

\begin{quote}
\text{Me quoque victitis feruemur venetiis, in-
quit,}
\end{quote}

\text{Maurer Stilcros, man usc Saxon fde-

\text{inum, & infillo fpaneur venit Tihia.}

And I shall ever own his happy care, 
Who fa'd me thinking in unequal war:
When Sars came thund'ring from the Irish 
\text{shores,}

And of' Ocean trembled, fruck with hotli-
\text{cast.}

And pieces of broken walls continue to the 
\text{mouth of Elsin, now Elise; which, within a 
little of its head, hath \text{Arber,} a tolerable Mert-
terbi, etc. I am of opinion, that this was the \text{Ar-
\text{bears, where the \text{Barbari Tiferiuses} were genrified \text{Piereos.}}

At its mouth it has \text{Elisbrown, i.e. a hau-
\text{ruccdough, upon the Elise, where the \text{flrt Cohorn of the Dau-
\text{tions, with their Commander, was galled.}}

It was flated on a pretty high hill, from whence 
\text{6 M.}
is a large prospect into the Irish-seas; but now
Corn grows where the Town stood. Yet there
are still plain remains of it: old Vaults are
open'd, and several Altars, Inscriptions, and
Statues, are dug-up. All which, that worthy
Gentleman J. Smith (in whose Field they
were dug-up) 1 kept very religiously, and
placed them regularly in the walls of his house.
In the middle of the yard, stands a beautiful
square Altar of red Stone, the work of which
is old and very curious: it is about five feet
high, and the characters upon it are exceeding
fair. But take the figure of it on all sides, as
it was curiously drawn by Sir Robert Cane of
Connaghs Knight, a great admirer of Antiq-
unities, when he and I, to discover the Rarities
of our native Country, took a survey of these
parts, with great pleasure and satisfaction,
in the year of our Lord 1599. I could not but
make an honourable mention of the * Gentle-
man I now spoke of; not only because he 
entertained us with the utmost civility, but
also because he had a veneration for Antiq-
quies wherein he was well skilled,) and I, C.
with great diligence preferved such Inscrip-
tions as those, which by other ignorant people
in those parts are profiriously broken to pieces, and
therefore to other uses, to the great detriment of
these Ruines.

In the Inscription every thing is plain: only
in the last line but one, ET and ÆDES have
no letters joyn'd in one. At the bottom, it
is imperfect; possibly to be refer'd thus, DE-
CVRIONVM ORDINEM RESTITVIT.

Decuriones.

In the Inscription every thing is plain: only
in the last line but one, ET and ÆDES have
two letters joyn'd in one. At the bottom, it
is imperfect; possibly to be refer'd thus, DE-
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In the Inscription every thing is plain: only
in the last line but one, ET and ÆDES have
two letters joyn'd in one. At the bottom, it
is imperfect; possibly to be refer'd thus, DE-
CVRIONVM ORDINEM RESTITVIT.

Decuriones.
The DM which besides INGENVI.

The second Altar delineated here, was dug-up at Old Carlile, and I remain'd in the house of the Barridges (now the Kirkby) at Kirkby; but is, I believe, removed to Drum-bridge in this County. It had many Ligatures, or connections of Letters, which the Engraver has given you pretty exactly. It forms to be read thus:

Frat Opinio Maxime. Alla Augusta de virtutum opulentia, qui praebi Publii Atilius, Publii filius Serenius Magnus de Morfa ex Pannonia Inferiores Praefectus, Incepta (and perhaps) Bradaia Confulibus.

The third Altar, inferiour to the Local Deity Belanoradus, is to be read thus:

Belanoradus Julius Cirelii Optio (i.e. * Captain of the Guard) eum hominem bene meri.

The fourth (which is the fairest) has nothing of difficulty in it. It is to be read thus:

* Publil fil.

At the same place, I saw also the following Inscriptions:

PROSA--------------------------

ANTONINAV-PIIF.

PAULVS*P.F.PALATINA

POSTHVMIVSACILIANNVS

PRÆF.COII.I.DELMATAR.

* Die Mani- basin.

DM

INGENVI.AN.X.

IVL.SIMPLEXPATER

* F.C.

DM.

MORIREGIS

FILLHEREDES

IVLSUBSITIV

RVNTVIX.A.LXX.

* Fasindum cornutum.

IIIC EXSEGERE FATA

---ENVSSCGERMA---

---SREGVIX.AN---

S.VIX.AN---

---IX-------

DM

LVCA.VIX

ANN

ISXX.

DM

IVLIA.MARTIM

A.VIX.AN

XIIIII.D.XXH.

There is also a Stone very curiously engraven, upon which are two winged-Genis, supporting a Garland, in this manner:

VICTO;
After the Shore has run a little way in a straight line from hence, it bends in with a winding and crooked bay, which therefore seems to be the Moricamb, that Prolompy fixes hereabout. Such agreement there is between the nature of the place and the name. For this affinity is crooked, and Moricamb signifies in British a crooked Sea. Upon this, is the Abbey of Ulno, or Holme-Cul-

train, founded by David the first, King of Scotland; but Eufby, a Fort hard by, was built by the Abbeys, for the feeming of their Treasure, their Books, and their Charters, against the sudden incursions of the Scots. Here, they say, * were long preferred the Ma-

* Art. C. fick-Books of Michael Soc. till they were monfiering to duft. He was a Monk of this place about the year 1590, and apply’d himself to closely to the Mathematicks, and other ab-

struse parts of Learning, that he was generally look’d on as a Conjurer: and a vain credulous humour has handed down I know not what Miracles done by him. Below this Monflyr, the bay receives the little Waver, enriched by the Men, a small river; at the head of which the melancholy ruins of an ancient City touch us. That nothing in this world is out of the reach of Fate. By the neighbouring Inhabi-

* True opinion maxima.

Inscriptions, that there is no apparence of Let-

ters. And not far from hence, upon the Mill-

tory way, was dug-up a Pillar of rude Stone, || to, C.

Inscription:

VICTORIAE
AVGG

D

NN

1. c. Victoria Auguforum Dominarum uiforum.
IMPCAES
M. IVL
PHILIPPDO
PIOFELI
CAE
AV
ETM. IVL. PHI
LIPO NOBILIS
SIMO CAES
TR. P. COS

This also, among others, was copy'd out
Ann. 1607, for me by *Quaeldvokes, a very learned Di-
vine; and is now at Wardal, the foot of his
brother T. Dykes, a Gentleman of great note:

DEO
SANCTO BELA
TVCADRO
AVRELIVS
DIATON A TAR A E
N VOTO POSVIT
L. L. M.

And to another Local Deity was found this
Inscription annex'd;

DEO
CEAIIO AVR
MRLETMS
ERVACIOLPRO
SEEET SVIS V. S.
L. L. M.

Besides these, an infinite number of little
Images, Statues on beds, Beds, Lions, Grapes,
with many other evidences of Antiquity,
are daily dug-up. A little higher, there lies
out a small Promontory before which is a large
arm of the Sea, the boundary at present of
England and Scotland, but formerly, of the
Roman Province and the Picts. Upon this
little Promontory, is that old Town Blat-
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Blatium
by the Scots, Blantium
Blatobia
Blatton
Blantion
Blatin
Blatino
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ERVACIOLPRO
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L. L. M.
That is,

To the eternal memory of Edward the first, the most famous King of England, who amidst his wars in preparation against the Scots... died here in the Camp, 7 July, A.D. 1097.

The most Noble Prince, Henry Haireed, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Arundel, &c.,... defended from Edward the first, King of England, placed this Monument, 1687.

John Ashby, a Lawyer by Profession, caused it to be made.

The Inhabitants say, that under the forest of Brough, in the very affayry, there was a Sea-Pig between the Scotch and English... and which... when the Tide came in, the dispute was managed by the Herds, which seems to be less trouble than what Pity relates, with great admiration, of such another place in Cornamore.

This affayry is called by both Nations Seafayry; from Seafy, a Town of the Scots that hangs upon it. But Prolemy calls it more properly Eason; for the Eason, a very noble river, which winds by Weirmoorland and thro' the inner parts of this Country, falls into it with a vast body of waters; still remembering the obstructions... which met with from the carefull of the Scots in the year 1216, when it drowned them, with their loads of English spoils, and follow'd up that plundering Crew.

The town of Easby, as soon as it enters this

Easby, on the County, receives from the west the river Eason, flowing out of the Lake called Life or Liffwater which I mention'd before. Near the bank of which, upon the little river Darne, or Darne-Catle, Darne-Catle, noted in later ages for giving Barons Darne, name to the family of the Barons de Darne, and mention'd by Bede as having a Monastery in his time, is also by Malmesbury, for being the place where Conscientius King of the Scots, and Ensigne King of Cumberland, put themselves and their Kingdoms under the protection of the English King Athelstan. Here is a Catle standing, which hath been most a magnificent Building, and a fast of the Family; but no remains of a Monastery: nor doth it appear by any Records to have been standing.

Badmay, since the Conquest. Near Darne, is Dale... ""
CUMBERLAND.

---

GADVNO
VIP TRI
EM ALI PCT
MARTIVS
* F P C.

* Haply, Arcanum
praecedit.

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AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT 4 A XXXXV
ET LATTO FIL-VIX
A XIL LIMISIVS
CONIV ET FILIE
PIENTISSIM POSVIT

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D M.

FL MARTIO SEN.
IN C CARVETIOR
Q VESTORIO
VIXIT AN XXXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
|| ----------------
CVRAVIT

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DM. CROTILO GERMANVS VIX
ANIS XXVI GRECA VIX ANIS III
VINDICIANVS * FRA. ET FIL. TIT. PO.

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[Half a mile above the confluence of Eden and Eims, on the very bank of the former, is a Great confluence of two rooms, dug out of the rocks, and called for Porto, to which there is a difficult and perilous passage. In former times it was certainly a place of strength and security; for it had iron-gates belonging to it, which were flung not many years since. After Eden has received the Eims, it hastens to the north, by little inclosed villages and forts, to the two Solках. At Little Solках there is a circle of stones, seventy seven in number, each ten foot high; and before these, at the entrance, is a single hole by it, if ten foot high. This the common people call Long-Moog, Long-Moog, and the red rib daughter; and within the circle are two heaps of stones, under which they say there are dead bodies bury’d. And indeed it is probable enough, that this has been a monument erected in memory of some victory. Here, as to those heaps in the middle, they see no part of the Monument, but have been gathered off the ploughed grounds adjoining, and (as in many other parts of the County) thrown up here, in a wake corner of the field. And as to the opposite of it on both sides, and Robins-house in Oxfordshire, are supposed by many to have been Monuments erected at the Roman Lavatides of some druids, kings, and of the same kind as the King-Fabia in

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WEIM.
2. S. I.
Steph, Nat.
Sac. Grim.
Popul. Thes.
Stib. Nat.
Sac. p. 103.
Prof. D. A.
Sac. 1846.
Kirk Owal.
Thes.
Solnt.
This is the

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From thence the Eden passes by Kirk-Ousland, dedicated to St. Oswald, and formerly the pol-
ed of that Hugh, Morvill, who with his Ac-
ter, complies murder’d by Thomas Archbishop of Cam-
terbury; in memory of which fact, the sword
thereby was then pre’d there for a long time:
Then, by Armatnowe, not long [line] the
Castle of the Athne and Orby, a Castle here-
before of the noble and ancient family of the
Solkahs (which was much enrich’d by marriage
with the heir of Ralfig but now of the
Howards.) Then, by Werewa, formerly a little
Monastery (the daughter of St. Mary’s in York),
and as to those heaps due east of a
rock, that seem to have been design’d for an
abounding place: if not, for some Hermits to
lodge in, being near the Monaderry. These
Caves are in a rock of difficult Access, and are
two rooms, one within the other, each about
five or six yards square. Next, Eden runs by
Wars et, which I take to be the old
St. Peter’s, which was a church, kept garrison along the Wall, against the

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The Earl Godfrey of Austin, who is son of the
Earl Godfrey of Austin, gave to the
Church of Carlisle. The preferne name (1
hunfs) is a remant of Oldenam. For, the

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And now Eden, ready to fall into the
Atheley, receives two little rivers at the same place,
Pete and Canle, which run parallel from the terrill and
South. Upon the Pitt, little the Pitts, and
Graylock, the castle of a
family which has been long famous, deriving
its original from one Ralph Fis-White, of
Whiter, in the County of Cumberland, son of

---

Mary daughter and coheir of Roger de Mall
Lord of Mallere. He had a son, John, who
having no issue, obtained Licence of King Ed-
ward the third, to make over his estate to his

---

Coutin Ralph de Glamorgan son of William, * FRA
whole posterity for a long time thenceforth hereafter
in great honour. But about the reign of Henry
the seventh, that family expired, and the estate
came by marriage to the Earls of Denb; the
heirs general of the line of whom, were mar-
ried to two sons of Thomas Howard, * FRA
Said, of Northo.

---

Below Graylock, upon the banks of Pitt, by
the Black, belonging to an ancient and war-Blacken
family of that name. Here is a very good
Grammar-School, founded and endow’d by
Thomas Roebuck, a manson of pious and laud-

---

Near the Cattle, inside the Copper-minor of
Candover, is Highgate, a Castle of the

---

End.
From whence the river runs to Hattow (from whence it was procured by the Franks, who have so much improved it in buildings, walks, gardens, &c. that now it is one of the pleasantest spots in this Country. It was long the residence of the Bishops of Chester, and, next, to whose care and attention it is chiefly beholden for its improvements. The estate is within the Haas & Humphry, and held of the

---

Brig anti, and now is in the possession of a family of that name. The old house was procured by the Franks, who have so much improved it in buildings, walks, gardens, &c. that now it is one of the pleasantest spots in this Country. It was long the residence of the Bishops of Chester, and, next, to whose care and attention it is chiefly beholden for its improvements. The estate is within the Haas & Humphry, and held of the

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CUMBERLAND.

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IMP. CÆS. TRA.
HADRIANO
AUG.
LEG. II AVG. F.

[Before this, there are several others, collected, and carefully placed in order, by Sir Richard Graham Knight and Bartlett, Grandfather to the honorable Richard late Vicount Parkyn. Here was found lately a gold Coin of Novus of good value; and two Stones with the following Inscriptions. The one, IMP. CÆS. TRA. HADRIANO. COS. 1. IMPERATORI COMMODO CAESARI, which (I suppose) was created in the year 116, when that Emperor waslain by the title of Imperator Britannorum. The other,]

[The inscription appears that Buclucinre was the name of Mars, under a more terrible name. It is probable, it comes from Bel, Baal, and Belus, the great god of the Assyrians, which Cocius says was the same with Mars; and which the Roman and German Soldiers might like better, under a more harsh and rough termination.]

[Where the Lid joins the Esk, stood formerly a Barr, called by the Soldiers, Liddel, which Earl Randolph (as we read in an old Inquisition) gave to Tempus Brodie. From Liddel it defended by Inheritance to the Whizz, and by them to the Earl of Kent. John Earl of Kent granted it to King Edward the third; and King Richard the Second, to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, beyond the Esk also, the Country for some miles is reckoned English ground; in which consists in Saline-marks, noted for the Reason of taking great quantities of the Scotch Nobility, Bulls, and prisoners, in the year 1543. For when the Scots were ready to attack the English (who were commanded by Sir Thomas Knyvet, Lord Warden of the Marches) and found that Oliver Steward, a person whom they despised, was appointed General; each looked upon it as an insult to himself, and they were so incensed, as to renounce the injury (such was the contribution they put upon it) with their own diligence and dispatch; for they fell into mutiny, broke their ranks, and put all in disorder. The English, who were posted upon the higher ground, observing that, fell upon them, and put them to flight. Great numbers were taken; and they threw down their Arms, and submitted generally to the English and the Moors-troopers; so that only a Soldier here and there was killed. This, James the fifth King of Scotland, laid so much to heart; that he dy'd of grief. The neighbouring lands are called Euston-ground, or Euston-Tower. The ground is debarred, because the English and the Scotch; could not agree about it. For the Er-Canute, or Hebrides, inhabitants on both sides, as living upon the Borders, were a feud, feud, and negligible. It is remarkable, that the happy Union of the two Kingdoms in King James the first, and much more, since that under her Majesty Queen Anne, all Quarrels and Quarrels upon the Borders are ceased; and one lives there with as much security, as in any other place whatever.]

[In the Church-yard, it is written Bute-castle; so that the same seems to be deriv'd from that Bute, who lived Henry the fifth's time and almost got the entire government of those parts. However, it is certain that in Edward the third's reign, it belonged to John Baron Seward, who marred Baron Seward'd the daughter and childer of Adam de Swale, and held Bute. In the Church, there now almost in ruins.]

[In the Church-yard, is a Cross, of one entire square stone, about twenty foot high, and curiously wrought; there is an Inscription too, but the letters are so dim, that they are not intelligible. But giving the Cross * is of the same kind, as that in the Arms of the Vando's, now in Swale, may suppose that it has been erected by some of that Family.]

[The letter of this Inscription appear full intelligible upon a late view. A few of them are more copied (but unhappily) A.D. 1618, as Sir Hen, Vol. Of Old by Stowman witnesses. Others are explain'd in a Warrant Letter to Mr. Walker, first him by the same Mr. Dar, learned, and now right Reverend person, who wrote for communicated his thoughts of that at Bridgeton, to William Bar.]

[To Sir William Dugdale. For your satisfaction, be pleased to take his account at large: SIR,
CUMBERLAND.

Carth, Nov. 2. 1685.

SIR,

It is now high time to make good my promise of giving you a more perfect account of our two latter Excursions to Burne-Castle and Breskirk. We now fall into both an awkward part of our Country, and so far out of the common Road, that I could not much sooner have either an opportunity or the courage to look after it. I was assured by the Curate of the place (a person of good fence and learning in greater matters) that the Carriers were so negligently worn out since the Lord William Howard's time (by whom they were communicated to Sir H. Spelman, and mentioned by Warton, Nov. Dom. p. 181,) that they were now wholly defective, and nothing to be met with worth my while. The former part of this Relation I found to be true: for (though it appears that the aforementioned Inscription has been much larger than Warton has given it, yet) it is at present so far left, in four or five lines none of the Characters are fairly discernible, or only faintly DURS; and those too are incoherent, and at great distance from each other. However, Epigramm Cursus (as Sir H. Spelman in his Letter to Warton has called it) is to this day a noble Monument, and highly merits the view of a curious Antiquity. The bett account, Sir, I am able to give you of it, be pleased to take as follows:

It is one entire freestone, of about five yards in height, washed over (as the Fort at Bredkirk) with a white oil, Consent, to prejudice it the better from the injuries of time and weather. The figure of it inclines to a square Pyramid, each side whereof is near two foot broad at the bottom, but upwards more tapering. On the west-side of the Stone we have three fair Droughts, which evidently enough mark the Monument to be Christian. The lowest of these represents the Portraiture of a Layman, with a Hawk or Eagle perched on his Arm. Over his Head are the here mentioned ruins of the Lord Howard's Inscription. Next to these, the Figure of some Apostle, Saint, or other Holy man, in a faciendoul habit, with a Cross round his neck; and on the top stands the Effigies of the B. V. with the Babe in her Arms, and both their Heads entwined with Glory, as before.

On the North we have a great deal of Decorative-work, subjoined to the following Characters fairly legible:

\[ \text{[Characters legible here]} \]

Upon the first sight of these Letters, I greatly ventured to read them Rhodow; and was wonderfully pleased to find, that this word was late written, and must necessarily break the final extirpation and burial of the Magical Rune in these parts, resolutely hoped for upon the recovery of the Dooms to the Christian Faith; for that the Dooms were anciently, as well as some of the Laplanders at present, gods. I add, that it is beyond Controversie; and I could not but remember, that all our Historians tell us, that they brought Paganism along with them into this Kingdom. And therefore it was not very difficult to imagine, that they might for some time practice their Heathen tricks here in the North, where they were most numerous and least disturbed. This concourse was the more heightened, by reflecting upon the natural situation of our borders at this day, who are much better acquainted with, and do more firmly believe, their old Legendary Stories of Fairies and Witches, than the Articles of their Creed. And to convince me yet further, that they are not utter strangers to the Black Art of their fore-fathers, I accidentally met with a Gentleman in the neighbourhood, who showed me a Book of Spells and Magical Receipts, taken (two or three days before) in the Pocket of one of our Maj.-Travellers; wherein, among many other curious things, was prefixed a certain Remedy for an Ague, by applying a few barbarous Characters to the Body of the party diseased. These, methought, were very near akin to Women's R A M-

R U N E R, which, he says, differed wholly in figure and shape from the common Rune. For though he tells us, that thefe Runners were to call'd. Ex ordine medio, dehors, multaplicate hirsus inferius immiseri soleant Mai* y et his friends Ang. Jonas, more to our purpose, says, That—Hs clemens. If you look on the beginning, it is evident, that thefe Characters were not made on purpose for the use of these old Runes, because I have not had yet an opportunity of learning whether it may not be an ordinary one, and to be met with (among others of the same nature) in Parsius or Osmand. Anypoe.

If this conjecture be not allowable; I have, Sir, one more, which (it may be) you will think more plausible than the former. For if, instead of making the third and fourth Letters to be A. N. N. we should suppose them to be E. E. the word will then be Rhodow; which I take to signify, in the old Danish Language, Carcerius or Cadaverum Say-}

pakdraem. For, though the true old Runes word for Cadaver be usually written A H R H, yet the H may, without any violence to the Orthography of that tongue, be omitted at pleasure; and then the difference of spelling the word, here at Burne-castle, and on some of the rugged Monuments in Denmark will not be great. And for the conundrums of this latter Reading, I think the above-mentioned Chequer-work may be very available; since in that we have a notable Emblem of the Tumuli, or burying places of the Ancients. (Not to mention the early custom of erecting Crosses and Crucifixes in Church-yards; which perhaps, being well weighed, might prove another encouragement to this second Reading.) I know the Chequer to be the Arms of the Pope's, or Dr. Vollysters, the old Proprietors of this part of the North; but that, I presume, will make nothing for our turn. Because this, and the other carved work on the Cross, must of necessity be allowed to bear a more ancient date than any of the Remains of that Name and Family; which cannot be run up higher than the Conquest.

On the East we have nothing but a few flourishes, Druggles of Beetles, Grapes and other Fruits: all which I take to be no more than the Sattury's fancy.

On the South, flourishes and conceits, as before, and over the bottom, the following decay'd Inscription:

[Characters legible here]

The
The defects in this short piece are sufficient to discourage me from attempting to expound it. But (possibly) it may be read thus:

Gag Ubbo Erut, i.e.

Latroni Ubbo Vicit.

I confess this has no affinity with the foregoing Inscriptions but may well enough suit with the manners of both ancient and modern inhabitants of this Town and Country. Thus far, of that ancient Monument; besides which, there is a large Inscription on the west; and on the south side of the Stone, these Letters are fairly discernible,

Gillum. More to South and West, and further in the Country, lies Gilillum-Beretta; a tract of fruitful and mangled with the brooks (which they call) Gill, that I should have thought, it was the fruits and taken the name from them. If I had not elsewhere read in the book of Loward-Church, that one

victuals,-Church was formerly called this, to that probably it had this name from him. It might also take it from Hubert de Vallibus (or Vaux) from de Vallibus and Gilb, signifying the same thing; and it is offered to consideration by others, whether it might not, after all, be so called from the river Gill, which runs along the middle of it. Through this tracts Severn's wall (that famous monument of Britain) runs from Carlisle to the East, almost in a straight line, by Stannicks a little village; and Scalby, a Castle formerly belonging to the Scalby-Car-tilhale (once a famous Family in those parts) lie, from whom it came to the Pickerings. At this Castle (the foot of the Gilsand) are preserved three Altars, which were dug up in those parts. One, not far from the Castle, found in the river Eden, on a stone coloured a foot of yellow, and of this figure:

The second was dug-up at Combeck, in the ruins of an old stone-wall, and is of this form.
This third is imperfect; and in what place it was found I cannot positively say;

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Then the Wall is crost by the little river Camberwell, upon which the Baroners Dacre built Askerton Castle, a small Castle, wherein the Gouvourer of Gilliland (call'd commonly Lord Sygur) kept Garrison. Below the Wall, it joyns the river Ingleton. Ingleton, where is Ingleton, the Capital Manor of the Baroncy of Gilliland, and here, at Cafflesfield, appear very great ruins. Hard by, is Brampton, a little market-town; where is an Hospital for six poor men, and as many poor women, with a Salery for a Chaplain; founded and endow'd by the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Carlisle, mother to the present Earl of Carlisle. This I take to be the Bremerton's along the Wall (for it is four miles from the Wall;) where, formerly, the first Cohort of the Tungri from Germany, and Cohors 1 in the decline of the Roman Empire, the Cassian Ingurgatian, Armamentam, under the Governor of Britain, were in Garrison. These Armamentam, were Armamentae, Howe armed Cup-shep, but whether they were Duplex or Simplices, my Author has not told us. The Duplex were such as had a double allowance of Provision, the Simplices, such as had a single allowance. Nor must I omit, that at Bremerton there is a high hill call'd the Mere, ditch'd round, at the top of which is a large prospect into all the Country round. Below this, and at Cafflesfield, i.e. the place of a Castle, as also at Tederman hard by, were found these Inscriptions, which the Right Honourable William Lord Howard of Norfolk, third son of his Grace, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, copy'd out; Ann. 1607.

For me with his own hands: a person admirably well vers'd in the study of Antiquities, and a peculiar favourite of that study; who in right of his wife, the sister and coheir of the late Lord Baron Dacre, came to a large estate in those parts; (which his Polarity still enjoy.)
This also was found there in an old Vault i/nant and Proprietor in Britain, is unluckily in which the name of the Emperour's Lieute-worn out.

Near Brampton, runs the little river Gelt; on the second Legion call'd Augusta (possibly Optia) the bank of which, in a rock call'd Helbeck, is under Agricola the Proprietor, with some others, this gaping Inscription, set up by an Ensign or of which Time has depriv'd us.
In the tame rock silt, we read in a more modern character,

OFICIV ROANO NORTO

1st line:
Here, the Gold emprise is fall into the river
Naworth
Irving, which runs with a violent rapid stream
Castle.

Now bis by Naworth-Castle, belonging to William
Howard before-mentioned, who I repair'd it;

two miles out by land, to the Baron of Dawo the half

1607.

2d line:

September 1607.

3d line:

Irving, whom 16 years ago dy'd young, and
Reginald Howard, his Uncle (dying rather to try for

the estate, with his Prince in War, than with his

Nieces in Law) seem'd upon this Castle, and

9th line:

got together a company of feditious Rebels

But the Lord Houghton, with the garrison of

Berwick, only defeated them; putting a great

many to the sword, and the rest (among whom

was Leonard himself) 1 to flight. It is now in

the possession of the Right Honourable Charles

Howard Earl of Carlisle (great great grandson
to the Lord William before-mentioned) who

has repair'd the Castle, and made it fit for the

reception of a Family. Here is a Library, for

merly well furnished with Books; and there are

still in it many Manuscripts of value, relating

chiefly to Heredity and English History. In

the Hall, are the Pictures of all the Kings of

England, down from the Saxon times; which

were brought from Kirk-Oswald-Castle, when

that was demolish'd, above a hundred years

ago. In the garden-wall, are a great many

stones with Roman Inscriptions, which were

collected and placed there by this Family.

Some of them are not legible, but others are.

On one is,

IVL AVG DVO. M SILV. VM.

On another,

I.O.M... II AE L DAC. C.P...EST
/RELIVS, FA. I.S TRIB. PET. VO. COS

On a third,

L.E.G. II. A.V.G.

On a fourth,

COH I. EL DAC. CORD. ALEC PER....

With some others, which are evidently the

same with those that were copied out, in the last

age and represented before, and which in all

likelihood were brought hither from Wemy-

side.

Neather the Wall, stood the Priory of Lawers,

founded by R. de Vallibus, Lord of Gillicland.

Not far from whence is a medicinal spring,

which dyes out of a rock; the water is im-

pregnated with Sulphur, Nitre, and Earth, and

is said to be very good for the Spleen, the

Stone, and all Cutaneous Distempers. In the

former time, it is much frequented both by

the Scotch and English. Upon the wall, is

Burd-Osuald's; and below this, the Picst-Burd-Omsald;

Wall prai'd the river Irving by an arched bridge,

at a place now call'd Wallendar, was the Station

of the Cohors prima Aelis Dacieae, as appears

by the Nivisins, and by several Altars which were

crowd'd by that Cohors, and inscrib'd to Jupiter

Optimus Maximus. Some of them I think pro-

per to give you, though much deface'd, and worn

with age.

† I.O.M.
COH I. AE L
DAC. CVI
PRAE [I]
IG 111111
111111

† I.O.M.
COH I. AE L.
DAC. C.P.
STATV LON
GINUS TRIB.

I.O.M.
PRO SALVTE
F.N MAX MIANO

*PRO---CAR

*Fortisvmb

Cofari.

L.E.G.
the hands of King Henry the first, Randolph had given Gillfield to Hubert de Vaffhine, which Grant the King confirmed to him, and his Successors enjoyed it. The Right Honourable Charles Howard present Earl of Carlisle, and Lord of Gillfield, claims descent from him by the mother's side, according to the pedigree of the Family, which is to be seen in the Chapel at Naworth-Castle.

Having thus taken a survey of the Sea-coast and inner parts of Cumberland, we must pass to the East (a lean, hungry, and defective County) though it affords nothing remarkable besides the head of Stain-Firies in a very frsny ground, and an ancient Roman stone Chantry, about ten years broad. It is called the "St. Ulmas, Munsen-way, and comes out of Westmorland-Maiden-way, and, at the confinement of the little river Alne and the Tine, on the side of a gentle ascent, there are the remains of a large old Town which to the North has been fortified with a broad Rampire, and to the West with a feamen Spurice, and a half. The place is now called Whynley-Westbury, and, as a testimony of its Antiquity, shows this imperfect Inscription: comedia

{In those parts, are many rivulets, called by the name of Glen or Glyn; from whence the Amblogian ad litem Wodds, mentioned in the Natura, might, not improbably, take the name, signifying it to be rightly fily'd at that meridian.}

The first Lord of Gillfield that I read of, was William Mylshour, brother of Ralph Lord of an old Milnel Cumberland (not that William who was brother of Ralph Earl of Chester from whom spring Randolph de Rolston, but the brother of Ralph,) who was not able to give it his due respect. The Earl of Bute, held the greatest part of it by force of Arms; (though this could be but for a little while: for the former was banished into Scotland in Earl Ralph's time, and the Son Gillcliche (as he was called) was slain by Robert de Valfyn, at a meeting for Arbitration at all differences; so that the Family seems now to have claimed it after the matter was barbarous, and Robert, to whom it, built the Abbey of Laversor, and gave to it the Lands which had caused the quarrel. But this by the way.) After his death, King Henry the second betook'd it upon Hubert de Valfyn or Vauls, whose Coat Armour was Gogeye, Argyn and Gable. His son Robert founded and endow'd the Priory of Laversor. But the Effects, within a few years, came by marriage to the Makenis, and from them by a daughter to Ranolph Lord Dare, whose posterity have flourished in great honours down to our time. (However, it is to be observed, that in the account of the Lords of Gillfield, the Chronicles differ very much. For, according to others, Randolph and Randolph are the same name, and Randoleph & Michael is call'd indifferently by these two names. Then Randolph de Makenis, who was Lord of Cumberland by Grant from the Cooperers, was the very same who was afterwards Earl of Chester by descent, after the death of his Couin-german Richard, second Earl of Chester, who was son to John Baldus and Margaret his wife, father to Hugh Lewis first Earl of Chester. Again, William de Makenis, brother to Randolph de Makenis, was Lord of Cumberland, but not of Gillfield; and upon Randolph's resigning of the County of Cumberland into the hands of King Henry the first, Randolph had given Gillfield to Hubert de Valfyn, which Grant the King confirmed to him, and his Successors enjoyed it. The Right Honourable Charles Howard present Earl of Carlisle, and Lord of Gillfield, claims descent from him by the mother's side, according to the pedigree of the Family, which is to be seen in the Chapel at Naworth-Castle.}

IMP. CAES. LOUISE SEPULCHRA ARABICI, AD IABERICO, PARTHICI, MAXI FIL. DIVI ANTONIPIII PII GERMANICI.

SAE. NEP. DIVI VI ANTONIPIII PI FRON.

DIVI HADRIANI ABN. DIVI TRAIANI PERTH, ET DIVI NERVI ADNE POTI.

M. AVELIO ANTONIPIII P II FEL. AVG. GERMANICO PONT. MAX.

TR. POT. -- X. IMP. -- COS. III P. P. --

PRO PIEITAE AEDEE--VOTO--COMMUNES CRANAE--

LEGATI AVG.

PR. -- COH. III. NERVI --

RVM -- G. R. POS.

Now, seeing the third Cohort of the Nervii was quarter'd in this place, seeing also the Naves took them at Aluce, as Antonines does at Alune, and a little river running under it is called Alus, if I should think this the very Alus, I could not indeed deliver it for a positive truth, because the injuries of time, and the violence of wars, have king, since obliter'd and obliterated these things; but it would at least amount to a probability.

Upon the decay of the Roman Power in Britia, though that Country was cruelly barrac'd by the Scots and Picts, yet did it keep its original inhabitants the Britains, longed of any, and left late under the power of the Saxons. But when the Danish wars had well-nigh broken the Saxen government, it had its petty Kings, of little Kings of Cumberland, to the year Kings of this our Lord 1159. At which time (as Florentino Commerc. tells us) King Edmund, by the assistance of Leofin King of Scots-Wales, Ipold Cumberland of all his people, and having put an end to the war since the reign of Dumblain King of that Country, granted to Kingdoms to Malcolm King of Scots, to hold of him, and
and so protect the North-parts of England by Sea and Land against the incursions of Enemies. Upon which, the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were full'd had yielded to the Normans, this County submitted among the rest, and fell to the share of Ralph de Mijleton, whose eldest son Richard was Lord of Cumberland, and at the same time, in right of his mother and by the favour of his Prince, Earl of Chester. However, King Stephen, to ingratiate himself with the Scots, yielded it to them, to 1 hold of him and his

+ Cumberland, June 17.

Successors Kings of England. But his immediate Successor Henry the Second, considering what prejudice this prodigal Liberty of Stephen was like to prove both to him and his Kingdom, demanded back from the Scots, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. And the South King (as Neuburgensis hath it) more confidering, that since the King of England had both a better title, and was much stronger in those parts (though he could have added to the oath which was first so hauish made to his grandfather David, when he was knighted by him,) did very fairly and honestly restore the foresaid bounds, at the King's demand, and in lieu of them had Muncingdonthere, which belonged to him by ancient right.

Cumberland had no Earls before Henry the eighteen's time; who created Henry Clifford, descended from the Lords de Veres postes or Deynes, first Earl of Cumberland. He, by Margaret, daughter of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, had Henry the second Earl, who by his first wife, daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, had Margaret Countess of Derby; and by his second wife, daughter of Baron Dacre of Galifland, had two sons, George and Francis. George the third Earl, famous for his Naval Exploits, and a perfect undaunted and indomitable, dy'd in the year 1505, leaving one only daughter Anne. Francis his brother, the fourth Earl, succeeded him; in whom (even when young) appeared a strong inclination to Virtues, appearing, becoming the issue of such honourable Antecedents; who dying in the year of our Lord 1641, was succeeded by his only son Francis, who dy'd at York, 1641, leaving issue one only daughter; to that the male line of that most ancient and noble family is now extinct. Of later years, his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark (a Prince of known Valour, and a great example of Prudence, Wisdom, and Conjugal Affection,) honour'd this County, by having the title of Duke of Cumberland; which had been also enjoy'd before him, by Prince Rupert, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, a person of great Courage and Bravery.

This County has 58 Parish-Churches, besides Chapels.
**Vallum; or, The Picts Wall.**

**HAT famous Wall, which was the boundary of the Roman Province, called by ancient Writers, VALLUM Barbaricum, Pratentura, and Clichty, i. e. the Barrows Wall, the Line or the Rope or Hedge, by Dio, the Barrow Wall, the Line of the Rope or Hedge; by Dio Cassius, or Torrens-wall; by Herodian, or North Wall; by Antoninus, Cadodrurium; and others, Vallium; by Bede, Morus; by the Britians, Gaul-Sever, Gal-Sever, and Mun-Sever; and by the Romans, Optavan, or the People wall, also the Rope wall, and by way of other tendenies, from Universality, The Wall is, creates the upper part of being fenced with Cumbrit, and is not by any means to be understood over in general. Though I say if we express it according to the custom of the Latins, who call the more northern tracts of any Country, Picts superior, but otherwise, most judiciously called by the neighbouring Inhabitants, the Low-land.)

When, by the Providence of God, and their own Valor, the affairs of the Romans had succeeded beyond expectation, and the ambitious bravery of that people had enabled their Conquests on all sides, that they began to be jealous of their own greatness, the Emperors thought it most advisable to fort fy fierce bounds to their Dominions. For, like prudent Politicians, they observed that Germanus ought to have, its bounds; yet at the same time to keep their small camps, and the Sea is said to be within their own limits. Now those bounds were either natural, the Sea, the larger Rivers, Mountains, Defents; or artificial, the Walls placed on purpose for that end, such are the Decies, Chedder, Cuckoo, Cadilock, Towells, * Barricades of Trees, and walls of Earth or Stone, with Garrisons placed along them to keep out the Barbarians. Whereas upon it, is fixed in Tacitus's Note, By the occurrence of our Ancestors, whatever is under the power of the Romans, is defended against the incursions of Barbarians, by a Boundary-wall. In times of peace, the Frontier-garrisons were kept along the Line, in Castles and Cities; but when they were apprehensive of the incursions of their neighbours, then part of them, for the defence of their own, pitch'd their Tents in the Enemies Country, and part made excursions into the Enemies quarters, to observe their motions, and to engage, if they could, upon an advantage.

In this Island, particularly, when they found, that those more remote parts of Britain and nothing agreeable either in the Air or the Soil, that they were inhabited by that barbarous crew, the Caledonians, and that the advantages of establishing them would not answer the trouble; they did at several times contrive several Fences, to bound and secure the Province. The fret of that kind seems to have been made by Julius Agricola, when he placed Garrisons along that narrow slip of ground between *Edinleft-*Netherse & Frith and Dounefrin-Frith; which was afterwards terrify'd, as occasion requir'd. But we are not to suppose, that this Pratentura of Agricolis, had any thing of Walls or Rampiers; since the learned Archibald Ullas has prov'd ft. Eust. out of Tacitus, that Agricola only garrison'd the Brits, p. 318, the Frontiers at this place, without contriving any other fence. It is likely, that according to the Roman custom, he plac'd some of his troops within the limits of the Barbarian Country. A few lines from Tacitus: for these Horstli were not the inhabitants on the river Eske, near the borders of England (as hath been affirmed) but those of Auge & Meven, as the Scotch Histories equally evidence, particularly the learned Sir George Chalmers. *Note that the foundation of the name may, for all that, stand good, and the Horstli be deriv'd from Are-Esc. See in Stat. land.

The Pratentura, for whom the God Terminus referred, made the second Fence, after he had receiv'd about eighty miles, either out of envy to the glory of Tolumn (under whom the Empire was at its utmost extent) or out of fear. [He says] says Tacitus, durn a Wall of eighty miles in length, to divide the Barbarians and the Romans; which one may gather, from what follows in the same: a Wall, or have been made in Scuitia of a mutual hedge, being large fitec, fide'd deep in the ground, improving the Barbarians and the Romans; which one may gather, from what follows in the same: The origin of these walls is now speaking of: for it runs along, eighty, miles together; and upon it, are the Pits, Horselith (which by the fourteenth century became the same as the Island in Northumberland), the Chaffy, the Craig, the Acharn, and the Salisburn, which names they received from the Roman Defences, and now so call'd.

[With reference to the foregoing] The God Terminus, it may be observed here, miniscule, that not many years ago, was bound (on the ruins of the Wall, a little below Carlisle) a small w'ld image of brass, somewhat more than half a foot in length, well agreeing with the description which some of the ancients have given us of the God Terminus.

* Moravia de[[1]](9)Mall, Agri in Cadodrurium, [2] the Roman Temporis, tells us, that Hadrian did his Tempora still draw a Wall of a prestigious height made of turf. Turf (of that height that it looks like a mountain, with a steep decl in it) from the mouth of the Tuna to the river Esk, i.e. from the German to the Inflan Ocean. Which Hector Boethius delivers in the very same words.

1. Moravia is a country, of the Scotland and the Northumberland, in which the Romans had stationed an garrison. 2. The Roman Temporis, tells us, that Hadrian did his Tempora still draw a Wall of a prestigious height made of turf. Turf (of that height that it looks like a mountain, with a steep decl in it) from the mouth of the Tuna to the river Esk, i.e. from the German to the Inflan Ocean. Which Hector Boethius delivers in the very same words.
The Iland, and He and We, and His and Our fly, as well. But this Wall of Ambitious Purp, and of his Lieutenant Lullius Ursus, was in Scotland, shall be shown here after.

When the Caloden Britons, under One, under the Emperor, had broke through this; Severus neglecting that further Wall, and that large Country between, drew a Wall cross the Iland, from Selby-Fret to Tiumbuck. And this (if I judge aright) was along the very same ground, where Hadrian had before made his Wall In which I have the Opinion of Hector Brotius, on my side. Severus (says he) order'd Hadrien's Wall to be repair'd, and Some fortiesses in it built upon it, and Tarrett as fast a distance as the sound of a Trumpet, against the wind, might be heard from one to another. And elsewhere: Our Authors tell us, that the Wall which was begun by Hadrian, was finished by Severus. The learned Spaniard also, Hieronymus Suntia, tells us, that Hadrian's Fine was to carry on and complete with wall words, by Septimius Severus, and had the name of Valium given it. Guidus Pancreolius likewise affirms, that Severus only repair'd Hadri-an's Wall, which was full. He (says Spani-ar-tus) first built a Wall by a Wall craft the Bland, from sea to sea; which is the great glory of his Gov-ernment: And the name of Britannici-cus. He also built Britain (says Aurelius Victor) of the men, and was in it at much of it with a Wall, as was y'eld for his interest. Which also we meet with in Spartan, and Eupropius, That he might make the utmost prevarica for the security of the Province he had got, he drew a Wall, for thirty miles more together (till eighty) from sea to sea. And he found it unjust (says Ovidius) to separate with a Wall that part of the Bland which he had pay'd himself of, from the other Nations that were unpat'ned. For which reason, he drew a great Ditch, and built a fixing Wall for-ti-fied with several Tarrettas from sea to sea, one hundred twenty miles in length. Bredt agrees with him, but is not willing to believe that Severus built a Wall; urging, that a Murus or Wall is made of stone, but a Vadam of pales (call'd Vadam) and turf; and in a besieging which, it is certain that Valum and Murus are promiscu-ously used. However, Spartan calls it Murus, and hints that Severus built both a Murus and a Vadam, in their words, Left Magum and Valuam in Britannia millia. But one may ge-ther from Bredt, that this Vadam was nothing but a Wall of turf; and it cannot be affirmed with any truth, that Severus's Wall was of stone. However, take Bredt's own words: Severus having quieted the Civil Commotions (at that time very high) was send'd over the Bredt, by a general decretion of his Allies. Thence, after several great and difficult engagements, he thought it necessary to separate that part of the Bland which he had reconquered, from the other Nations that were une-quieted, so as to make a Murus, as fate stood, but with a Vadam. Now a Murus of stones, and a Valu-um, such as they made was a Camp to secure it against the attacks of the enemy, is made of turf cut regularly out of the ground, and built high above the ground, like a wall before it, or else, such as which the turf has been dug; and fixing Stakes of wood all along the brink. Severus therefore drew a great Ditch, and built a fixing Wall, for-ti-fied with several Tarretts, from sea to sea. Nor is it expressed by any other word than Vadam, either in Antoninus or in the Natives: and in Bri-

Murus 8.
Vadam.

Guill Mota.
Pasture.

Stob. 1.
As left a space at the bottom."

**About the Revolt of the Britons.**

The Britons, under the leadership of Caratacus, revolted against the Roman Empire. The Romans, under Aulus Vitellius, marched into Wales and the area around. They encountered fierce resistance, and the Britons succeeded in fending Roman soldiers fleeing from the area. After this, the Britons were able to gain control over the region.

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The Picts' Wall.

The tract of the Wall most accurately is: it begins at Hadstone Dalvater, then runs westward to Racnagc, near which was an ancient fortress, and from thence runs along the coast to Newcasttle, and thence to the mouth of the river Tyne, where it ends. It is about thirty miles long, and twenty wide. It was built by order of the Picts, and was called a Wall by the Romans, who found it so strong and difficult to pass through, that they were obliged to make a circuit of it.

The Picts were a nation of warriors, who lived in the northern parts of Britain, and were distinguished for their bravery and valour. They had a Wall, which was called the Picts' Wall, and was built in the first century of our era, and continued to be inhabited by them until the fifth century.

The Wall was built of stone, and was defended by towers and forts, which were placed at intervals of about a mile. The Wall was a great defence against the invasions of the Romans, and was the only obstacle to their passage through the country. It was so strong, that it was not conquered by the Romans until the time of Hadrian, when he built a Wall of his own, which was called the Roman Wall, and which extended from the Tyne to the Solway Firth.
as it were another fence; so the cunning Barbarians, in their attempts upon it, commonly made holes of that part of the wall between the rivers; that after they had broke through, they might have no rivers in their way, but have a direct passage into the heart of the Province; as we will throw by and by in Northum-
berland. As for the stories of the common people concerning this Wall, I purposely omit them; but one thing there is which I will not keep from the Reader, because I had it confirmed by persons of very good credit. There is a general persuasion in the neighbourhood,

[Observations upon the Picts Wall, in a Journey made between Newcastle and Carlisle, in the Year 1708, on purpose to Sursee it.]

Stenwick.

ROM the foot of the Banks of 

Sumeck, a little Village 

(where the Wall crosses the 

Eden, and so runs directly 

Well to Bantium Viulium,) it 

runs directly East through 

a pleasant level Country (cur-

viously embellished with great plenty of Corn, 

Meadows, and Pasture-grounds) for eight miles 

together; in all which space the Wall is for the 

most part quite taken away for the building of 

the neighbouring houses; only, one observs 

where the Ridge of it has been, and also the 

Trench all the way before it on the North, as 

also some of their little Towers or mile-Callers 

on the South-side.

Hence, it runs up a pretty high Hill, which

Newcastle, lies directly north of Newcastle-Castle, and so continues for about two miles, but still in inclosed grounds; in this space, all the middle part of the wall is still standing.

Irthing.

Hence, to the croffing of the Irthing, for 

above three miles, it runs through a large Wall 

for the most part, where generally you see the 

whole breadth of the wall entire, i.e. eight 

foot, and five foot, and, in some places, about 

six foot high. Also, in several places you see 

a fair front of Affs for little spaces together, 

which is generally more visible on the North 

side than the South, by reason the front on 

this side is for the most part taken away for the 

building of the neighbouring houses, whereas 

on the North side there are nothing but great 

Walls. Half a mile on this side the river

Burdick.

Irthing, at a place called Burdickes, adjoining to 

the Wall, is to be seen the foundation of a very 

large Castle about one hundred and forty yards 

square; the thickens of the Walls about four 

foot and a half, and a deep Vallum or Trench 

round it.

Where the Wall crofses Irthing is a very high

Willomick, and deep Gill; and hard by, is \*Willowford, where the old Sale house \*Edale Dunmor had their station.

Hence, it runs through pretty high inclosed 

ground, till it crofses the river Toppall at Thirle-

wick-Castle, which is close by the North side of 

the wall, and is all standing, except part of the 

outside leaf of the top of the north side of it, 

which is fallen; the Structure is square, and has 

been curiously vaulted underground, and the walls 

are about six foot thick; it has six little Turners 

on the top; the Wall and East end has each of 

them two, and the South and North side 

each of them one, in the middle; the length 

of the Castle is about twenty yards, the breadth 

twelve, including the thickens of the Walls.

From the top of the Thirlwall-bank, to 

Newcastle-Shale, for eight or nine miles together, Seven-shades, the Wall runs over the summits of steep, ragged, bare, and inaccessible rocks on the north-side, being built only at eight, fix, five, four, and 

very often at scarce two yards distance from the 

very precipice. The highest part of the Wall that ever I saw standing any where between Newcastle and Carlisle, is at about half a mile's distance from Carew-wan, (which stands Carew-wan, on Thirlwall-bank-bend;) and there I ob-

served it to be very high, three yards high. The rest of it, to Seven-shales, is often quite taken away almost to the very foundation. In 

other places, it stands about a yard high or more; and here and there, for little spaces, one sees the front of Aff for little spaces together, on the North side of it; most of the neighbouring places on the South side having been built out of the Stone 
dug out of the Wall. This is a very diftal Country, but more especially on the North side, being all wild Fells and Moors, full of Motes and Loughs.

Care-wan: as above-mentioned has been a square 

Roman City, with a deep Vallum or Trench 

round it, one hundred and twenty yards a way, 

and one hundred and fifty or one hundred 

and seventy yards the other. Great Ruins of old 

Houfe-foots are very visible, with the tracks 

of the Streets; and without the South side 

Trench, are likewise several long streets, and 

foundations of houses.

At a place called the Cheffer, two miles East-Cartens, 

of Care-wan, are the Ruins of another square 

City, much about the compass of the above- 

mentioned Care-wan; where are likewise 

abundance of old Houfe-foots, and tracks of 

houses, to be differed, as there are likewise on 

the South side Vallum of it.

At three miles distant from the Cheffer, 

above, is a place called Little-Cheffer, to differ-Litt-

lewits from the other, but at a mile's distance, 

}
Obfervations upon the Picts Wall.

From the Wall, Southward, with a square Vallum round it, and fill of rubbish of old houses: abundance of fones with Infringements had been built over, but as I was told, through the ignorance of the Country-people they have been all employed to mean ufe.

But along the Wall, and about a mile wth of Stonewall, are the largest Ruins that I observed any where: the name of the place is Hufe-foes; and I believe it is exactly in the middle of the Wall, as it feems to be Eight yards, and a half the Wall is plain. The entrance of this City, is, as they told me, and as I guessed also by my eye, almost even hundred yards one-way, and about four hundred from south to north the other. It lies all along the line of a pretty steep Hill; but that part of the City, where the Vallum or square Trench seems to have been, is not by far large. Vast quantities of Roman Altars with Inscriptions have been here dug-up, as also abundance of Images of their Gods, feveral Coffins, &c. Seven or eight Roman Altars I have or at them now, being early dug-up, three or four of which have their Inscriptions very plain and legible; one is dedicated to Hercules, another to Jupiter & Nemilinus, or to other Deities, and all by the Cohors prima Tangarna, which kept fortié here: so that consequently the name of this place must be Bomarium, for at that place this Cohort here was, which was also a great number of Statues; as well, the Pedestal of one that had been erected to Mars, but there was nothing left but part of the Foot, and on one of the sides of the Pedestal it was inscribed Mart. This Pedestal might be two foot long and eighteen inches broad. A second Statue was very large, the body being cut in full proportion out of one entire stone: this face was young it had wings upon the Shoulders, a foot of Covering like a Mantle upon the body, and the feet refeé upon a large Globe, fo that I took it for a Statue of Mercury, for there was no Incription. A third was also out of one entire stone, drawn at full length in the habiét of a man, with a different Mantle from the former, and in the left hand he had something resembling a fword, in fome part of it freighted, but on the other hand was crooked and crooked. Whether this Statue was of Jupiter (for I faw no Incription) holding a Thunderfword in his hand, or what else, I muft leave to others to determine. There were also three Statues all cut out of one stone, and in a fitting posture, but they wanted the heads and Shoulders. The body, thighs, and legs which remained, were very bulky, fo as they might be fo many Statues of Bacchus by their fize. Two or three others there were of men and women naked.

Nigh the place where all these and other ruines were found, there was also a Column above two yards in length, and two foot diameter lying in the ground at one end. The people of the place have a tradition of some great hufle or palace that was at this place, and that a part of the East Side of the City, in a bottom; three hundred yards Wall of which, upon a little eminence, are to be seen the foundations of a Chapel, and the Inhabitants do full still it the Chapel-ford. Here lie two Roman Altars; one whereof is a very fair one, inscribed to Jupiter & Nemilinus, as above. They told me they had also a Statue drawn in the portraiture of a Priest, with a Saff or Girdle about him, but being at a little distance, I did not fee it; perhaps from their Priests an old Eflamite. It is very surprizing to fee the vallish of old buildings that yet remains here, with the tracks of the Streets, &c. 

At Stonewall on the north side of the Stonewall, the greatest part of a square tower there is still to be feen, stanting, and curiously vaulted underneath, as that at Thirle-wall is. 

From Stonewall to Carron-Brugh, the Carron-Wall runs through a level and better Country, for a mile and a half: At this place, is a square Roman City with a Vallum about it; the square one hundred and twenty yards every way. Here is much Rubbish, with many foundations of houses, and tracks of streets, to be feen.

From this place, for two miles and half, the Wall runs over pretty high ground to Choller-Chatterford, and in moft of this space, the true Wall is to be feen full standing, with a front of Aflker both inside and outside. It is in many places here, about two yards high, and the breadth of eight feet, as Bede describes it: and others, that the Country is more pleasant and fertile, as it is likewise on the other side of the Ford; being, after we come to Purgs, for the most part incluđed and pleasant grounds, as far as Near-cable.

At this place hath been fixed the fort Gil-kaus, and here we find the name of the two Choller, the Great and Little. In the Great Choller I could observe nothing; but in the Little Choller which joins upon North-Turn, I observed a large Fort one hundred and fifty or one hundred and fifty yards square, with a Vallum about it. In this there were several heaps of rubbish; but probably the place has been some large City, rather than any fortified City, insomuch as the manner of the rubish did not to much commeasure the latter.

At Whalse-Stuer by, I saw a very Whalse large and fine Statue of a naked man on horse-Grange, back, brandishing a Sword in his hand; and under it was written, Missionis, or Maffilia, after six hundred years. There was also a Statue of a woman, drawn down as low or lower than her breasts, and under it an Incription, which, I could not very well read: but however I read it, to find the words but of such a one, wife to another, lived so many years, &c.

From Chollerford to Purgs, which is about Purgs, three miles and half distant, the true Wall is in some places is to be seen, flanding, full as I described it on the other side of the North Turn. At this Purgs, there found to be great ruins of old buildings, and there is a square old Tower full standing, now converted into a dwelling-house. From Purgs to Haltun-Stuer, as a mile and half's distance, Haltun there is nothing but the middle of the Wall to Sea, to be observed.

From Haltun-Stuer, along the Moor for two miles East (till we come opposite to Haltun-Stuer), the breadth of the Wall (which is still eight foot) is very diffimililar, as it is also for a little way, in some places, the After-front thereof, namely, two, three, or four farts of After above one another; for the fones above those courses, do very often feem rather to have been set up lately.

At this Wahoun (which is suppose to be the Bed's Ad Monas) I converted with a very magnificent man of ninety years of age, and something read in History; yet I do not find that they have the leat tradition of its being a Royal Wall in the time of the Kings of Northumberland, or, of either King Penda's, or Siger's
Son's King of the Earl-Angle, being baptized there by Fynn Bishop of Lindsey. But there is a place called Watham, a mile East of Carron, in the way to the North, where it appears more than once, which is part of a square little Fort standing, and where they have a tradition of a certain being being captured in a Wall hard by, which they showed me; but then it by no means agrees with the distance of twelve miles from the Sea, which Bold makes Al Murum to be.

From this Watham (which stands half a mile within the Wall) for eight miles together all the way to Newcastle, the Wall runs over the top of a great deal of very high ground, but all thinly uncleared; and the Country on both sides yields a pleasing prospect, by the great plenty and variety of Corn, Meadow, and Pasture-grounds. For six miles of this space, the inner part of the Wall is generally discernible by its high ridge; the outer-lands on both sides having long since probably been taken away: but, for the latter two miles, from the foot of Bowdall hills to Newcastle, it runs along the High-street to Westgate in Newcasl, and we were not for the Ditch on the north-side which runs generally through the Inclosures, and may be traced exactly within little more than a quarter of a mile’s distance from Westgate, it could hardly be discovered.

Old Winches.

At Old Winchester, or Vindolanda, seven miles within Bowdall hills on the north-side, are the rambling ruins of an oblong square Fort to be discerned: the walls seem to have been five feet or more in thickness, with a Tram or Wall round about. This Fort stands at a quarter of a mile’s distance, on the north-side.

Rochelles.

At Rocheles, within half a mile of Vindolanda, but on the fourth-side of the Wall, are visible ruins of a very large square Roman Castile, with foundations of several houses in the middle of the Area: the square, as high as I can guess, may be about one hundred and fifty yards; and at the wall part of the square are three or four pieces of ground in the very Wall (which seems to have been five or six foot thick) for little Towers. This has also a Wall round it, and joins close to the Wall.

The last great Fort that I observed, is upon Bowdall hills, the top of Bowdall hills, square, and considerably larger than Rocheles, with a Vellum also round it: By the heaps of rubbish, it appears to have been some very large and considerable Castile, rather than a City; though in one place, something like a track of a Street, with four or five houses on both sides, is pretty observable.

Besides all these greater Forts, and fortified Cini, above-menntioned; throughout all the extent I have been speaking of, are great numbers of little Forts or Castles, which the inhabitants thereabouts generally call Mile-Castles, so built at every mile’s end; and so I believe they really were, for, at that distance, I have observed several. They are always either exact or oblong squares; but their size or largeness is very different: Some I have observed thirty yards square, several of them twenty five or twenty six yards from South to North, and fifteen or sixteen from West to East, including the thickness of the walls, which is likewise often different; others of them again are twenty yards from North to South, and nine or ten yards from West to East, with the thickness of the Walls.

All this space, between Newcastle and Carlisle, there lies a deep and broad ditch before the Wall.
Observe upon the Picts Wall, which lies betwixt Newcastle and the Wall's-end; in a second Journey, begun May the 25th, 1709.

...
circular part known to have been found by a mount of Earth.

In this compass, from Newcastle to the end of the Wall, I could observe only three of their Caffles; two whereof were of the common form; and the left (which stands within one hundred and twenty yards of the Wall's end) was very large, being from Wall to Exit about twenty three or twenty four yards long, and from Wall to South at least Forty. To the extremity of the South-walls whereon on either side, there evidently appeared to me to have been a double Wall or Flanker of stone pointed (though the Area within was much short of the breadth of the Caffle) and thence to have been continued at least forty yards lower down the Hill, and in all probability to the very brink of the river Tyne, which is not at more than four score yards distance from the lowest and farthest place I could trace this Flanker, and did not above two hundred yards from the Wall it fell. And this ground being at the bottom of the Hill, and within fort and frame of the Wall, very properly reasonably be concluded, that the foundation of the Wall, during this long tract of time, may have sunk in, and for the under.

The Caffle to the Wall's-end, is (as I said) a space of about one hundred and twenty yards: there also I observed the plain (which I have mentioned) of a considerable Flanker of stone, running from the utmost point of the Wall, directly Southwards, for at least one hundred yards, in length, partly upon the top, and partly upon the declivity of the Hill. And though I could not observe it farther, by reason of the light and open nature of the soil; yet I do not at all doubt but it was extended into the Tyne itself, which flows but one hundred or one hundred and twenty yards lower than where I could trace it to. And to determine this conjecture the more, there are the evident marks of a large Vallum or ditch, full fairly to be discerned without, upon the East side.

Between the Caffle and the Wall's-end, and Wall-end, upon the top of the Hill, the Inhabitants have a tradition, that the old town of Wall's-end or Warkholme, formerly stood (though there is no called, hands at somewhat more than a quarter of a mile's distance to the North from the Wall it fell,) and accordingly they tell you, that vast quantities of Stone have formerly been dug out of that space. The ground where the Wall is terminated, is called the Wall-end Wall-Low. (as the Inhabitants think, from some Wall that was formerly there, and which, after much destructive, they were never able to dispute;) but in my opinion, from Leysdale or Wall, and large quantities, as if the Saxons called it the Wall-duke, by way of eminence; for the Inhabitants say, it is the richest ground in that part of the Country; (but it is now meadow.) This being the most rational Etymology of the word; unless any body had rather derive it from Wall, and Wall-end, and west, or high hill, in respect to the high situation of the Wall in this place, in comparison of the ground and the river below. I spoke with several old people who had lived hereabouts for thirty, forty and fifty years, and upwards; and who had likewise (as they told me) spoken with others, that were long deceased, of eighty and a hundred years of age; all who unanimously agreed, that neither the Wall nor the ditch were longer than this place; nor could they ever meet with the situation of them in the roads to Shields or Tim- mands, which lay in a direct line from the Wall-end, and were at about half a mile's distance from the Tyne. Nor indeed could I find the least appearance either of Wall or ditch, though I sought very diligently through several fields; so that I am entirely satisfied, that the Romans thought the breadth and depth of the Tyne (which is now within four miles of the Sea, and no where fordable) a sufficient security.

[An Account of the (a) Division of Cumberland by William the Conqueror amongst his Followers; taken out of two ancient Latin Manuscripts in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, carefully Collated by the Reverend Dr. Hugh Todd.

ING William, firm'd the Barons of Northumberland, Conqueror of England, gave all the Land of the Country of Cumberland, to William de Mijohan, Lord of Cofluzand, between Dener and Darwen. Ranulphe de Meyohan intocated Hildeshein (b) de Wine in the Barony of Griffenhall, and Robert his brother, in Sourby, Carlislen, and Hildeshein. And Robert the third brother, in the Barony of Dalston. He intocated also Robert Dehertin in the Barony of Boyville, and Robert de Boyville in the Barony of Lewington; and Odulphas de Loges in the Barony of Stainton. He intocated also Walkein, son of Goffieris in Earl of Dent in Scotland, in all the Barony of Allerdale between Pattockel and Darwen. The stodish track of William de Mijohan Lord of Cofluzand, intocated Walkein son of Goffieris, all in the Land that lies between Caw and Darwen, and also in these five Townships, Brigham, Exfield, Denton, Denton, and Giffen: and in the two Ciffs and Staintoune. He intocated also Odulphas de Caw in the fourth part of Cofluzand, pro Cofluzand. Of such as (b) done, i.e. for keeping his Goffieris. Goffieris de Meyohan Earl of Cawdy'd without issue: and thereupon Ranulphe de Meyohan became Earl of Cofluzand. William became the King all the Country of Cumberland on this

(a) It is call'd Diferentem Cumbriae et Congestionm Angliae inter Generes. Sir William Dugdale calls it Chronikon Cumbriae. And it is said to the Lord William Hatfield, bishop in one of the Manuscripts, but it is a mistake, for that piece of Antiquity, if it be extant, was another nature, and written by one Evaristus Abbot of Kelne Colwich, temp. H. 2. It was said to be in the Library of St. Thomas a Becket; but after thine it could not be found.
(b) Wern. MS. B. (c) Authoritatem. MS. B.
this condition. That all those who held Lands of him to Fer, should hold at the King's Court.

The foreland Walden, son of Earl Gispatric, selected Osberd de Luga, in the presence of Heirs, Peers, and Kirke, as the Church of Thwaite; and gave to Osberd for the Mass of St. John the Baptist, and to the Priory and Convent of Gisburn, he gave Appleton and Boulthorpe, with the Adowin of the Church there. He gave also to Adam son of Endy, Ululate and Dechyne; and to Gisbunon son of Bon, Biscul; and to Waldenon son of Gisburn, with Eddersda his sister, he gave Appleton, Boulthorpe, and Little Boulthorpe, and Dommaleke and Branfield, ad omne Lugarum, for a Lodge or House for a Ranger. He gave also to Osbern son of Endy, Seton, Cumbra, Dunbar, and in marriage with Gisbunon his sister; And to Duffelon son of Alburgh, with Murhade another sister, he gave Appletunne and Little Cundy, Langethe, and to the Adowin of the Church there. He gave also to Micolde his Physician, the Town of Brewden; saving to himself the Adowin of the Church there.

Alan, to him succeded his son, the God Waldene, gave to Ramblon Wulfyn, Blanchflete and Ulvale, with Eddersda his sister. To Ulvale, son of Gisburn Lord of Gisburn, in marriage with Gisbunon his sister, he gave Torpenke, with the Adowin of the Church there. He gave also to Gunthred de Cant, son of Ernulf, (a) the Church of Thwaite, for the third part of a Township. He gave also to Redulfes Eugane, Efald, with the appurtenances; and Blanchflet with the Service of Osber. And to Osber, son of Gisburn Lord of Gisburn, in marriage with Gisbunon his sister, he gave Tunoon, with the Adowin of the Church there.

He gave also to Gunthred le Brone, (b) Ralh, and for the third part of a Township. He gave also to Radulfes Eugane, Efald, with the appurtenances; and Blanchflet with the Service of Osber. And to Osber, son of Gisburn Lord of Gisburn, in marriage with Gisbunon his sister, he gave Tunoon, with the Adowin of the Church there. And to his three Huntsmen, Steth and his Companions, Haynes. To Ulvale he gave one Caroct and Caston of Land in Asettun, on condition that he should be his Summonor (summanare) in Aset-

He gave also to Duffelon son of Brune, Osber, and to the Priory of St. Bega, he gave Stath-

And to Duffelon, son of Gisburn, the other Mocery. He gave also to Waldene, son of Duffelon, Bacthamote. And to the Priory of St. Bega, he gave Stat-

And to the Priory of Carlisle, he gave the body of Waldene his son, with the Holy Crofs, which they have yet in possession; and Cuplay, with the Adowin of the Church there; with the Service that Waldene owed him, and also the Adowin of the Churches of Althame and Breyton, with the Service of Althame de Breyton.

He gave them also the Adowin of the Churches of Breyton, with the Suit and Service of Waldene de Longtunne.

The same Althame son of Waldene, gave to King Henry (c) the Fields of the Forst of Alth-

With liberty to hunt, whenever he should lodge at Holme-Castle. To this Althame succ-

William son of Dommaleke of Marryvorth, Naplew and Heir to the said Althame, as being son to Estrade, filier to his father Waldene.

The foreland William, son of Dommaleke, 50

signed Althame daughter of Robert de Romney, Lord of Skipton in Carnwath, which Robert had mar-

tied a daughter of Mydeas (d) Lord of Copland. Two William had by this Althame his wife, a first son by William de Egremont (who dy'd under age) and three daughters. The eldest, named (e) a Gunthred, being a Ward, was married by King Henry to William le Greff Earl of Althame, with the Honour of Seton for her Dowry. The second, named Althame, was married to Reginald de Luce, with the Honour of Egremont, by the same King Henry. And the third, named Althame de Romny, was married to Gilbert Esbern, with Althame, and the Baronry of Althame and the Liberry of Oakworth, by the same King Henry, and afterwards by the Queen, to Robert de Carnwath, but the dy'd without heirs of her body.

William le Greff, Earl of Althame, had by his wife Gunthred, Althame (f), to whom succeeded William de Forstyn, Earl of Althame; to whom succeeded another William de Forstyn; to whom succeeded Arden, who was espoused to Lord Waldene, brother to King Edward, and dy'd without heirs, &c.

Reginald de Luce by Ambadilla his wife, had (g) Althame. To Ambadilla succeeded Lambert de Mone-

And to Ambadilla succeeded Thomas de Luce (h), to whom succeeded Thomas his son, who was succeeded by Ambadilla his brother.)

More rare Plants growing wild in Westmoreland and Cumberland.

List of rare Monstros lecta, Jagged yellow Books of the Fly of Man. In Sella fields, Sea-buck, found growing abundantly by Mr. Lawson.


W. Gladiolus balderiis Dumbarton Chief, cur. Milk Water Gill-o-flower or Gladiolus. In the Lake called A'Molleca, which parteth Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Orchis sylvatica nodosa. English Wood-orchis. As Gladiolus about six miles from Perth in the way to New-nchaft, in the bogs and pastures plentifully.

Virtis labia mucronata, five Myrrillus grandiis J. B. Ison folis lobulatis exilibus and

C. B. Ison folis lato-sinuosis majoris Car, and

Cinica nigra frutice majoris Park. The great Bill-

berry-fruity. In the same place with the precedent, where the ground is marshy and muddy.

An Additional Account of some more rare Plants offered to grow in Westmoreland and Cumberland, by Mr. Nicholson, Arch-dean of Carl-

tyne; and now Lord Bishop of Derry.

Cannabis spiria fl. magno allo perdignante, Alonso Blanmira, in the parish of Kirkland, Cam-

Equilirium modum variegatum minus. In the moor near Great Salkeld, and in most of the like sandy grounds in Cumberland.

Geranium Botryodes longis radicibus, odoratum, at Morhale and Mersefield, Yelfyn.

Helpers Panonicsa insipia. On the Stone, the Brunles about Darby, in Cumberland, and Grafinmue in Westmoreland.

Orchis pratensis praeter Dicecapiae. Upon the old Mole-ridge at Bally Salkeld, and to Long-

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Cynoglossus miliraris purpurea odorat. On Lance-Moor near Newby, and in Tarnby-Conours, Westmorland.

Serratula folia ad fontem stricta Stilo. Found by Reginald Harrison, a Quaker, in the Parish of Kendal, Westmoreland.

Thalipus minus Clusii. On most Limeflone par/files in both Counties.

Trigopogon Purpurcum. In the fields about Carlisle and Rofe-Castle, Cumberland.

Virga aurea latilblia ferrata. C. B. It grows as plentifully in our fields at Salkeld as the Vulgaris which is as common as any Plant we have.

N. B. The natural Products of the two mountainous Counties, of Cumberland and Westmorland, are generally much of the same kind with those of the Alpine parts of Scotland, as appears from the accurate Account which has been given, not long since, of that Country by Dr. Schonts, a learned Physician at Zuirck, and Fellow of our Royal Society. Amongst the many curious Observations made by this judicious Author, his Discoveries in Britain are not the least valuable; And, in short, he shows, that not only the choicest Medicinal and other imperfect Plants, which Mr. Ray and his Followers had reckoned to be properties of our Northern Bembo Hills, are likewise Helvetic; but that some others of a more noble kind (such as the Astragalus tenuidolus, Spome Echinum, Alchemilla Alpinae, Patagoniae Raii, Biftria Alpina umbella Monetonia, &c.) whole very names bespoke them to be the natural Indigens of this Island, are not so common as we thought they had been. These therefore, being as well Natives of Switzerland as Great Britain, may induce our Naturalists to make a more strict Enquiry, whether they have more of the same Neighbours, in both Countries, than has here till been observed: Whether (for example) the Trifolium Alpinum Rhamnum, and the Euphrasia Helvetorum lutea, be not as well to be found amongst our Mountains, as the Lancashire and Scotch Aplphodels are upon those of the Snafl and Grisons!
OTTADINI.

EXT after the Brigantus, Ptolemy placeth those, who (according to the trucki. See the Graeco-Corpus or the Early Coma) are called Ottadini, Ottadini, and Ottadini. Alred, in Sept.

the Cephes which Dr. Grahe had perished, read [transliterated, transliterated, &c. with a finger-tale] the word in its own words, &c.; and Selden’s Manuscript contains the word (as it does most scholiasts of the like kind) into [transliterated]. Instead of all which, I would willingly, with a very safe alteration, read Ottadini; that so the word might signify either or upon the river Tyne. Thus, the name of the Emperor might exactly agree with the finitudes of their Country. For the People were fomented beyond the Tyne; and the modern Britains call that Country in Wales which lies beyond the river Conway, Uchi-Connwy; that, beyond the Mandiat, Uchi-Mynph; beyond the Wood, Uchi-Coed; beyond the River Gwyrway, Uchi-Gwyrway. Nor could it be at all imputable, if, by the same rule, they named this Country that is beyond the Tyne, Uchi-Tyn; one of which, by a little digitation and following of the word, the Romans seem to have formed their Ottadini. For since (as Xpallins, or out of Dio Nicerus) all the Britains that dwelt near the formanitual Wall, were called Siniciati, or in Latin, Maxata; it is reasonable to believe that our Ottadini (living on the Wall) were some of those Maxata, who, in that remarkable Renovated of the Britains, wherein the Colonists were brought into the Confedera, took up Arms: when the Emperor Severus gave orders to his Soldiers to give no Quarter to the Britains, to those words of Homer;

\[\text{None shall escape the fury of the War;}
\]

\[\text{Children unborn shall die.}\]

\[\text{Humphrey Lloyd places those People about Lothian in Scotland: and herein he is not contradicted by Buchan; who, never fails of contradicting him, when he can have an opportunity. All agree, that they were Picts; and therefore, if they did inhabit some part of this Country, it must have been beyond the Wall. Possibly, Nuxata is the true reading: and then, they are more probably placed near the Wall or Rampart; for Nuxata, or Nuxata, is the old Britains, signifies a Defence or Security. And why might not the Translacers of Dio (for he is the only person of Antiquity that mentions those People) turn his Nuxata into Maxata; as well as the Translacers of Marcianus have made Attigotti, and Catacti, and Catiti, out of his Artacoti? But to return: The form of that Rebellion was caused by the death of Severus, who dy’d at York, in the midst of his preparations for war. As good while after, this Country seems to have been part of Valentinia; for in Theodosius named it, in honour of the Emperor Valentinian, after he had saved Valentinia, quaff’d the Barbarians, and recover’d this lost Province. But, in the Saxon name, those ancient names grew out of date; and all those Countries which lie North of the Fifth of Humble, took the Saxon Name of North-humantwa, i.e. the Kingdom of the North-Humbrians. And yet even this name is now left in the other Countries being only retained in this of Northumberland: Which we see now is safe.}\n
6 T NORTH-
NORTH-HUMBER-LAND.

Northumberland, call'd by the Scotch Newcastl-Durneh-leton, lies enclosed in a sort of Triangle, but not Equilateral. On the South, towards the Country of Durham, it is bounded with the river Derwent running into Tinne, and with that Tinne it fell. The East side is walled with the German Ocean. The West (running from South-west to North-west) fronts Cumberland for more than twenty miles together, and there's Tinne, and is first bounded with a ridge of Mountains, and afterwords with the river Tweed. Here were the Limits of both Kingdoms: over which (in this Country) two Governors were appointed, whereof the one was Sir Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, and the other the Earl of Hertford. The Country is felt to be mostly rough and barren, and forms to have bordered the very countries of its Inhabitants: whom the neighbouring Scots have render'd yet more hostile, sometime muttering them to war, and sometimes amicably communicating their customs and way of living; whence they are become a most warlike people and excellent horse-men. And whereas they have generally devored themselves to war, there is not a man of fashion among them but has his little Castle and Fort; and so the Country came to be divided into a great number of Baronies, the Lords whereof were generall'y before the days of Edward the first, usually call'd Barons; though some of them men of very low Fortunes. But this was wisely done of our Ancients, to cherish and support Martial Proverbs, in the borders of the Kingdom, at least with Honours and Titles; and very good Barons they were, according to that old and true import of the word. For the Civilians define a Baron to be, Merim murra, insuper Imperium in alque Coffes, Oppidum, antiquo Principio. Such a Jurisdiction it was requisite the Men of Rank should have here on the Borders: and upon obtaining the Grants, they were properly Baron Regis & Regis. All Lords of Baronies are also to this day legally call'd Baroni, in the Call and Sale of their Courts, which are Oxon Baronies, &c. However, this Chancery of Baron they lost, when (under Edward the first) the name began to be applied to such as were summoned to the King to the High Court of Parliament. (Not but before King Edward the first's time, the name of Baron was occasionally apply'd to the Peers in Parliament. Thus, in the famous Counsel about the Votes of Bishops in Criminal Matters, in the reign of Henry the second, we have this decision of the Controversy, Archbishop of Canterbury, Episcopi, &c. from Baroni, delinqueri, to be, cum Archiepiscopo, Bishops, &c. in his manner as the rest of the Baroni ought to be present at the Judgments in the King's Courts together with the Baroni, until it come to dismission of Members, or to death; and many other like Instances might be given.) On the Sea-Coasts, and along the river Tinne, the ground (with tolerable husbandry) is very fruitful, but elsewhere, much more barren and rugged. In many places the Stones Lithiubrases, which we call Stones, are dug very plentifully, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants.

The nearer part, which points to the South-west, and is call'd Humberside, had for a long Humans time the Archbishop of York for its Lord, and struggling (how justly I know not) the Rights of a County Palatine: but when I lately it be so said, came part of the Crown Lands, by an exchange made with Archbishop Rivers, it was, by Act of Parliament, annex'd to the Country of Northumberland, being subjected to the same Judicature, and the Writs directed to the Sheriff thereof. (Which is to be understand only of Civil matters; for it's Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is not the same with the reft of the Country; it being still a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of York.)

South Tinne (so call'd, if we believe the Bri-South-Tines) is being narrowly pent up within its banks; for so much Tinne begins, lie (some, in the Brittish Language) rising in Cumberland near Alstonmore, where there is an ancient Copper-Mine, runs by Lambley (formerly a Nunnery) built by the Laxus, but now much worn away by the Floods,) and Fisherfame-bough, the Fisherfame, foot of the ancient and well-DEFended Family of the Fisherfames (of which being carried, the Lands fell into the possession of Fisherfame Downes.) and, being come to Bebbins-Castle, it turns Eastward, keeping a direct course, along with the Wall, which is no where threem miles distant from it. For the Wall, running left Cumberland, and Pits-Wall crossed the little river of Irthing, carry'd an Irthing, etc. Arch over the rapid brook of Poftris, where I observ'd, few large Mounts call'd-up within the Wall, as it defign'd for watching the Country. Near this place stands Thiraball-castle (a large and frequently Thirball, strect) which gave name and surname to an ancient House, and honourable Family, that had formerly the name of Weeks. Here the Saxons forc'd a pass, between Irthing and Tinne, into the Province of Britain.) And the place was wisely defend'd against some of the inroads into the bowels of England. But the Reader will the better understand this matter and the name of the place, from John Fisher the South Historian, whose English-German words, since his book is not very common, in J. Fisher, may not be smiles to repeat. The Scotch (say) having compass'd the Country so long after the Wall, began to settle themselves in it ; and occupying the Barons (with their matrons, pickets, vikings, foks, and pickets) could make holes and gaps to be made in it, through which they might readily pass and repair. From these gaps, this induced part in its present name; for in the English tongue the place is now call'd Thirball; which, read'd as Laus, is the same as Laxus perform'd. Hence, southward, we had a view of Blankershope; which Blankershope, gives name and dwelling to an eminent family, and was formerly part of the Barony of Northumberland, but is situated in a Country pleasant enough. Here, not many years since, Philip Tram was found a Roman Alter, with the following Inscription:—

Beyond

A.D. 1618.


Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
This place is

See below, there was anciently a

Mine, since the Wall and none of any

of the Stations that I have read along the

Wall, and none of the Inscriptions afford us

any discoveries. It may, not improbably, be

At Terrin, for there is a place near it, which

is still call’d Glewstow. The distance from hence

to Wedwick will suit well enough with the Itinerary,

and it is not the first Elbow which

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Beyond Thirsmid, the wall opens a passage; Tippall, for the rapid river of Tippall: where, on the descent of a hill, a little within the wall, may be seen the draught of a square Roman Fort, each side of which is one hundred and forty paces in length: that there lay a high Street-way, paved with Flat and other Stone, over the tops of the mountains, from hence to Maiden-Castle. It is certain, it went directly to Kirkby-le-M beginning, an old woman, who dwell in a neighbouring cottage, shew'd us a little ancient consecrated Altar, that mention'd to Etruria, a classic God of these parts.

DEO VITI RINE--- LIMEO ROV

* P. L. M.

This place is now call'd Gower-vernas: how it is, was anciently nam'd, I am not able to determine, since the word hath no affinity with any of the Stations that are mention'd along the Wall, and none of the Inscriptions afford us any discoveries. It may, not improbably, be

At Torin. | GLAIWENTU, for there is a place near it, which is call'd Gowerth. The distance from hence to Walfruch will suit well enough with the itinerary; and it is not the first Elbow which Amaunus has made, in his Roads, through this part of the Country. Thus, by reaching in Coffseda Eques, he makes it twenty four miles from Blatnum Bulgum to Luguantum; whereas, by the common Road, it is only ten very short ones. But whatever it was, the Wall near it was built much higher and firmer than elsewhere; for within two furlongs of it, on a pretty high hill, it is full standing, fifteen foot in heights, and nine in breadth, on both sides. After; though Bitha says, it was only four

Beyond the Wall opens a passage; Tippall, for the rapid river of Tippall: where, on the descent of a hill, a little within the wall, may be seen the draught of a square Roman Fort, each side of which is one hundred and forty paces in length; that there lay a high Street-way, paved with Flat and other Stone, over the tops of the mountains, from hence to Maiden-Castle. It is certain, it went directly to Kirkby-le-M, an old woman, who dwell in a neighbouring cottage, shew'd us a little ancient consecrated Altar, that mention'd to Etruria, a classic God of these parts.

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null
Here, North-Tyne crosses the Wall. It runs in the mountains on the borders of England and Scotland, and first, running northward, meeting Tindale (which has thence its name; and was by Act of Parliament made part of the County of Northumberland, in the reign of King Henry the seventh;) thence receives the river Read, which falling from the steep hill of Read'shire (where was frequently the True-place, that is, the plain of encountr, at which the Lords Warden of the Eastern Marches of both Kingdoms usually determined the disputes of that part of the borders;) gives its name to a valley very thinly inhabited by reason of the heathiness.

Both these Dale breed most notable Bog-Trotters; and both have such boggy-up mountains, as are not to be crossed by ordinary horsemanship. In these, one would wonder to see so many great heaps of stones (which they call them,) which the neighbourhould believe to have been thrown together in remembrance of some persons there slain. (Nor are these the only Monuments which the Wafles afford. There are also large height erected at several places, in remembrance (as is fancied) of so many battles or skirmishes; either anciently between the Britains and the Picts, or (of later times) between the English and the Scots. Particularly, near Northumberland, in the Parth of Swamflan, four such hills still erected; and a fifth lies fallen to the ground.) There are also, in both the Dales, many ruins of old forts. In Tindale, are Whiterhead, Delaby, and Tafer, which formerly belonged to the Commune. In Read'sdale, are Rochefer, Groovehead, Read'shead, and some others, whose names are now swallow'd up by time.

Rochefer. [At Rochefer was found a Roman Altar with this Inscription;]

And since at the same Rochefer, which is seated near the head of Read's, on the rising of a rock that overlooks the Country below (whereas it may seem to have had this new name,) another ancient Altar was also found among the rubbles of an old Caille, with this Inscription;

D R. S.
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM.
INSTITVERVT
N E I V S C C A E P
CHARITINO TRIB
V S L M

May we not hence conjecture, that here was that Bremenium, so industriously and so long Bremenium, fought for, which Procopius mentions in these parts, and from which Antoninus begins his first journey in Britain, as from its utmost limit. For the bounds of the Empire, were, free, great rivers, mountains, desert and unprofitable countries (such as are in this part) ditches, walls, emplacements, and especially cilles built in the most saluted places, of the Romans of which there is great plenty here. Indeed, since the Barbarians, having thrown down Antoninus Paul's Wall in Scotland, spoil'd this Country, and since Hadrian's Wall lay开荒ed till Severus's time, we may believe the Limits of the Roman Empire were in this place: and hence the old itinera, that goes under the name of Antoninus, begins here, as it seems a Line i.e. at the utmost bounds of the Empire. But the addition of oh l.c. a wall of being a glyf of the a wall of which is as per time as per the place, the distance from this Bremenium to Bremenium, to another, p. 6. certain, that Bremenium in Gillieland was but a distance of the difference between this Bremenium to Bridget being as agreeable, as from Rochefer to Wall, is a set, and they think it ought to be well proved, before the weight of the Objection can be taken off, that the words [id o. a wall] are an Interpolation of the Inscribers. Nor are they satisfied, that the bare mention of Bremenium in a Monument found at Rochefer, is sufficient of it to determine it to that place; since at Ripenburg in this very Country, an Inscription was found, that makes as express mention of the fourth Column of the Gallic Troops, whose Station was Vincula, which yet is setted as far distant from thence, as Old Wincheste.

Add to this (what they think of some moment) that Sinler's Edition reads it, not Bremenium, but Bremenium, and Vellius's Manuscripts, Bremenium, to which place alle [i.e. of the Vellus] p. 7. would belong this Roman Altar, dug up at Lower in Widdrington.

D R. S.
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM.
INSTITVERVT
N E I V S C C A E P
CHARITINO TRIB
V S L M

The true reading of the second line being supposed to be, B.R.A.M.E.V.E.X.I.L.L.A.T.O.
GERMANORVM, and to signify that those Soldiers, having erected it at Bremenium to the honour of the Doe Mor&om, carried it lock with them, in their retreat, left it should fall into the hands of the Enemy.] To the south, within five miles lies Quenborne, Wood of Or where a sharp engagement happen'd between Simon Stock, the Scots and English; Victory three or four 1398. times changing sides, and at last fixing with the Scots. For Henry Percy (for his youth and for- wardness, nick-named 'Hot-spur') who commanded the English, was himself taken prisoner, and lost fifteen hundred of his men; and Wil-
Dee Douglas the Scotti General tell, with a great part of his Army: so that never was there a more progenit instance of the martial prowess of both Nations. We may be allow'd to remark here, what a person of great honour and skill in our English Antiquities has noted before, that the old Ballad of Chevy-Chase (Sir Philip Sydney's Delight) lies no other foundation for its story, save only the Battle of Otterburn. There was never any other Percy engag'd against a Douglas, but this Harry: who was indeed Heir to the Earl of Northumberland, but never liv'd to enjoy the Honour himself. Sir John Fuges (who liv'd at the time) gives the full account of this Battle; but says it was Earl James Douglas who was the Scotti General.

A little lower, the river Rheid walks (as rather his almost walk'd away) another Town of great Antiquity, now call'd Riffingham, which, in the old English and High Dutch, signifies as Riffing in German as Giner-Hill: (And yet it may be, the name of this place imports no more than its situation on a high and rising ground. Most of the Villages in these parts were anciently so placed, though afterwards the Inhabitants drew down into the Valleys.) Here are many evident remains of Antiquity. The Inhabitants report, that the place was long defended by the God Magus, against a certain Selidan or pagan Prince. Nor is the Story wholly groundless; for that such a God was worship'd here, appears from these two Attaars, lately taken out of the River, and thus inscrib'd:

**From the former of these, a conjecture may be made, that the place was called Habissazum; and that he who erected it was a Beneficiary, or a Confidant, and Governor of the Town. (For that the Chief Magistrates of Cities, Towns and Forts were call'd Primate, is very plain from the Tevethian Code.) Whether this God was the Tender Deity of the Gauls, whom Polybius makes next neighbours to the Otadini, I am not yet able to determine; let others enquire. Here were also found the following Inscriptions, by which, as also for others, we are indebted to the famous Sir Robert Carver of Conington, Knight, who very lately saw and copy'd: So said, them.**

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**CVI PRAEEST. M PEREGRINIVS SUPER TRIB. COH. L VANG**

**CDA.**

**DEAE TER TIANAE SA CRVM AEL TIMOTHEA P. V. S. L. M.**

**HERCV LIVL PAVLLVS TRIB. V. S.**

---

**DER MAGNI L CALEXANR, S RNMNIO DU-**

**M. G. SECVDNIVS BC. COS. HABITA NC1 PRIMAS TA—**

**PRO SE LTSVIS POSVIT**

**DEO MOVNO CAD. INVENTVS DO V. S.**

---

**D M**

**BLESCVS**

**DIOVICVS**

**FILIAE SVAE VIX SIT AN L E T DIES XXI.**

---

**AVR.**
VENIAME, ...

Moreover, what exceeds all the rest in finery, dedicated to the Sacred Majesty of the Emperor, is a long Table curiously engraved; the design, which and by the fourth Cohort of the Gallic Troops, is settled at Wimbyfer.
But to return. A little lower, Road, with several other brooks that have joined it, runs into Tine. And so far reaches Roadfold, which (as Domesday-Book informs us) the Unfrauncl held in Fee and Knights Service, of the King, for guarding the Dale from robbers.

All over the Waftes (as they call them,) as well as in Gillifland, you would think you for the ancient Nomades; a Martial fort of people, that from April to August, lie in little Huts (which they call Sheals and Shealings) here and there, among their several Flocks. From hence, North-West passes by Chipches, a little Fort formerly belonging to the Unfrauncl, and then to the Herons, (whole Ancitans have for very many Generations been of eminent note in this County,) We meet with their name variously spelt'd in our Histories and Records; as Heron, Heyron, Heiron, &c. Amongst whom, William Heyron was for eleven years together Sheriff of this County in the reign of Henry the third; and some of our Histories seem to hint, that he was well enrich'd by the Proceeds. The Family afterwards was brought-acrit into the Herons of Netherum, Meldum, &c. From thence it runs, not far from the small Castle of Swinburn, which Swinburn gave name to a Family of note, and was some-time part of the Baroncy of William Heron, and afterwards the seat of the Wodeyngton; and so comes to the Wall, which it crochets below Col-lyford, by a Bridge with Arches, where are still to be seen the ruins of the large Fort of Wall-wick. [At this place was found, not many years Phil. Tran- line, a Roman Altar, with the following In- N. 291. inscription,]
Cibernum, if Cibernum (where the second wing of the Afteries lay in garnition) was not here, it was in Schirren, the neighbourhood at Sibcester on the Wall; where, after Seges a Nobleman had treacherously slain Oswal, King of Northumberland, the Religious built a Church, and dedicated it to Christ and Oswald; which last has so far out-done the other, that, the old name being quite lost, the place is now call'd St. Oswald's. This was the Church, King of Northumberland, being ready to give Battle to "Cesbaed the Briton (to Cedwalla, or Beda calls him, whom the Britifh Writers name Cesbaedon, and who was King, as it should seem, of Cumberland;) erected a Cross, and on his knees besieg'd of Christ that he would affift his heavenly affiance to thefe that now call'd on his name, and presently with a loud voice thus adverf'd himself to the Army: Let us all on our knees leifeth the Almighty, Living, and True God, mercifully to defend us from our proud and cruel Enemy. And we do not fay (as Beda) that any of the Clergy of the Christian Church, any Clergy, any Altar, was ever eralied in this Country, till the new General, following the Sikcles of a devout Faith, and being in engage a most inhuman Enemy, lay up this Standard of the Holy Crofz. For after Oswald had in this Battle experience'd that effedual affiance of Christ which he had pray'd for, he immediately turned Christian; and fent for Ac- don a Scolaman to instruct his people in the Christian Religion. The place where the Victory was obtain'd, was (if we may truft the Mosiac after wards call'd Scestone, or Hores- field; which now in the fame hole (as hence will have it) is nam'd Halada. Upon which, Oswald's Life gives us the following piece of Morte:

Tun primum frere confamur eam nonam ha- bert
Heafenfield, hoc of, cafebaed Caepus, & illi
Nomen ab Antiquis deoia appellatio gravis
Procuro, tamquam holo pietatis fumus:
Nomina & Caepus nos affignavit Ibi-
di
Carbus evagras cafebaed meta fortiffimam.
Non femelima Tyraus pifer hunceram
Tum celatus deterre lites, tantum Triumphi,
Eiclyfe Frater, Haugufkadores ufque
Dedit, Chriftiamque felux celebrare qua-
tumis,
Qua ipse peregrina huc, in hume beati
Oswaldi Regis ob confcrnarum Capellam.

And now he understood whence Heavenfield came,
Call'd in old time by that prophetick name:
For now the reason of the Name was given,
When Hell's vile Troops were overcome by Heaven.
But left devouring Ages should defcribe
The glorious triumph of the latest Name,
The Monks of old Haufeld every year
Do meet and joy in their devotions here,
And that great Oswald's fame should never die,
They've rais'd a Chapel to his Memory.

And another in his Commination (well enough for the barbarous Age he liv'd in)
writes thus:

Quius fuit Alexandria? Quis Caius Julius? Ant quis
Nobis Alexander? Acraus je Superaffa
& X
Veneri;
To make a greater joy'd the former three.

As to this Story of Ossulf, Bede indeed seems to say, the Battel was against Guthaf; but Matthew of Westminster says, it was fought against Penda King of the Nortman, who was at that time William; for which the Story of setting up the Banner of the Cerdilian Faith, must be understood to be in Barctumworth Cote, as Bede says in the place cited, it has it any truth in it: for Christianity was, some years before, planted in the Kingdom of Northman by Paulinus; and Church was built at York by King Edwin, Ossulf's Predecessor. But (after all) this remark is not in the Saxo's Paragraph of Bede's History: so that we have reason to look upon it as a spurious Corruption. It does, indeed, contrive the account that himself elsewhere gives, of Paulinus's baptizing great numbers in twice very parts; which lately was Ossulf Christians signum, i.e. a Sign of the Cerdiilian Faith. Nor was Heavenfield the place where the Battel was fought, and the Victory obtained; for that was at another place in the neighbourhood, which Bede calls Dunofburn, supposed to be Doffin. The Writer of Ossulf's Life, it is true, supposes this to have been the Scene of the Action: tho' Bede only says, that here was the Cross erected, and here (afterwards) the Chapel built. It is no wonder to find a number of Poets (and a great number they are) who have written in praise of St. Ossulf. His introducing of Christianity was not the thing that rai'd his credit; (for so much King Edwin had done before him) but his chief fock of Merit consisted in his bringing-in Monky along with it. It was this that gave him to Arena so perhaps the men of the Clerker, and advanced him to a like honour with what his name- after years. It strain'd so afterwards being.

Below St. Ossulf, both the Times meet; after Smith-Tyne (which goes along with the Wall, at about two miles distance from it) has pass'd by Langley-Castle (where formerly, in the reign of King John, Adam de Tindale had his Bristol, which afterwards defended to Nicholas de Bol- tody, and was lately in the possession of the Prexley, and has fall under a pottering and crazy wooden Bridge at Alden. And now the whole Time, being well grown, and still concerning, proceed forward in one Channel for the Ossulf, by Haxam, which Bede calls Hengsfield, and the Saxons called Haxam. This was the Avo- dalemon of the Romans, where the first Cohort of the Spaniards were in garrison, the same im- plies; and so does its situation on a rising hill; for the Britains call'd that a Mount Daven. But take an account of this place from Robert its Prior, who liv'd above five hundred years ago. Nor far from the Southern bank of the river Tyne, Tancred's Tower, of small stones indeed at pre- sent, but then inhabited, but (as the remaining marks of its ancient state will testify) herefore very large and magnificent. This place it call'd Hostel- dalemon, from the little remains of Hexwald, which ravin, and becomes seldomly parsley in it.

Cedar and Horsethail applach thy fame, And Alexander owns thy greater name.

The' one himself, one sees, and one the world's romance.

Great Conquests all! but bounteous Heaven instill'd.
Baron (late Proprietor of this place) was made
Barony at Dilston, Walmington, and Earl
of Derwent-water. On the other side of
Trent which the Inscription should be to be
Annexed: Colinson, or rather Cooperston
(for so Ith the edition of H. Bates, both in
the Text and the Comment.) It is now call’d
Dolocheno

As the Roman Street runs from Eldon to
Corbridge, so from Corbridge to Reagham; a mile Reaghan,
from where, in a Pillar about eight
long, which has fixed by the ways-side, but is
now fallen; and at the place it fell, in a wall
in the infide of a House, is this Inscription,

Upon the same bank, I saw the fair Castle of
Pennell; which in the reign of King John, was best
the Barony of Hugh Balliol, for which he fix’d
it’d to pay the Word of Normains upon Time,
their King’s Services.

Below this Castle, there is a most beautiful A. Warte
were for the catching of Salmon; and, in the
middle of the river, fixt two firm Piles of
Stone, which formerly supported a Bridge.

Here runs the Pudsey-Castle (an old Prudhoe,
written Prudish,) which is pleasantly founded on
the ridge of a hill. This, till I am better in
form’d, I shall guess to be Prudishia; which is Prudishis.
No written Prudishia, and was the station of
the first Cohort of the Britons.

It is famous for
classing magnificently it self (in the days of
Henry the second) against the siege of
William King of Scots; who (as Nicolaus expostis it)
and did himself and his Army in no surprize.

After wards it beong’d to the Umfravilis, an eminent Umfravilis
Family; one of whom, Sir Gilbert (a Knight in
the reign of Edward the first) was, in right
of his wife, made Earl of Angus in Scotland.

Before which, in the reign of Henry the third,
we found honourable mention made of Gilbert de
d’Humfravilis as dying in the year 1245, to whom
the Historian calls a famous Baron, the
Hugh, as well as Osmann, of the Northern Parts of Eng-
land. Sir Robert Umfravilis was Sheriff of the
County in the 49th and 53th years of Edward
the third, and in the 4th and 6th of Henry the
court. And another Sir Robert (a younger son,
it think, to the said Sheriff) was Viscount
of England in the year 1416, and brought
for plenty of Prices (in Cloth, Corn, and other
valuable Commodities) from Scotland, that
he got the nick-name of Bolton Man-market.
The true heirofs of the blood (as our Lawyers
express it) was at length married into the
family of the Talbot; and, after that, this Cas-
tle was (by the King’s bounty) bellow’d upon
the Duke of Bedford.

But, to return to the Wall. Beyond St. Of-
said’s, the Foundations of two Firms which
they call Castle-freeds, are to been in the Wall; Castle-freeds
and then a place call’d Fortgate, where (as the Fortgate,
word in both Languages correctly) there were
show some were formerly a Gate for Sally-port through a
it. Beneath this, and more within the Wall,
runs Waterton-Hall, the present seat of the Knay-Hall
Situates and widefamily the Carnarvon, who
have been a great while in this County; Wil-
liam Carnaby Esq. having been Sheriff of it in the
7th year of King Henry the eighth, it is probable, they came hither from Carnaby near
Bridlington in the East-Riding of Yorkshire; and,
Beyond the Wall, rises the river Ouse, which Fossewicke hall, running down by Fossewicke-hall, the seat of the eminent and valiant family of the Fossewicke, for some miles goes along the Wall, and had its banks guarded by the first Cohort of the Fons Elicis. Corners at Fosse Elicis, which was built by Eboracum Hadrianus, and is now called Fosse Elicis. Here Henry the third concluded a Peace with the King of Scots, in the year 1344, and near it the first Cohort of the Tongrie lay at Bolebec, which the Notitia Provinciae calls Readicia. From Bolebec the Wall runs to Hadrianum, which from the same, and its twelve miles distance from the eastern Sea, I take to be the same Royal Borough which Bodo calls Ad montium, and the Saxons Translation adds; 14 where ad Obser- vation, the King of the EARI-Saxons was baptiz’d by 15 Summer; (who also at the same place) baptiz’d Penda King of the Meruini, together with his whole train of Courtiers and Attendants. Near this, is a Fort call’d Old Whines- fers, which I readily believe to be Vinidaunus, where the Liber Notitiae says, the fourth Cohort of the Gallic kept a Frontier-garrison. Thence we went to Redknapp, where we met with evident remains of a square Camp paying close to the Wall. Near this is Hatburn, which was part of the Barony of Hugh de Bolbec; who, by the mother, was descended from the noble Barons of Mont-Fichet, and had no issue but Daughters, who were marry’d to Ralph Lord Godolphin, J. Lovell, Hanwood, and others.

Said, Tit. Horn. par. s. of King Stephen we have, among many Baronies, * Stigmata Wintari de Bolbeke; and the Edel de Bolbe- ke Counts of Oxford, first founded a Convent of Dominicans in that City. Nearest to Neus- ciffle, stands Bolebec, where lately found several Urns, with Coins in them, which were broken and founded about by the ignorance of Diggers; but one of the Urns being preferred, was given to the Library at Durham, where it remains very entire. Some there are, who have been shown to places on the Wall, rather than at Chester upon the Street; by reason of the Antiquity of Borneul, and its nearness to the Wall, the Notitia describing Cawood, as part of the line of the Wall.

And now, near the meeting of the Wall and Tins, stand Neusciffle, the glory of all the Neustrian- Towns in this Country. It has a noble Har. on Time. &c. 

The situation of the Town is climbing and very uneven, on the north bank of the river, which is crost’d by a very fair bridge. As you enter the Town from hence, you have, on the left hand the Caile crossing you, and after that a very steep bow of a hill. On the right, you have the Market-place, and the bell built part of the Town from which to the upper and far larger part, the ascent is a little troublesome. It was heretofore beautified with four Bells, C. Churches; but now there are, besides St. Ni- colas (the Pecunial or Mother-Church) six other Churches or Chapels, whereof one was re- built at the publick charge of the Corporation, A.D. 1683, and endow’d with forty Pounds per Annum, one half of which is for the maintenance of a Catechetical-Lector, who is to expound the Catechism at the Church of England every Sunday, and to preach a Sermon every first Wednesday in the Month. Twenty Pounds are alloted to a School-master, and ten to an Usher, who are to prepare the Children of the Parth for the said Lecture. Besides which, the Town very honourably pays five hundred and eighty Pounds per Annum to the maintenance of their Vicar, and three Lectors and Curates who are under him; a pattern, very fit to be imitated by other Towns and Cities. It is defended by exceeding strong gates, wherein are seven gates, and a great many turn- ings upon it. What it was anciently, is not yet discovered. I am very incalculable, to think, it was Galerustum; since Gangest (which is, as Galerustan it was, its habitation) is a word of the same signification with that British name which is deriv’d from Gea, as has been already mention’d. Besides, the Notitia Provinciae places Galerustum (and in it the second Cohort of the Galerustam, Tenovanius) within the very range of the Wall. " Al Lincam And it is most certain, that the Rampes and Poles (as afterwards) the Wall patch’d through this Town, and at Panoca-gate there fall remains, Panoca-gate, as it is thought, one of the little Towers of that very Wall. It is indeed different from the old, both in fashion and magnitude, and seems to carry a very great place in the Campus. The Conclu- sion is also an argument of its being a garrison’d Fort; for to it was call’d, from the Stand, about the time of the Conquest. Soon after, it got the name of the naming, from that new Caile which was here built by the

Robert

and, briefly, Adusa-Coffalls, which was part of the Barony of the fore-menno’d Hugh Balland. Now, Server a great many places on the Wall, bear the name of Adusa, and the same word (in the Britich tongue) signifies * a Military Wing or Troop of Horses, many whereof were (as Liber Notitiae teaches us,) placed along the Wall; let the Reader consider, whether those places have not three or had their names; as other Towns had that of Lentum, where Legions were quarter’d. However, near this place was dug up a piece of an old Stone, wherein was drawn the portraiture of a Man lying on his bed (leaning upon his left hand, and touching his right knee with his right hand,) with the following Inscriptions:

NORICI AN. XXX.

* SABINIANAE.

M. MARIUS

VS VELLI

A. LONG.

VS. AQVI

S. HANCINO

P. OSVIT

V. S. L. M.

But the Library at Durham, where it remains very entire. Some there are, who have been shown to places on the Wall, rather than at Chester upon the Street; by reason of the Antiquity of Borneul, and its nearness to the Wall, the Notitia describing Cawood, as part of the line of the Wall.

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Robert
Nova Castrum.

From her high Rock great Nature's works surveys,
And kindly spreads her goods through lands and seas.
Why seek you fire in some exalted place?
Earth's fruitful bosom will supply you to near.
Not for a whole horrid flates flate the plain,
But gives enlivening warmth to earth and men.
Lib. 4. c. 25. Humblepope; not, as Bde affirms, from Ambor Town, but from the river. Here was also a little Monastery, which was frequently plundered by the Danish, and, after the Conquest, became a Cell to St. Alban: It is now called Tumundus-caftle, and glorifies in a finneted and firing Caftle, which, says an ancient Author, is seated on a very high rock, inaccessible towards the Ocean on the south and north, and efferuere well watered, that a ftender garriion will make it good. For this reason, Robert Mabvun, Earl of Northumberland, chose it for his chief hold, when he rebelled against William Rufus: but, as is usual, matters succeeded not well with this Rebel, who being here brought into difficulties by his betrayers, retired to the adjoining Monastery, which was eefiem'd an insurmountable fortress. Nevertheless, he was thence carried off, and had afterwards the just reward of his treason in a long and noinf Imprisonment. Within this Caftle, the Ruins of the forementioned Monastery are still to be seen. Here was, formerly, the Preift-Church; but (that being given much to decay), and the Parifhions, in the late Civil Wars, often desirous the liberty of a free return to it) another was begun to be built in the year 1659, which was afterwards finished, and confecrated by Wilbep Giffen, in the year 1668.

I now move forward along the thrée. Both the Preiflions, whom Tumundus or Them- mund is feated (neuroma, part of the Barony of Tumund, in the reign of Henry the third) hands Sedgehill, caflle de Sedgeham, the fation of the fourth Cohort of the Legio, on the Wall and Segobum in the British tongue signifies the fame thing, as Sedgehill in the English. A few miles from hence, the thrée is cut by the river Bliide, which (having passed by Belfe, the ancient inheritance of the Middletons, and Ofle Caftle, belonging to the Baron of Ofle) doo here, together with the river Fous, empty it felf into the sea. The Ofle were bound with the title of Baron from the very beginning of Early the fourth's reign, having eftablifh'd themfelves by marrying the heirs of Bertram de Bar, Alan Heron, and Alexander Kirkby. The male-line of thfe Barons was lately extinct in Cahill, the levther Baron, who had two daughters, John, married to Edward Talbot, younger fon of George Earl of Shrewsbury, and Catherine, married to Sir Charles Cawdoff, Knight. (by reason whereof, Sir William Cawdoff waft created firs Baron, and afterwards Earl of Ofle.)

A little higher, the river Went-beck falls into the Sea. It runs by Mytford, which was burned down by King John and his army, when they jo misfemably waffled this Country. That age caflle fome foreign Auxiliaries and Free-booters Rauar, who were brought out of the Lower Countries and other places to King John's affi- dence, by Falper, de Beaufort and William Bar. (Which Rauars or Rauars is not only mention'd by our Historians in the reign of King John, but, before his time also, in the reign of Henry the second, and after it under Henry the third. By all the accurate which we have of them, it appears they were mercurial German Troops. Now, in the High-Dutch, Rau (whence our Rauar, Rauar) is a Company of Soldiers. Rauar or Ratton, to monftr, Rauarfeffer, a Corpora. No. That from hence we are to fetch the true original of the word, we are sufficiently taught by our Historians, who lived and wrote his History in the times of those Rauars. Rau, says his, Böpferherat Bjugunicum copiae, quas Ruanus, sonus, maruer. i.e. the King fent for the Tritious Troops of Rauar, which they call the Rauar. Dr. War. (in his Glossary) derives the name from the German Rauar, a Trooper or Horfeman. But this by the way. As to the forementioned Bnnd and Bich, being a "crud defobed ance, was after" of thms in- wardly benefi'd the Kingdoms; (our Historians.) and as they laf in this way?) But Bus, a perfon of honour, having done the King good ser- vices, had confider'd on him, by Royal Boun- ty, Lands in Telfferfr and Northamptonshire, where his Polityency bouft'd, down to John Bus, who was attainted under Henry the fe- venth. Great grandfond to this John, is that t. So feld, an excclent learning Sir George Bus.noth. 1677. Knight, Mifer of the Rauars, who (for I love to own my Benefactors) remark'd many things in our Histories, and courteoufly communique'd his obfervations to me. This was formerly the Barony of William Bertheam, whole line foon in Reger his grandfond; the three co-heirs being marry'd to Nouran Dauc, T. Penbury, and William de Elmury.

After this, Wentbeek runs through the famous little Town of Morpeth; for the body of the Morpeth Town is ftead on the mouth of the river, and the Church on the fouthern. Near which fands alfo, on a fandy hill, the Caftle; and this was joined with the Town, came from the Lords of Gryffäck, and from them to the Baron Daue of Glifland. / This Roger ( I apprehend) was King Crhristian XI, in 1347., as a perfon of great note. I meet with nothing anciently record'd of this place; five lye between the Waters and our Lord 1121., the Towns-men themselves burn'd it, in Hil. Malemb. pure fpite to King John. But of later years, it came, together with Glifland, &. by Elizabeth, Wife of the late Earl of Carlile, and wife of Lord Daus, to her husband the Lord William Howard of Nounach, third fon to the Duke of Norfolk, whole grandfond Chriftians was after the Reformation of K. Chriftian. the fecond, created Earl of Carlile, and Vifcount Morpeth. Which Honour was inherit'd by his fon Edward, and ar refev'd by his grandfond, and the third Earl of Carlile of this family; a perfon of great wiDOM and honour. From hence Wentbeek runs by Bathal-Caftle; Baronie of Richard Bertheam; from whose Po- feflity it devolved to the Baronie of Ofle. (Sir John Bertheam was feveral times Sheriff of Nor-Cambridgre, in the reign of King Henry the third. The Church of Morpeth, out of which, fome think, the Carlillians have made their Carlillians is flill very common in their Chriftians.) Upon the bank of this river, as I have long fumifh'd (whether upon judgment or opinion I know not) was the fona of Glifland; where the Roman Plate de Carli-Gloorgea, fan of the first Cohort of the Mori, for the defence of the Marches. This, the very fui- tation of the place, forms a fignification, and the name of the river, with its figurative, may be a further evidence of it. For it is upon the All Terrain of the Sign. of Ganges, as the Liberty Hill, Nofifirmiers places that Fort; and the river is called Went-beek. Now Glifland in the Brit- ifh tongue signifies the fons of the fons of Wnt; and the Roman Plate of Ganges, a Carli-Gloorgea, where alfo Glifland, a Maritime Town is Sefiil'd at Carli-Torom, is this Coun- try; and by Dr. Gally, at Not Tham.
North-Humbeft. 1094.

Not far from hence (to omis other left con-
considered, the fine floor, the old
Witbergham. Callage of Wifnington or Wirdergham, in the Saxon
Language Jpojaguncum ; which gave name to the
Rowe, and knightly family of the Wis-
ningham, who have frequently signal'd their
value in the Scotch wars; and were after-
wards advanced to the dignity of Barons.
Near this, the river Coped or Capre falls into
the Sea; which, rising among the Rocks of
Ovoust-hills, has near its Head Bifldomen, from
whence are defended the beautiful family of the
Sibbald; (and, lower, to the South) Harbach
in Saxon Dophicle, i.e. the Arnul's flan
Harbofle, whereas the Family of the Harbofle, of good
if so folt, been in the II tall age. (From the reign of
1067-Henry the fourth,) to that of Richard the third.
Hence, or rather, a few of this name were Sheriffs of Northum-
berland. Here were formerly a Calfe, which
was demolifh'd by the Scots in the year 1314.
[The Saxon termination becl, (of the like im-
port with by, burn, and can,) is generally diftinguished
in this name of Village, but also in Larbele, Sleibond, and others of lefs
note in this County.] Hard by, stands Holyfrowneor Holyfrowm; where, in the infancy of the Eng-
lish Nation, it is fay'd of old, to have baptized
many thousands. Upon the very mouth of
Ovoux, the flone is guarded by the fair Calfe of
Warkworth, belonging to the Perrow, wherein is
a Chapel admirably cut out of a Rock, and fully
fin'd without Bears or Raters. This, King
Edward the third gave to Henry Percy, together
with the Manor of Rockley. It was formerly
the Barony of Roger Fine-Richard, being given to him
by Henry the fecond King of England,
who also believed to Cleaving in Elfion on his fen-
Whereupon, at the command of King Edward
the firl, they took the flanme of Cleaving
leaving the old fashion of framing farnes out
of the Christian name of their Fathers for two
anciently, according to the feveral names of
* The Son, their Fathers, men were call'd Rogers Fine-Rogs.
Rogeiny, Roger Fine-John, &c. Part of this Inheri-
Witburgham, by Fine and Covenant, to the needy,
early afterwards Earls of Wiffington and
another fware of it to a daughter call'd Eve,
married to Th. Offord, from whom, Pedigree is
defend'd beneficently to the Fine Barons of
Ovoux; But from the younger fons, branch'd
out the Barons of Ewos, the Earls of Adelard,
the Cleaving of Calaf in this Country, and their
Neighbours. In the Neighbours, is Mouna,
which may alfo boast of its Lords, whole Mafe-
jurers are known in the year 1358. The
Inheritance was convey'd by daughter's to the
Lambe, Sumsers, Balmers, and Reffels.

Ane. 1095.

Twifford.

Bede L. c. 8.

Tinnes. The river Aln, which, having not yet left the name whereby it
was known to Palefmy, is still briefly call'd Als.
On its banks, are Tufford or Duflozford (where
a Synod was held under King Ethelred) As this
Synod S. Cuthbert is said to have been chosen Bi-
shop. By the account that Bede (and especially
his Royal Penfophy) gives of the matter, it
looks more like a Parliament then a Synod; for
the Electors is reported to have been, none
mone, or, if they were, none can now be
found in all the Wintons. Now precent, in the Language of thofe times,
signifies Sauer or Patrinan-meun; who, if
formed, unanimous Synod, or Bishop, or at
least approved the choice. The meeting is in-
mainly burned it, had not the Prayers of
Aidan happily interpo'd. Florence of Wintons
lesse to have been the firft conterr of the
Trefe of Queen's Bolles; but Matthew Wintons
fays it was built by the King Richard of Nor-
Here are a great many Tuffords in the fourth of Eng-
land, the Legend of the Cathlers says, that this Synod
was held at Tufford upon Ste.) Next, is Negoti,
Etoncum, the fteat of the Collingbourn, men of re-
owned in the war; (and who still continue here)
It is also. Aln-Fern (call'd by the Scots Call-pye, Men-who,
and now usually Amerits) A Town fannos for
the victory obtain'd by the English; when our
three Anceftors took William King of Scots,
and prefent him a Prisoner to Henry the fecond.
It is defended with a goodly Calfe, which
Malcolm the third King of Scotland had to inri-
ment'd by fiats; that it was upon the very point
of surrender; when prouoly he was taken by a
Soldier, who fhid't him with a Spear, on the
place where he pretended to deliver him the
Keys of the Calfe. His fan Edward, really
charging the Enemy, to revenge his father's
defeat, was also mortally wounded, and dy'd
after. This was formerly a Convent of the
Fifers, for Henry the third gave it to English
fons John, father of William de Calfe, in Te
theirs Neve. By the year of twelve Kings Service. John Wife
returning from the Holy War, is bid to have
first brought Carmelites into England, and to
have built a Convent for them here at Holme, a
library place, and not unlike Mount Carmel in
Syria. But, in truth, there never was any Con-
vent or Monftery founded at Amerits, or near
the place of that name. There was indeed a Mon-
fery of the Order of the Prima-vegentis, fent by
Englishfallon, John, Father of William de Calfe
who had that Convent from his Mother,
and Heiron, But this was done in the year 1277,
long before the Carmelites were heard of in
England. John Bale (who was fome time a Car-
meleif) tells us, that the firft Convent of
that Order was founded at Holme (Halt they
now call it) next Amerits, by Ralph Fredem, a
Gentleman of Northumberland, who dy'd A.D.
1724, and was buried in this Convent. Eng-
land's Abbey is fill to be feen, at a half a mile's
defiance from the Convent of Hal, down the
G's.) William, the falt of the Fifers, made
Audrey Bia, Bishop of Durham, Truel of this gift.Danboni
Caffe and the Demifions belonging to it, for
the fale of his natural fon, the only Child he
left behind him. But the Bishop, being
myself the truth, abated the Inheritance's felling
it for a prefent fum of money to William
Pears, firme whole time it has always been in
the hand of the Percis.

From hence the flone, after a great many In-Dunfburg
entas, paffes by Danfylburg, a Calfe belonging
to the Duke of Durham; within the-Circuit of
which, there grew not long fpikes, two hun-
dred and forty Winchofer Baffolds of Corn, befoe
the flone receives the rivers Great and little
Caraffis of Hay. It is now famous tor
Dunfercot-Druand, a fort of corn, which
fears to rival that of St. Fionus Rock near
Briffil. This Calfe long, man taken for Pold. Vir-
burg, which stands firther North, and, in the
head of Bobbingburn, is now cafl'd Bamborough,
Bamborough.
Northernderland, who fanc'd it with a wooden Entrance, and afterwards with a Wall. (Take Roger Herdot's description of it: Bobla, layeth her's a very strong City; not consisting large, but containing two or three acres of ground. It has one bell, a good base runs it, which admirable rai'd by steps. On the top of the hill stands a fair Church; and on the Western point of it is a Well, curiously advanc'd, and of forest and clear water.) (It was, afterwards, totally ruined and plundered by the Dunes, in the year 553.) At present, it is rather reckon'd a Castle than a City; though of that extent, that it rival some Cities. Nor was it look'd upon as any thing more than a Castle, when King William Rufus built the Tower of Nucle-coppin over-oppress'd it, the better to engage the Rebel Mowbray, who look'd here, and at last fled of and fell. After Mowbray's flight, and his being taken at Timouth, the Castle of Bamburgh was firmly maintained by Mowbray, his Steward and Kinsman; till the Earl himself was, by the King's order, brought within view of the Souldiers, and threatened with the having his eyes put out, in case the begg'd held out any longer. Whereupon, it was immediately surrender'd; and Mowbray, for his bravery, was receiv'd into the King's Court and Favour. A great part of its beauty was afterwards lost in the Civil Wars; when Bridie the valiant Norman, who also sought for the House of Lanercost, dealt very unmercifully with it. Since that time, it has been in a continual struggle with Age, and the Wind; which latter has, through its large windows, drill'd up an irrecoverable quantity of Seal-and in its several Bawks; yet, as ruinous as it now is, the Lord of the Muonour hold hold here, in a corner of it, his Court of Last and Baron. Neat that is Emidus, sometimc the Bucry of John le Frfoine; but Ramena, the hive of the family, falt to Simons Menher Earl of Leicester. In this neighbourhood, the improvements in Til- lage, and in Gardening and Fruiterie, by the Sables (in this Parith of Emidus) ought here to be mention'd, as Friers hardly to be equall'd on the North-side of York. The latter is more the observable, because an eminent Au- thor of this Age will hardly allow any good Poets, Pluants, Poets, &c. to be expected be- yond Northamptofhire; whereas Fruit is produc'd here in as great variety and perfection as in any place in the South.) In this Parish was born John Dine, call'd Sussex, because de- ferced from Scotish Parents; who was educ- ated in Merton-College, in Oxford, and became an admirable proficient in Logick and School- Divinacy, but was so scrupulous and scrifting, that he offend'd and peopled the great Truths of Religion. He wrote many things with that profound and wondrous subtility (though in so obscure and impoll'd blade) that he got the name of Dollar Subtilis; and had a new Sect called Sandis, from his name. This study of School-Divinacy was mightily in fashion about Sussex's time, and especially in the Uni- versity of Oxford, where the principal luminaries of the Dominicans put the Students upon all sorts of wrangling. Hence, that place has afforded more men of eminence in that way, than (per- haps) all the other Universities of Europe; and there have manifur'd themselves under the prominent Epithets of Subtilis, Profundus, Infraplatu. As to Sussex, he did't more distinctly: being taken with an Apogee sick, and too he- tarily buried for dead. For, Nature having too late a flight through the Throat, and brought him to life, he vanity mordr'd his

Psalms Verses 105 106 in Eng. Diah.

What sacred Writings or prophane can show,
All Truths were (Sume) call'd in doubt by you,
Your Fate was doubtful too: Death beats to be
The first that chou'd you with a Fal-

Labb. Sussex. Dclor, Subtis, lat. *d
A. D. 1320.

Emidus. Vilence.

Angis a poetllyf appo dcre vcto

The Picas are eever'd from the English

This river rifes in a large fream out of the Mountains of Salvand, and afterwards takes a great many turns among the Moef-Troopers and "Drivers (to give them no worse name,)" So fid, who, as one expects it, ill determined all the

*Drivers by the Sword's point. When it comes near the village of Castor, being joined with the Caram- other waters, it begins to be the Bound of the two Kingdoms: and having pass'd West-Cafls, which was sometimes enjoy'd by the Kings, and afterwards by the Grey of N., (who have been long a Family of great reputa- tion for valour) and was frequently suffiz'd by the Scro contingency of the river of Till: (Of the last-mention'd Family, Sir William Grey, in the time of King James the first, was advanc'd to the honour of a Baron, by the title of Lord Grey of West.) The river Till has two

Names:
NORTH-HUMBERLAND.

Bramham.

Bramley.

isms: For, at its rise (which is further felt in the body of this County) it is called Brapley, and is a little obscure and incomparable Village, but noted for one of the prettiest Housés in this part of the Country, a Seat to the Chevlinghams, who are a branch of the House of Egloste. Hence it runs Northward by Beaufy; which, together with Brampton, Bramley, Robin (which gave name to a Family of good note in these parts) Eglosteham, &c., was the Barony of Patrick Earl of Dunbar, in the reign of Henry the third. The Book of Ingulphus, among the Records, says, He was Inveror and Otholcur to England and Scotland; that is, if I understand it right, he was, here, to watch and observe the Ingulphus and graze of all Travellers between the two Kingdoms. Fur, in the old English Language, Ingulphus has an old Legend at Ery in North, upon the river, Hande, Chevlingham or Cillingham; which was a Caille that belonged to one Family of the Greys, as did Howre-Caille, at a little distance, to another; but these two are now both of Holm, at Cillingham-Caille, there is a chimney-piece with a hollow in the middle of it; wherein (if it is told) there was found a live Toad, at the laying of the State. The other part of it is also ill to be seen (with the like mark upon it, and put to the same use) at Howre-Caille.

Near this, is a Hovary called Wilders, which is the Arms of the King Henry the first, given to Robert de Mifkamp or Miskamp, who here Azure, three Butterflies, Azure. From him descended another Robert, who, in the reign of Henry the third, was recalling the most illustrious Baron in all those Northern parts. But the Inheritance, soon after, was divided and shared amongst women; one of which was married to the Earl of Strathern in Scotland, another to William de Haunterambre, and a third to Osney de Perd. (This Willeus, called usually Willeis, is now a little indistinguishable Market-town, with a church, and some other marks of the Poetry of the Inhabitants.)

Soon after, Tull is encreased by the river of Gles; that gives the name of Gland to the Valley through which it runs. Of this rivulet, Bishop gave us the following account; Paulinus, coming with the King and the Queen to the Royal Mansour of Ad-gebrin (now called Tullern) play'd there with them six and thirty days (which he spent in an universal Baptism). From morning till night, his whole life was to instruct the Country People that fidd'd to him from all places and parts, to be instructed of Christianity; and, after they were so instructed, to accompany them in the neighboring river of Glen. This Munsor-balne was built by the following Kings; and anther erected in its stead at Melfield, near Melfield.

(The Saxon Paraphrase gives us a further direction (besides what we have from the river Glen) for finding out the place there mentioned; by telling us, that these places are in the County of the Bernicians; which is a full refutation of what was meant to be try'd before, that King Oswald first brought Christianity into this Kingdom.)

Here, at Bramford near Bramley, King Ad-gebrin (the third King of that Name, and the Dane, Conquista, King of Scots, and Engana, petty King of Cumberland; wherein he had such fuccefs, that the Engagement is deferred by the Society of the World, that Age in extraordinary Raptures of Wit and Bombast, and from a pilgrimage in France and Westfcr, we may probably conjecture, that Bramford (for all our Historians, but Ingulphus, call it must have been one where they never the Humber. They, perhaps, it will be more difficult to the Great Conquista of Scotland, and the little King of Cumberland, so high into Thirlbery; than to bring them thus far down into Northumberland. At this place, the name of Bramho was changed into Tull; which first passes by Ford-Carlsford, (therefore the property of the valiant Family of the Howes, now of the Carrs;) and Thirl, formerly the Seat of the Family of Manour or de Manours; which was long since a lightly sunk, and from which the present Right Honourable Earl of Ranstead, 1707, Now defended. (By Deeds in the hands of the) Family of Chevlingham of Brandon, it appears that this Earl was in the possession of their Manours of the same name, in the reign of Edward the first. I unwittingly omit many Caille in this Country; for it were endless to recount them all; since it is certain, that in the days of Henry the second, there were eleven hun.

Cailles in England.

Over-sailing this Ford, Wellward, rises the high Mountain of Feedon; famous for the Battle of Overthow of James the fourth King of Scots, and his Army; who, while King Henry the seventh lay at the siege of Tringay in France, with great Courage and greater Hope's (for, before they began their March, they had divided our Towns among them) invade England. Here Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey, with a good Army, bravely receiv'd him. The Battle was determin'd on both sides, till the night put them, unable as yet to determine which way the Victory inclin'd. But the next day discovered both the Conqueror and the Conquered; and the King of Scots himself, being mortally wounded in several places, was found among the heaps of the slain. Where a new Addition was given to the Arms of the Howards.

Tract, succeeded by Tull, runs now in a larger from by Norham or Norham, which was formerly called Urbanford. The Town belongs to the Bishops of Durham; for Bishop Egfrid (who was a mighty Benefactor to the See of Eborac) built it (and the Church;) and his Successor Ralph erected the Church on the top of a steep rock, and noted it round, for the better security of this part of his Diocese against the frequent incursions of the Scotch Moors. But a few miles distant, in the Circuit, are placed several Turrets on a Canton towards the river; within which there is a tower Excelsior, much stronger and larger; and, in the middle of that again, riles a high Keep. But the well-ebulb'd Peace of our times has made these Forts to be long neglected; notwithstanding they are placed upon the very Borders. Under the Castle, on a Level, Wellward, lies the Town, and the Church; wherein was buried Cuthwulf, King of Northumberland, to whom Vereable Bede dedicate his Books of the Ecclesiastical History of England, and who afterwards, removing the see of Hervia, held upon him the habit of a Monk in the town of Lindisford, and lift'd himself a Soldier of the Kingdom of Heroes: his body was afterwards translated to the Church of Northumb. It was dedicated to St. Peter, St. Canthor, and St. Cuthwulf, that religious King of Northumbland; who was the first of our Princes that rec'd from a Throne to a Monastery. His Body being deposited here by the same Bishop, the Monks of the following Age took care to bring into the Country round to pay their Devotions (and
The ancient Britons, who always objected to their Roman masters in some measure or other, were constant enemies of the Holy Land, in which the

1711.

* The principal Books have

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Britains with threofft nights content.

Take, at pritings, J. Feltham’s Veres upon Bernsk.

Scoticum extremo fab limito, Meta ju-

vors

Saxoabem : gravis per avidque labor,

Multa visceras, quae nulli ofi nulla

vult,

Marum, quod movet tur fortissimi mult.

Quae Juperfors, quae extremus caugha fuit victus,

Ferit fcc studia femina unga fas.

Oppida ut exspectat iam mitlefifima. Civis

Ahitii & cajum, & munia Marum obt.

Pugnacium ferreum ducefus fumque pervi-

deri,

Effert lacteia virginis ferre funt:

Ex more adsplundus fei fatat honest.

Quos redidit dominus domas pura funt:

Causa ab Aeliusfuit utrux Britannia tandem

Excedam villas libera in altera capta.

Bound of the Sarvo and the English Land,

Where both their realms and both their la-

bours end;

After a thousand turns of doubtful fate,

She yet outbears the vain affidues of Fate:

A happy Port in all her forms hath found,

And fill rod higher as the troubld the ground.

Surpriz’d by some her lately Ports ap-

perty,

She rose at once intur’d to Trade and War.

Now all her forms and all her fears are gone,

In her glad look returning joys are shown.

Now her old honours are at last re-

forct,

Securely now she serves her ancient Lord;

Bless’d with whose care united Britam

rears

Her lofty head among the rival Stars.

It may not be so fit to add the account

which Aemus Sylvius or Pope Pius the second

(always so Legis into Scotland about the year

1498) gives of the Borders in this Country,

in his Life, written by himself, into their ma-

ners still continue the fame.

A certain Ren, falling from a high mountain,

past the two Kingdoms: near which Aemus fay

’d 4, and coming to a large valley about Sunfey,

be algd at a country-man’s house, where his fowl

was the Queen of the place and its chief. The table

was plentifully furnish’d with patting, ham, and

geese; but nothing of either wine or bread appear’d.

All the men and women of the town fell in, as in

some strange fight: and, in one accout-ment after an-

other the Athimbians or Indians, in these people flood’d at

Aemus, asking the Queen, what country-man we

were? what the land could be such, whether they were a

Christian or no? But Aemus, being aware of the fearles he should more work in this road, had

been accompany’d by a Monarch with a small retinue,

red wine and hote loaves of bread. To as the word

were brought to the table, they were more affe’d than be-

fore, having never seen either wine or bread. Big-

hely’d women, with their husbands, came to the tables,

and handling the bread and sipping in the wine,

began a rejic that there was none to be wanting.

During the whole evening, after they had

fate an supper till two hours past nine, the Curate

and the Landlord (with the children and all the men)

left Aemus, and sold off to beds. They stay’d, they

were going to seafe themselves in a certain river,

as a good defence, for fear of the Scots, who (at

least more) told of the news in the night, if

shoulder. They would by no means be persuaded to the

Aemus along with them, the be very unpropor-

tiouslyconned to do it. Neither carry’d they off any

of the women, though feard of them, both men

and women, were very hampered for they believe

the enemy will not hast some them; not being up

towards any at all thing. The Aemus was left alone

(with only two women and a girl) amongst a hundred

women, and setting in a ring, with a fire in

the middle of them, burn the night with fires of

flares of lamp, and charging with the interpreter.

When the night was well advanced, they heard a mighty noise of dogs barking and geese gallizing: where-

upon women fell’d off several ways, and the guidance

was away, and all was as such every-woman of the cou-

try had been upon them. But Aemus thought it by

such sent to keep chief in his Bed-chamber (which

was a Stable) and to trust the enemy that go round, running out, and being encompassed with the Country,

he should be red’d by the first man he met. Pre-

ferently, both the woman and the guide return, acquainting

them that all was well, and that they were Fridays (and

as Enemies) who were arived. But whatever cougghs might be in the Manners of the People

of Northumberland, or that time; it is cert-

tain that the Description which Aemus Sylvi-

i gives of them, is not their due at this day.

Their Tables are as well stock’d as ever, with

Hens and Geese; and they have also plenty of

good bread and beer. Strangers and Travellers,

are no novelties to them; the Roads between

Edinburgh and Newcastle being almost fre-

quented by such (of all Nations,) as almost any

others in the Kingdom. Wine is a greater ra-

city in a Country-man’s house in Middlefub,

than on the borders of Northumberland; where

you shall more commonly meet with great flocks

or it, then in the Villages of any other County in

England: and, that Wine is not the ordinary

drink of the Country, ought no more to be re-

mark’d as a thing extraordinary, than that

Yorkshire the Ale is not common in Italy. The

Mid-day Marching-Trade is now very well

underhand, and a small Sum will recomposse all

the Robberies that are yearly committed in this

Country, where men pass are no sound and

their goods as secure, as in the most civiliz’d

Kingdoms of Europe. Whereas is reck’d as

shandous a Vill here, as elsewhere; and it

may be truly said, far more foundless, than

in the Southern parts of the Kingdom. In a

word, the Country of Northumberland is gene-

rally spoken of addled and breeding, and pre-

servers of the true old English Hospitality in their

Houses: And the Pests are as knowing

a people, and as courteous to strangers, as a

man thall readily meet with in any other

parts.

There were * in this Country certain petty * This con-

clusion persons who were call’d Sundfellers and Pij-

hoggings; but to day is the account we have of

them, that I am not able to aair the Fishtergigi,

true place of their residence, nor tell you who

they were, or if they were Danes or English. It

is told by that:

Worthington * by the right honourable the

Lord William Howard * says, that whilist the Par-

liament sate at Oxford, Sedgeburgh and Morcar

(1650)

1101. NORT- HUMBERLAND.
The Province was first brought under the Saxon yoke by Osra, brother of Hengf, and for that time under the government of the Dukes, who were homogenized to the Kings of Nortn. Afterwards, when the Kingdom of the Bernicans (whom the Bernicians call a Brithann, that is, Monmouthers) was creed, the bell part of it lay between the Tees and the Tyne; and this was subject to the Kings of Northumbland. When ther had finisht their fatal period, all beyond Tyne became part of Scotland; and Eighth King of the East-Saxons had this County surrender'd to him, and annex'd it to his ownDominions, so far, as that Enored King of the Northumbrians, became tributary to him; but Northumberland continued King, long after that. Alfred afterwards affig'd it to the Danes, (for either was under the necessity of coming to terms with them;) and they, within a few years, were thrown away by Athelstan. Yet, even after this, the People made Edin the Danes their King; who was for sometime captive'd by King Staldred. Had he come to the throne, the name of King was no more heard of in this Province; but its chief Magistrates were called Ealas, of whom thefe that follow we successively redound'd by our Historians, Ofufh, Ofan, Edifile, Wealdref the Elder, Edifile, Adalh, Alfred, Smaerd, Toffin, Edifile, Morcan, and Ofufh. Amongst them, Smaerd was a pers- son of very extraordinary value; who, as he liv'd, so he chefe to dye, in his Armour. His Countie of Yorke was given to Toffin, Brother to Earl Ha- rold, and the Counties of Northampton and Hunting- ton, with his other lands, were given by earl Earl Walderlaw, his Son and Heir. We have given you the very words of Ofufh; but, because there fore some who deny that he was Earl of Huntingdon. To this let me add what I have met with on the fame subject, in an old Manuscript in the Library of Jesus Sours, a most worthy Citizen, and Industrious Antiquary, of the City of London. Cefp being made Earl of Northumberland by William the Conqueror, disput.ed Ofufh, who neweth- lefs liv'd them within a few days. Afterwards, Ofufh himself was slay'd by a Robber, and dy'd of the wound. Then Godfrith took the Countie of the Conqueror, by whom he was also presently diverted of the Honour, and was succeeded by Wealdref, the Son of Smaerd. He held his hand, and was succeeded by Walderlaw Bishop of Durham, who, as well as his suc- cessor Robert Cerinius was slain in an insurrection of the Nobles. This Walderlaw was a most the Oppreffor, and scandalous Warlingdon. He bought the Earldom of Northumberland, and

chuld to make the people pay for it. But they, at first, being war'd by Edifile, a late occa- tion, and reduc'd almost to beggary, unani- mously tell upon him, and flew him at a County-Court, which he used always to at- tend himself in person, the better to secure the Fees and other Perquisites. (And, at that time, there were considerable; since the She- rifs of Northumberland never accounted to the King, before the third of Edward the fifth.) Their Foreman gave the word; which most of our old Historians have thought worth the recording to Posterity.

Shire red, god red, fies ye the Bishop.

The Title was afterwards conferred on Ro- bert Mowbray, who destroy'd himself by his own wickedTre transient. Then (as the Polygrah- m of Durham tells us) King Stephen made Henry, son of David King of Sun, Earl of Northumberland; and his Son William (who was also himself afterwards King of Sun) wrote him the Letter of William de Pifer, Earl of Northumberland; for his mother was of the family of the Earl of Warren, as appears by the Book of Brak- land-Abbay. Within a few years after, Wil- liam had a fall, and the Duke of Bohemia, for life; but when that King was expell'd by the Emperor in his Resignation, his Son, William, was made Earl of Bohemia, and weighed about two thousand pounds in fines towards his ransom, the King took this slender contribution for (knowing that under value of the ransom he had vast wealth) enough, that he dispose'd him of the Earl- dom.

* Afterwards, that Honour was enjoy'd by * As priest, the family of the Persers, who living descen- ded from the Earls of Bohemia, got both the Persers de- clared from the fame and the inheritance of the Persers, when Toffin (the true off-spring of Charles Great) the Great, by Gerold daughter to Charles younger brother of Labariurn, the last King of France of the Caroling house) the youngest son of Godfrey Duke of Brabant, marry'd Agnus daughter and sole heir of William Persis. This William's great granddaughter (call'd also William Persis) of England with William the Conqueror, who below'd on him large poftitions in Tuscany, Lucca, Normandy, and other places. The said Agnus and Jofelina concor- ded, that he should take upon him the name of Persis, but still retain his ancient Arms of Brabant, which were, a Lion Azure (charge d'argent on the Brabant's) in a Field Or. The first of this family that was made Earl of Northumberland, was Henry Persis, the son of Mary, daughter of Henry Earl of Language; who, on account of his noble Birth, and warlike Exports, had large Poftitions below'd upon him in Scotland, by Edi- ward the third. He was very much enri'd by his second wife Matilda Lang, by whom he had no child, but the ob'ding him to bear the Arms of the Lortes as Edward the fourth made him Earl of Northumberland. His behaviour afterwards was very ungrateful to this his great Benefactor; for he deliv'd him in his first, at last, being war'd by Henry the fourth to the Crown. He had the title to Man be- low'd on him by this King, against whom he also rebel'd; being prck'd in Conclave at the unjust death of King. He made his means, and was't at the close confinement of
of (the undoubted Heir of the Crown) Edward Mortimer Earl of March, his kindred, had, first lost some Forces against him under the command of his brother Thomas Earl of Warrington, and his own forces for having trained Warrington, who went both into the battle at Shrewsbury. Upon this, he was attended of High-Treason; but was presently raised again to the esteem and favour of the King, who indeed stood in awe of him. He had also his choice and goods restored to him, except only the life of Men, which the King took back into his own hand. Yet, not long after, this popular and sturdy man died again, and his cause was lost against the King as an Upright, having called in the Scots to his assistance. And now, leading on the Rebels to a victorv, he was surprized by Thomas Rokeby, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, at Barham Moor, where, in a centuried army, his army was routed, and himself slain, in the year 1408. Eleven years after, Henry the fifth (by Act of Parliament) restored the Honour to Henry Percy, his Grandchild by his son Henry Wintour, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer the Elder, Earl of March, by Philippa, daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence. This Earl extollingly espoused the interest of Henry the fifth against the House of York, and was slain in the Battle of St. Albans. His son Henry, the third Earl of Northumberland (who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Baron of Popings, Brian, and Fitz-Patrick) left his life in the fame Cause, at Towton, in the year 1461. When the House of Lancaster, and (with it the) Family of the Percys, was now under a cloud, King Edward the fourth granted John Neville, Lord Montague, Earl of Northumberland, but he quickly resolved that Title to the King, being made Marquess Montague. After which Edward the fourth graciously restored to his father's Honour Henry Percy, son of the foremost Henry, who, in the reign of Henry the seventh, was slain by a rabble of the Country People, in a Mutiny against the Collectors of a Tax imposed on them by Act of Parliament. To him succeeded Henry Percy, the fifth Earl. From him (who was himself the son of a Daughter and Co-heir of Robert Spencer) and Edward, Daughter and Co-heir of Edmund Rufford Duke of Stony-feld, descended Henry, the sixth Earl. He having no Children (and his brother Thomas being executed for rebelling against Henry the Eighth in the beginning of the Reformation) squander'd away a great part of his fair Estates, in Large debts to the King and others; as looking on his Family to be now reduced to a final period. A few years afterwards, John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, got the Title of Duke of Northumberland; when, in the Nativity of Edward the sixth, the Ring-leaders of the feudal Factions flung the Ti- tles of Honour among themselves and their A- beholders. This was that Duke of Northumberland, who for some time (like a Whirlwind) troubled the Peace of his Native Country; by endeavouring to exclude Mary and Elizabeth, the Daughters of Henry the eight, from their lawful Right of Succession; having declared (by the command of Lawyers, who are in- clinant to serve the purposes of Great men) to forfeit the Crown on Queen Gray, to whom he had married his son. Hereupon, being convicted of High-Treason, he lost his head; and on the scaffold openly owned and protested the Popish Religion, which (either in good earnest, or feemingly and to serve a turn) he had, for a good while before, renounced. He exhorted the People, to fund to the Religion of their Ancestors; to reject all Novelties, and to drive the Preachers out of the Nation; and declared that he had temporiz'd against his Conscience; and that he was always of the Religion of his Fore-fathers. Upon his death, Queen Mary restored Thomas Percy, Nephew to Henry, the sixth Earl, by his brother Thomas; creating him at first Baron Percy, and (form after, by a new Patent) Earl of Northumberland, To himself and the Heirs male of his Body; and for want of Issue of his own, to his Brother Henry and his Heirs male. But this Thomas, the seventh Earl, under pretence of re- doring the Romish Religion, rebelled against his Prince and Country, and so left both his Life and Honour in the year 1572. Yet, by the special bounty of Queen Elizabeth, his brother Henry (according to the Tenor of Queen Mary's Patent) succeeded him as the Eighth Earl, and dy'd in Prison in the year 1582. He was succeeded by his son Henry, the ninth Earl of Northumberland of this Family; who was son of Katherine, eldest Daughter, and one of the Heirs, of J. Nevil Baron Latimer. (This Earl was a great Patron of Learned men, especially Mathematicians, with whom he kept a constant familiarity and correspondence. Soon after the discovery of the Powder-Plot, he was committed Prisoner to the Tower, upon suspicion of his being privy to that part which his kinsman Thomas Percy had, in the Conspiracy. He was succeeded by his son Algernon, who for some time lived the Earl of Northumberland; d'y'd at 1590, leaving only one daughter, Elizabeth, the present Duchess of Stoweps. Upon his death, the Honour of Duke of Northumberland was given by King Charles the second to his own natural Son George Fitz-Roy; by whose death the title is now become vacant.
More rare Plants growing wild in Northumberland.

Chamaepericlymenum Park. Ger. Periclymenum humile C. B. parvum Prutenicum Clufii

J. B. Dwarf Black-jack. On the West-side of the North-end of the bog-voft of Cheviot-hills in great plenty.

Echium marimum B. P. Sea-Bugle. At Scrummy-brow-mill between the Salt-panes and Barwick, on the Sea-banks, about a mile and a half from Barwick.

Lyfmacchia filiopoda glabra minor latifolia. The softer smooth broad-leaved addled Willow-herb. On Cheviot-hills by the Springs and Rivulets of water.

Pyrola Alpina bore Europae C. B. Park. Herba trientalis J. B. Winter-green with Chick-weed flowers. On the other side the Pelecanus five miles beyond Hexham Northwards. And among the Heath upon the most Mountains not far from Harbottle northward.

Raphanus rufescens Ger. Park. C. B. sylvaticus five Armoracia multis J. B. Horse-radish. We observed it about Alnwick and elsewhere in this County, in the ditches and by the water-side, growing in great plenty.


THE
THE
UNION
OF
ENGLAND
AND
SCOTLAND.
However hath perused the Histories of England and Scotland, under two Independent Monarchs, and beheld the terrible Distractions and Devastations of Fire, Sword, and Rape; the vast consumption of Blood and Treasure, in maintaining the Borders on both sides; and the frequent Advantages accruing to foreign Enemies from those terrible Hollerities between the Inhabitants of the same Island; must readily acknowledge, that an entire and perpetual Union of the Estates of those two Kingdoms under the same Monarch, and with the same Legislaure, was one of the greatest Blessings to both, that Heaven could extend; especially, at a time when there was so much cause to dread a Renewal to that ancient state of Kane Separata und Independent.

It was in a sense of these dreadful Calamities, that King Henry the eighth (to go back no further) did so earnestly labour a match between the daughter of James the fifth of Scotland, and his own son Edward, which proceeded so far, as to be ratified in the Parliament of Scotland; and to have Hostages sent from thence to the English Court for performance of Articles. But those Proceedings were zealously and openly opposed by the French; whose influence in the Scotch Councils was at that time so powerful and prevailing, that the projected Match was broken off; and King Henry (disappointed of the hopes which he had conceived, of laying the foundation of a lasting Union, and growing in firm, and dying not long after) could only leave it in charge with his Council, to prosecute that Point by force of Arms to the last, if the Scots would not be induced by fair means to consent to the Match, according to the National Engagement which they had passed. Pursuant to this charge, the Duke of Somerset, Protector of the Kingdom under Edward the sixth, marched into Scotland at the head of an Army; and having fail by mediation proposed a Treaty about the Match, but in vain, he afterwards defeated them in the memorable Battle of Muflburgh. Whereupon, the Scots cast themselves upon the Protections of France; whilst the young Queen was conveyed, and many years after marry'd to the Dauphin.
articles of union, limited, as

the union of england and scotland

and the next sessions, that all hostile laws made and conceived, either by england against scotland, or scotland against england, shall in the next sessions be abrogated and utterly extinguished.

it is also agreed, that all laws, charters, patents, and franchises, which have been annexed to the union or by the union, shall be declared by a general act to be abrogated and abolished, and that the effects of either part shall be governed by the laws and statutes of the kingdoms where they dwell, and the name of the borders extinguished.

and because by abolishing the border-laws and charters it may be doubted, that the executions shall stand upon those charters so have hitherto been given by the officers of those borders, upon wrongs committed before the death of the late queen of happy memory, it is thought fit that in case the commissioners or officers be appointed by his majesty before the time of the next sessions of parliament shall not procure sufficient records of such false bills and sentences, that then the said parliaments may be moved to take such order as to their wildness shall seem convenient, for the conviction of such persons who shall be determined by some officers, as also how disorders and insolencies may be hereafter regulated, and that the country which was lately of the borders kept in peace and quietness in time to come. as likewise to provide some order, how the purity of letters may be preserved during the duration of the late queen and since the bill treating of the borders in the years 1556 and 1557, which have never yet been moved, may be continued and preserved to a definitive sentence.

and forasmuch as the next degree to the participation of mutual commodities and to be made, 

commerce; it is agreed, first, concerning the importation of merchandise into either kingdom from foreign parts, that whereas certain commodities are wholly prohibited by the several laws of both kingdoms to be brought into either of them by the naturals themselves or by any other, the said prohibitions shall now be made mutual to both, and neither an englishman may bring into scotland, nor a scot into england, any of those prohibited wares and commodities: nevertheless, if the said commodities be made in scotland, it shall be law to bring them out of scotland to england; and reciprocally of the commoditeis made in england, and certain others, as they were made in scotland.

whereas a double hath been conceived to the end that the commonwealths of trade and commerce to be continued and preserved, the privileges which the states are reported to have in foreign parts, and in part in france, above the english, whereby the english might be prejudiced, and that after a very deliberate consideration laid of the said supposed inequalities, both private and publick examination of divers merchants of either side touching all liberties, immunities, privileges, impollis and payments on the part of the english and on the part of the states, either at bordeaux for their trade of wines, or in normandy or any other part of france for other commodities, it appeared that in the trade of bordeaux there was and is to little difference, in any advantage of privileges or immunities, or in the import and payments, all being regulated in such manner as to neither side, as it could not judiciously hinder the communication of trade in the trade of normandy likewise, or any other parts of france, the advantage that the states subject by their privilege are acknowledged to have is such, as without much difficulty may be reconciled and reduced to such a degree by such means as is hereafter declared; it is agreed, that the states-men shall be free for the transporting of wine from bordeaux into england, paying the same duties and duties that the english-men do pay, and the english-men shall be likewise free for transporting of wine or other commodities from bordeaux into scotland, paying the same customs and duties that the states-men do pay there.

and likewise for clearing and resolving the expectation doubts touching the advantage that the states are reported to have above the english in buying and transporting the commodities of normandy, and of other parts of the kingdom of france (excepting the buying of wine in bordeaux, which is already determined,) it is agreed, that there shall be free from all and different perquisitions into france, two or other sides, to take perfect notice of any such advantage as either the english have above the states,
England and Scotland.

Exports of Goods prohibited made, unless under the orders of the Magistrates of the Business.

Order for Native Commodities to be transported forth of England to Scotland, or of England to Scotland, by any of the Kings of England, or by any of the Lords of the King's Privy Council, having the same in their hands, to be transported.

Furthermore it is agreed that all foreign Wares to be transported forth of Scotland to England, or out of England to Scotland, by any of the Kings of Scotland, or by any of the Lords of the King's Privy Council, having the same in their hands, to be transported.

In each part from the one to the other shall serve for the inward utility of either Realm, and order taken for refining and prohibiting the transportation of the said Commodities into foreign parts, and for due punishment of those that shall transport or refine it.
In other Kingdoms, with the same freedom
and as lawfully and peaceably as the very na-
tural and born subjects of either Realm, where
the said rights, claims or profits were en-
blished, notwithstanding whatsoever Laws,
Statutes, or former Constitutions herefore in
force to the contrary, other than to acquire,
police, &c., or to be allowed in any Office at
the Crown, Office of Judicatury, or any voice,
place or Office in Parliament, at which shall
remain free from being claimed, held or en-
joyed by the subjects of the one Kingdom
within the other, born before the decease of
the late Queen, notwithstanding any words,
uttered or understood of the Act, or in any cir-
cumstances whatsoever, depending, until there
be such a perfect and full accomplishment
of the Union as is desired mutually by both the
Realms. In all which points of reservation,
either in recital of the words of his Majesty’s
Reformation Acts passed, or in any clause or few of his Maj-
esty before spoken of enabling them to his Provinces
any of the aforesaid places or dignities, in their
being born and ever shall be so far from the
thoughts of any of us, to procure to alter
or impair his Majesty’s Prerogative Royal
who contributive do all with comfort and
contention depend herein upon the gracious
attentions which his Majesty is pleased to
give in the declaration of his fo just and
Princely cure and favour to all his people) as
for a further legislative and careful
and due intention towards his Majesty in this
and in all things else which may concern his
Majesty’s Prerogative, we do also herein declare
that we think it fit there be interfered
in the Act to be prepared and stayed, in ex-
press terms, a sufficient reservation of his
Majesty’s Prerogative Royal to determine,
whether and to what offices, honors, digni-
ties and benefits whatsoever in both the
said Kingdoms, and either of them, as
were herefore excepted in the preceding refor-
mation of all English and Scottish subjects born
before the decease of the late Queen, as
freely, favourably and absolutely, at any of
his Majesty’s most noble progenitors or pre-
decessors, Kings of England or Scotland, might
have been done at any time hitherto; and
all other intents and purposes in as ample man-
ner as no such Act had ever been thought of
or mentioned.

And forasmuch as the several Jurisdiction,
and Administrations of either Realm may be the Malle-
skewed, or by Monstrous, or by their own impo-
tious, or if they shall commit any offenses in
one Realm, and afterwards remove their
persons and abode unto the other, it is a
means to be secured by the inhabitants of the one
Realm to be answerable unto Justice in the
same Realm where the fact is committed, to
remedial the offender remaining in the other
Realm to be answerable unto Justice in the
same Realm where the fact was committed,
and that upon fact stated made, the offend-
er shall be accordingly delivered, and all
further proceeding, if any be, in the other
Realm shall cease, so as it may be done with-
out prejuding or other Loss in their Estates and Forfeitures. With pro-
vision thereto, that it be not thought
necessary to be made for all criminal offenses,

But
By the tenor of the Acts made in the Parliament of both Kingdoms, to empower Commissioners to meet and agree, as aforesaid, the consideration of the Articles agreed on, was expressly limited to the next Session of each Parliament; and the next in England (being the Parliament which was declared to be dissolved by that hitherto Controversy of the Gunpowder Plot, and abusively employed in declaiming and persecuting the Trinites, and making provision against any future Attempts of the Papists) did only pass an Act to extend the time for considering the said Articles, to any future Session of that Parliament. Accordingly, in the next Session, which began the 18th day of November in the year 1667, the Articles were to be considered by the Parliament of England, but met with so many and great obstructions, that nothing was brought to effect upon any head, except that one of abolishing all memo-

The Articles were considered in the English Parliament; but met with so many and great obstructions, that nothing was brought to effect upon any head, except that one of abolishing all manner of Hullois and between the two Nations. And this was done, by the repeal of divers habeas corpus Laws, which had been made from time to time, and the abolishing, as much as might be, the Peace and Friendship of the Borders, by a certain method of trying such Offences as should be committed by the English in Scot-

The Articles were considered in the Scotch Parliament. The King was exceedingly grieved, to see himself in great measure dispossessed in an Affair of such Consequence, and which he had so much to heart: And, to try whether the disappointment might not be repaired, and, as a paper, composed by beginning in Scotland, he summoned a Parliament of that Kingdom to meet the August following, in the year 1668. In this, all the Articles which had been agreed upon by the Commissioners, were allowed and ratified; on condition that the Parliament of England should do the same, and should make a special Declaration, that the Kingdom of Scotland should remain an absolute and free Monarchy, and the fundamental Laws remain as before.

But the English Parliament (for what reasons, and upon what grounds, is not certainly known) immediately dropped the Articles, and never took them into consideration again. By which means, the two Kingdoms, though under a Succession of the same Monarchs, and (through the interest of those Monarchs in both) preferred in a State of Peace, Friendship and Con-

An Attempt of an Union by K. Charles the 2d and Queen Anne, they remain separate and independent in point of Constitution and Commerce; till, in the year 1707, the (5th of Queen Anne) this mighty Work, which had been so often attempted in vain, was most happily accomplished; and is now revered among the most glorious and most important Successes of her Majesty’s Reign.

The great Importance of this Work, will appear by the unhappy Condition which the Island must have been reduced to, had this Union, upon which Attempt proved abortive, as so many others, had not been before made; but it was now about a hundred years, that the two Nations had been united under one and the same head; and however a nearer Union had been always wished, as evidently tending to the strength and inte-

But William Duke of Gloucester, a youth of incomparable Parts, who pretended whatever a Nation could want or desire, being taken away at 12 years of age, and being also the only remaining title of her then Royal Highness, and afterwards the gracious Sovereign Queen Anne; there was no apparent hope of an uninterrupted Succession of Protestant Princes: and therefore the King and the Estates of the Realm (composed by the unhappy reign of King James the second, that this Protestant Kingdom can have no Security of its Laws, Liberties, and Religion, under the Government of a Papist Prince;) passed an Act for the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, of which Act, being made only in the Parliament—to prevent the introduction of any entire or partial Union of the two Nations, of Scotland; the Scotch Nation did not understand themselves in the least oblig'd, after the decade of the Queen, to acknowledge or require the Protestant Successor, who was by such Act entitled to the English Crown. The consequence of which was, that nothing but the life of her then Majesty Queen Anne, could bind us, and an entire Separation; or, in other words, between Us, and a Return to that Reign, Bloodshed, and Mifery, which fill the Histories of the two Kingdoms for so many hundred years, during that former Independent State.

In this view of approaching Mifery to both Nations; it pleased Her Majesty, in the first led to treat year of her reign, to appoint Commissioners of an Union, both (purpos'd to the Authority vested in the two Parlia-

As a paper, composed by the Authority vested in the two Parliaments, to meet and treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms; who met accordingly, but, as I intimated before, without effect. From which time, the Dangers and Calamities of a dissatisfied State, were perpetually hanging over our heads; till Her Majesty (employ'd by both Parliaments as before, and with better success) did in the sixth year of her Reign, appoint and nominate Commissioners to learn what Knowledge, Wisdom, and Temper, having surmounted all difficulties, and, with the ad-

An Attempt of an Union by K. Charles the 2d and Queen Anne. they remain separate and independent in point of Constitution and Commerce; till, in the year 1707 (the 5th of Queen Anne) this mighty Work, which had been so often attempted in vain, was most happily accomplished; and is now revered among the most glorious and most important Successes of Her Majesty’s Reign.
Commissioners for England.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
William Gower, Lord Keeper.
John Lord Archibishop of York.
Sidney Lord Godolphin.
Thomas Earl of Portland and Montgomery.
John Duke of Newcastle.
William Duke of Devonshire.
Charles Duke of Somerset.
Charles Duke of Bolton.
Charles Earl of Sunderland.
Edwin Earl of Kingston.
Charles Earl of Carlisle.
Edward Earl of Oxford.
Charles Viscount Townshend.
Thomas Lord Wharton.
Ralph Lord Grey.
John Lord Bristol.
John Lord Somers.
Charles Lord Halifax.
John Smith, Esq.
William Marquis of Harrington.
John Marquess of Granby.
Sir Charles Hedges.
Robert Harley, Esq.
Henry Boyle, Esq.
Sir John Hub.
Sir Thomas Trevor.
Sir Edward North.
Sir Simon Harcourt.
Sir John Coke.
Stephen Wolter.

Commissioners for Scotland.

James Earl of Selkirk, Lord Chancellor.
James Duke of Queensberry.
John Earl of Moray.
Hugh Earl of Laudon.
John Earl of Sutherland.
James Earl of Morton.
David Earl of Wemyss.
David Earl of Leven.
John Earl of Stair.
Archibald Earl of Rothes.
David Earl of Galloway.
Lord Archbishop Campbell.
Thomas Viscount Duplin.
William Lord Rigg.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple.
Adam Cockburn.
Robert Dundas.
Robert Semar.
Princess Montague.
Sir David Dalrymple.
Sir Alexander Ogilvy.
Sir Patrick Johnstone.
Sir James Sinclair.
George Cockburn.
William Morris.
Alexander Grant.
William Scott.
John Clerk.
Hugh Montgomery.
Daniel Semar.
Daniel Campbell.

The Lords Commissioners of England and Scotland, thus appointed, met at a place called the Cockpit, near Whitehall, Westminster, on the 16th day of April, in the year 1706; and purposed that great and important Work to be much for the Union and Solidity, that the Articles of Union were signed and sealed by the Commissioners of both Nations on the 33rd day of July following; and on the 24th of the same month, one Copy of Instrument thereof, was (according to the tenor of both Commissions) presented to her Sacred Majesty; who accepted it, with expressions of great Thanks for the pains they had taken in the Treaty, and with a declaration of her own earnest desire to see so great a Security and Advantage to both Kingdoms, accomplished in her Reign.

By the tenor of the Commissions, the Articles of Union, being signed and sealed by the Commissioners, were in like manner to be laid before the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, which was accordingly done the winter following; and (the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of both Churches, as established in the respective Kingdoms, having been first unalterably secured by Acts of Parliament in each,) the said Articles, with some Additions and Alterations, were ratified and approved in both Parliaments: The tenor of which is as follows:

**ARTICLE I.**

"That the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland shall, upon the First Day of May, which shall be in the Year One thousand seven hun-
dred and seven, and for ever after, be United for ever by the

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The two Kingdoms shall, upon the First Day of May, which shall be in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seven, and for ever after, be United for ever by the
Engl and Scotland

That the United Kingdom of Great Britain, be Represented by one and the same Parliament, to be Stiled, The Parliament of Great Britain.

That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain shall, from and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation to and from any Port or Place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; And that there be a Free Exchange of the subjects Rights, Privileges and Advantages, which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly Agreed in the said Articles.

That all Ships or Vessels belonging to Her Majesty’s Subjects of Scotland, at the time of Ratifying the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms in the Parliament of Scotland, though Foreign Built, be deemed, and pass as Ships of the Bulk of Great Britain; the Owners, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within Twelve Months after the First of May next, making Oath, that at the time of Ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland, the same did, in whole or in part, belong to him or them, or to some other Subject or Subjects of Scotland, to be particularly Named, with the Price of their respective Abodes; And that the same did, then, at the time of the said Deposition, wholly belong to him or them; And that no Foreigner, Directly or Indirectly, be entitled, Share Parts, or Intermed in them: which Oath shall be made before the Chief Officer or Officers of the Cullions, in the Port next to the Abode of the said Owner or Owners; And the said Officer or Officers shall be Impowered to Administer the said Oath; and the Oath being so Administered shall be Attested by the Officer or Officers, who Administered the same; And being Register’d by the said Officer or Officers, shall be de- livered to the Master of the Ship for Security of her Navigation; And a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said Officer or Officers, to the Chief Officer or Officers of the Cullions in the Port of Edinburgh, to be there entered in a Register, and from thence to be sent to the Port of London, to be there enter’d in the General Register of all Trading Ships belonging to Great Britain.

That all Parts of the United Kingdom be Exports of Liberty, ever, from and after the Union, liable to none of the same Excises upon all Exceivable Liquors, ever.

Excepting only that the Thirty four Gallyons, English Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to Twelve Gallions, or present Measure, sold in Scotland by the Brewer at Nine Shillings Six Pence Sterling, excluding all Duties, and Retailled, including Duties and the Retailers Profit at Two Pence the Stone Pint, or Eight Shillings the Four Gallions, to be sold in the Union, be not after the Union liable, on account of the present Excise upon Exceivable Liquors in England, to any higher Impostion than Two Shillings Sterling upon the present Thirty Four Gallions, English Barrel, being Twelve Gallions the present measure; And that the Excise thereon in England, on all other Liquors, when the Union Commences, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.
ARTICLE VIII

That from and after the Union, all Foreign Salt which shall be Imported into Scotland, and shall be Charged at the Importation there, with the same Duties as the like Salt is now charged with, being Imported into England, shall be Levied and Secured in the same manner: But in regard to the Duties of Great Quantities of Foreign Salt Imported may be very heavy upon the Merchants Importers, that therefore all Foreign Salt Imported into Scotland, shall be Charged and Secured under the Custody of the Merchants Importers, and the Officers employed for Levying the Duties upon Salt, and that the Merchant may have what Quantity thereof his Occasion may require, not under a Way or Forty Bufflons at a time, giving Security for the Duty of what Quantity he receives, payable in Six Months. But Scotland shall, for the space of Seven Years from the said Union, be Exempted from Paying in Scotland, for Salt made there, the Duty of Excise now payable for Salt made in England; but from the Expiration of the said Seven Years, shall be subject and liable to the same Duties for Salt made in Scotland, as shall be then payable for Salt made in England, to be Levied and Secured in the same manner, and with proportionable Draw-backs and Allowances as in England, with this Exception, That Scotland shall, after the said Seven Years, remain Exempted from the Duty of Two Shillings Four Pence a Buffel on Home-Salt, imposed by an Act made in England, in the Ninth and Tenth of King William the Third of England; And if the Parliament of Great Britain shall, at or before the Expiration of the said seven Years, discontinue any other Fund in Place of the said Two Shillings Four Pence of Excise on the Buffel of Home-Salt, Scotland shall, after the said seven Years, bear a Proportion of the said Fund, and have an Equivalent in the Terms of this Treaty; And that during the said seven Years, there shall be paid in England for all Salt made in Scotland, and imported from thence into England, the same Duties upon the Importation, as shall be payable for Salt made in England, to be Levied and Secured in the same manner, as the Duties on Foreign Salt are to be Levied and Secured in England. And that after the said seven Years, as long as the said Duty of Two Shillings Four Pence a Buffel upon Salt is continued in England, the said Two Shillings and Four Pence a Buffel shall be payable for all Salt made in Scotland, and imported into England, to be Levied and Secured in the same manner, and that during the Continuance of the Duty of Two Shillings Four Pence a Buffel upon Salt made in England, no Salt whatever be brought from Scotland to England by Land in any manner, under the Penalty of Forfeiting the Salt, and the Carth and Carriages made use of in bringing the same, and paying Twenty Shillings for every Buffel of such Salt, and proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner shall be liable, jointly and severally, and the Persons bringing or carrying the same to be imprisoned by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of six Months without bail, and until the Penalty be paid, and for Establishing an Equality in Trade, that all Salt Exported from Scotland to England, and part on Board in Scotland, to be Exported to Ports beyond the Seas, and Provisions for Ships in Scotland, and for Foreign Voyages, may be sold with Salt, paying the same Duty for what Salt is so employed as the like Quantity of such Salt pays in England, and under the same Penalties, Forfeitures and Provisions for preventing of Frauds, at the same or greater Penalties in the Laws of England; And that from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland for Tuning, Curing and Packing of Herrings, White Fish and Salmon for Exportation with Foreign Salt only, without any mixture of Brine or Salt, shall be continued in Force in Scotland, subject to such Alterations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain, and that all Salt Exported from Scotland to Ports beyond the Seas, which shall be Cured with Foreign Salt only, and without mixture of Brine or Salt, shall have the same Exemptions, Premiums, and Draw-backs, as are or shall be allowed to such Persons as Export the like Fish from England. And that for Encouragement of the Herring-Fishing, there shall be Allowed and Paid to the Subjects, Inhabitants of Scotland, proportionable Allowances for other Fish, Two Shillings Five Pence Sterling for every Barrel of White Herrings which shall be Exported from Scotland; and that there shall be allowed Five Shillings Sterling for every Barrel of Beef or Pork Lent with Foreign Salt, without mixture of Brine or Salt, and brought from Scotland to Ports beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of Great Britain: And if any Matters of Fraud relating to the said Duties on Salt shall hereafter appear, which are not sufficiently provided against by this Article, the same shall be subject to such further Provisions as shall be thought fit by the Parliament of Great Britain.

ARTICLE IX.

That whenever the Sum of One Million nine hundred and eighty thousand pounds or above shall be passed in the Exchequer, a Sum of one hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Four Pence half-penny, shall be Enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain, to be raised in that part of the United Kingdom now called England, on Land and other Things usually Charged in Acts of Parliament there, for Granting an Aid to the Crown by a Land-Tax; That part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland shall be Charged by the same Act, with a further Sum of Forty eight thousand Pounds, free of all Charges, as the Duties of Scotland to such Tax, and so proportionally for any greater or lesser Sum raised in England by any Tax on Land, and other Things usually Charged together with the Land; And that such Duties for Scotland, in the Case aforesaid, be Raised and Collected in the same manner as the same now is in Scotland; but subject to such Regulations in the manner of Collecting, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain.
ARTICLE X.
That during the Continuance of the respective Duties payable in England on Windows and Lights, which determine on the First Day of August, One thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be Charged with the same Duties.

ARTICLE XI.
That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in England on Coal, Coal and Cyanisers, which determine the Thirtieth Day of September, One thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be Charged therewith for Coal, Coal and Cyanisers contained there.

ARTICLE XII.
That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in England, upon Malt, which determines the Twenty Fourth Day of June, One thousand seven hundred and eleven, Scotland shall not be Charged with that Duty.

ARTICLE XIII.
That the Kingdom of Scotland be not Charged with any other Duties laid on by the Parliament of England before the Union, except those contained in this Treaty, in regard it is agreed, That all necessary Provision shall be made by the Parliament of Scotland, for the Publick Charge and Service of that Kingdom, for the Year One thousand seven hundred and seven. Provided nevertheless, That it the Parliament of England shall think fit to lay any further Impostions by way of Callums, or such Excises, with which, by virtue of this Treaty, Scotland is to be Charged equally with England, in such Case Scotland shall be liable to the same Callums and Excises, and have an Equivalent to be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain: With this further Provision, That any Malt to be made and contained in that part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland, shall not be Charged with any Impostion on Malt, during the present War. And nothing in this Treaty shall be supposed to extinguish the Parliament of Great Britain will ever lay any rate of Burthen upon the United Kingdom, but what they shall find to be necessary at that time for the Preservation and Good of the Whole, and with due regard to the Circumstances and Situation of every part of the United Kingdom; therefore it is Agreed, That there is no further Exemption insisted upon for any part of the United Kingdom, but that the Consideration of any Exemptions beyond what are already agreed on in this Treaty, shall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of Great Britain.

ARTICLE XIV.
That whereas by the Terms of this Treaty, the Subjects of Scotland, for preferring an Estimate, for Equality of Trade throughout the United Kingdom, will be liable to several Callums and Excises upon all Excisable Liquors, with which Scotland is to be charged upon the Union, as will be applicable towards payment of the said Decks of England, according to the Proportions which the present Callums in Scotland, being Thirty thousand Pounds per Annum, be lent to the Callums in England, computed at One million three hundred forty one thousand five hundred and fifty nine Pounds per Annum; And which the present Excises on excisable Liquors in Scotland, being Thirty three thousand and five hundred Pounds per Annum, do bear to the Excises on excisable Liquors in England, computed at Nine hundred forty seven thousand six hundred and two Pounds per Annum; Which Sum of Three hundred ninety eight thousand eight hundred fifty five Pounds ten Shillings shall be due and payable from the time of the Union, and in that regard after the Union, Scotland becoming liable to the sameEstimate, Callums and Duties payable on Import and Export, and to the same Excises on all excisable Liquors as in England, as well upon that Accomp, as upon the Accompt of the Encreafe of Trade and People (which will be the happy Conquence of the Union) the said Revenues will much Improve and bear the before-mentioned Annual Value thenceforth, of which no prefit Estimate can be made; Yet nevertheless, for the Renfous of Scotland, there ought to be a proportionable Equivalent answered to Scotland; It is agreed, That after the Union there shall be an Accomp kept of the said Duties arising in Scotland, to the end it may appear, what ought to be Answered to Scotland, as an Equivalent for such proportion of the said Encreafe, as shall be applicable to the payment of the Duties of England. And for the further and more effectual Answering the Several Items hereunder-mentioned, It is Agreed, That from the Day before the Union, the whole Encreafe of the Revenues of Callums, and Duties on Import and Export, and Excises upon excisable Liquors in Scotland, over and above the said Encreafe of the said respective Duties, as a-bore-lifted, shall go and be applied, for such
The UNION of Scotland, in Commiffioners together, and flares valent. of the United Kingdom. And it is agreed, That the Commissioners, or other Directors, in Export and Imports, Exports on all excisable Liquors, in respect of which Dues, Equivalents are herein before provided. And as for the Uses to which the said Sum of Three hundred ninety eight thousand eighty five Pounds Ten Shillings, to be Grant, as aforesaid, and all other Monies which are to be Answered or Allowed to Scotland, as aforesaid, are to be Applied, It is agreed, That in the first place, out of the aforesaid Sum, what Consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any Lobbies which private Persons may facilitate by Reducing the Coin of Scotland to the Standard and Value of the Coin of England, may be made good in the next place, That the Capital Stock, or Fund of the African and India Company of Scotland, advanced together with Interests to the Capital Stock, after the rate of Five per Centum per Annum, from the respective Times of the payment thereof, shall be paid: Upon payment of which Capital Stock and Interest, It is agreed, the said Company be discharged and excused, and also that from the time of paying the Act of Parliament in England, for raising the said Sum of Three hundred ninety eight thousand eighty five Pounds Ten Shillings, the said Company shall neither Trade, nor grant Licence to Trade; Providing, That if the said Stock and Interest shall not be paid in Twelve Months after the Commencement of the Union, That then the said Company may, from their discretion, be allowed to trade, or give Licence to Trade, until the said whole Capital Stock and Interest shall be paid. And also, as to the Overplus of the said Sum of Three hundred ninety eight thousand eighty five Pounds Ten Shillings, after payment of what Consideration shall be had for Loans in repaying the Coin, and Paying the said Capital Stock and Interest, and also the whole encrease of the said Revenues of Customs, Duties and Excises above the present Value which shall arise in Scotland, during the said Term of Seven Years, together with the Equivalent which shall become due upon the Improvement thereof in Scotland after the said Term; And also, as to all other Sums, which, according to the Agreements aforesaid, may become payable to Scotland by way of Equivalent, for what their Kingdom shall hereafter become liable towards Payment of the Debt of England; It is agreed, That the same be applied in manner following, viz. That all the Public Debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, as shall be adjudged by this present Parliament, shall be paid and that Two thousand Pounds per Annum, for the space of Seven Years, shall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of Coarse Wool with other Fabrics which produce the Wool; and that the first Two thousand Pounds Ster-ling be paid at Mauritania next, and to yearly at Mauritania, during the space aforesaid; and afterwards the same shall be wholly applied towards the encouragement and promoting the Fifty years, and such other Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, as may most conduco to the general good of the United Kingdom. And it is agreed, That the Commissioners, or other Directors, who shall be accountable to the Parliament of Great Britain, for Disposing the said Sum of Three hundred ninety eight thousand eighty five Pounds Ten Shillings, and all other Monies which shall arise to Scotland, upon the Agreements aforesaid, to the Purposes before mentioned, as which Commissioners shall be Impowered to call for, receive and dispose of the said Monies, in manner aforesaid, and to Introduce the Books of the several Collectors of the said Revenues, and of all other Duties, from whence an Equivalent may arise: And that the Collectors and Managers of the said Revenues and Duties be obliged to give to the said Commissioners, &c. of Scotland, an authenticated Abstract of the Produce of such Revenues and Duties arising in their respective Districts; And that the said Commissioners shall have their Office within the Limits of Scotland, and shall in such Office keep Books containing Accounts of the Amount of the Expenditures, and how the same shall have been disposed of from time to time, which may be inspected by any of the Subjects who shall desire the same.

ARTICLE XVI.
That from and after the Union, the Coin Coin of the United Kingdom shall be of the same Standard and Value in England and Scotland as it is in England, and a Mint shall be continued in Scotland, under the same Rules as the Mint in England, and the present Officers of the Mint continued, subject to such Regulations and Alterations as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

ARTICLE XVII.
That from and after the Union, the same Weights and Measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom, as are now used in both Kingdoms in Scotland, under the same Rules as the Mint in England, and the present Officers of the Mint continued, subject to such Regulations and Alterations as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

ARTICLE XVIII.
That the Laws concerning Regulation of Laws of Trade, Customs, and such Excises to which no Duties are laid, be the same in England, from and after the Union, as in England; And that all other
be referred to the respective Proprietors as
Rights of Property, Subject nevertheless, as
to the manner of exercising such Hereditary
Rights, to such Regulations and Alterations,
as shall be thought proper to be made by the
Parliament of Great Britain; and that all other
other Courts in being within the Kingdom, to
do in the same manner, at and after the
Time of the Union, and notwithstandingly,
remaining the same, the said Laws, under the
Parliament of Great Britain, shall be altered by
the Laws of that Kingdom, and the same
Authority and Privileges as before the
Revocation of the said Laws, Subject nevertheless,
to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be
thought proper to be made by the Parliament of
Great Britain in the said Kingdom, to do in the
same manner, at and after the Time of the
Union, and notwithstanding the same.

ARTICLE XV.

That the Court of Seffion, or College of
Justices, do after the Union, and notwithstanding
the said alteration, remain in all time coming
within the Kingdom of Scotland, as is now
conceived by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the
same Authority and Privileges as before the
Revocation of the said Laws, Subject nevertheless,
to such Regulations and Alterations, for the better
Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great
Britain; And that hereafter none shall be
appointed to be a Writer to the Signet, or His Majesty, or the
Privy Council of the Realm, for the time being, but such
as have held the office of Writer to the Signet, or have been
qualified to be such Writers, two years before
he be named to be a Lord of the Seffion; yet
so as the Qualifications made, or to be made,
for empowering persons to be named
Ordinary Lords of Seffion, may be altered by
the Parliament of Great Britain. And that
the Court of Justiciary do also after the
Revocation of the said Laws, remain in
all time coming within the Kingdom of Scotland, as is now
conceived by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the
same Authority and Privileges as before the
Revocation of the said Laws, Subject nevertheless,
to such Regulations and Alterations as shall be made by the Parlia-
mament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other Rights of
Justice, and that all Admiralty Jurisdictions be under the Lord
High-Admiral, or Commissioners for the Ad-
miralty of Great Britain for the time being, and
that the Court of Admiralty now Established
in Scotland be continued, and that all Reviews,
Redirections, or Suppressions of the Sentences in Maritime Causes, competent to the Juris-
diction of that Court, remain in the same
manner after the Union, as now in Scotland,
until the Parliament of Great Britain shall
make the necessary Regulations and Alterations,
as shall be judged expedient for the whole Uni-
ted Kingdom, so as to be always con-
menced in Scotland a Court of Admiralty, such
as in England, for the Determination of all
Maritime Causes relating to private Rights in
Scotland, competent to the Jurisdiction of the
Admiralty-Court, Subject nevertheless to such
Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought
proper to be made by the Parliament of Great
Britain, for the better Administration of
Admiralty and Vice-Admiralties in Scotland,
England in the thirteenth year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and intituled, An Act for the more effectual Administering of the Laws of England, and great Britain, by abridging, Coloquies from time to time, of the Laws of Parliament, and shall take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first year of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, An Act to declare the Proceedings in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act, intituled, An Act for further Securing of Her Majesty's Person, and the Justice of the Crown in the Proceedings there for, in extinguishing the hopes of the Pretended Princes of the Blood, and all other Pretenders, and for enabling the Designation to be determined, at such time and in such manner as the Members of both Houses of Parliament of England are, by the said respective Acts directed to take, make, and subscribe the same, upon the Penalties and Disabilities in the said respective Acts contained.

That these words, This Realm, The Crown of this Realm, and The Queen of this Realm, mentioned in the Oaths and Declaration contained in the aforesaid Acts, be esteemed and considered to be the Crown and Realm of England, shall be understood of the Crown and Realm of Great Britain, and that in the said Oaths and Declaration to be taken and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of Parliament of Great Britain.

ARTICLE XXIII.

That the aforesaid Sixteen Peers of Scotland, the names of whom are, by the Act of Union, intituled, An Act for the more effectual Administering of the Laws of England, and Great Britain, intituled, An Act for securing the Person and Liberty of Her Majesty, and the Justice of the Crown, intituled, An Act for further Securing of Her Majesty's Person, and the Justice of the Crown, and intituled, An Act for extinguishing the hopes of the Pretended Princes of the Blood, and all other Pretenders, and for enabling the Designation to be determined, at such time and in such manner as the Members of both Houses of Parliament of England are, by the said respective Acts directed to take, make, and subscribe the same, upon the Penalties and Disabilities in the said respective Acts contained.

That these words, This Realm, The Crown of this Realm, and The Queen of this Realm, mentioned in the Oaths and Declaration contained in the aforesaid Acts, be esteemed and considered to be the Crown and Realm of England, shall be understood of the Crown and Realm of Great Britain, and that in the said Oaths and Declaration to be taken and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of Parliament of Great Britain.

ARTICLE
ARTICLE XXIV.

That from and after the Union there be one Great Seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which shall be different from the Great Seal now used in either Kingdom; and that the Quartering the Arms, and the Rank and Precedency of the Lyon King of Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland, as may befit the Union, be left to Her Majesty: And that in the mean time, the Great Seal of England be used as the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and that the Great Seal of the United Kingdom be used for Sealing Writs to Elect and Summon the Parliament of Great Britain, and for Sealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all Public Acts, Instruments and Orders of State, which concern the whole United Kingdom; and in all other Matters relating to England, as the Great Seal of England is now used; and that a Seal in Scotland after the Union be always kept and made use of in all things relating to private Rights or Grants, which have usually paid the Great Seal of Scotland, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commissions, and private Rights within that Kingdom; and that until such Seal shall be appointed by Her Majesty, the present Great Seal of Scotland, shall be used for such Purposes; and that the Privy Seal, Signet, Cafer, Signet of the Jufticiary Court, Quarter-Seat, and Seals of Courts now used in Scotland be continued; But that the said Seals be altered and adapted to the State of the Union, as Her Majesty shall think fit; and the said Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, shall be subject to such Regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall hereafter make. And that the Crown, Scepter, Sword of State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls and Returns whatever, both Publick and Private, General and Particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland; and that they shall all remain in all time coming, notwithstanding the Union.

ARTICLE XXV.

That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or in contradiction to, the Terms of these Articles, shall be or any of them, null, from and after the Union, ceaseth and become void, and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of the said Kingdoms.

Thus was completed a Work of equal Difficulty and Importance, viz. the personal Union of England and Scotland, in the same Person, the same Parliament, the same name of Great Britain, and the same Privileges of Trade and Commerce.

Since which time, several Acts have been made by the Parliament of Great Britain, to re-model more entirely, by the Council for the Kingdom of Great Britain; and, &c.

That Judges of Peace shall be appointed in North Britain, with the addition of all Powers vested and exercised by those in South Britain. And by another, That the Laws relating to Treason, Stat. 7 Ann. and Misdemeanors, Stat. 7 Ann., and the Trial thereof, Stat. 8.

And in the two United Kingdoms, shall be the very same.

May the God of Peace and Concord prospere and establish this happy Union, and also improve it more and more; so shall be most for his Glory, the honour of our Glorious Sovereign, and the strength and interest of this most potent and flourishing Island.
SCOTLAND,

[OR,

NORTH-BRITAIN.]
THE GENERAL HEADS IN SCOTLAND, [OR NORTH-BRITAIN.]

SCOTLAND,

Its Division
Its States, or Degrees
It Judicatories, or Courts of Justice

GADENI, 1173

Teifdale
Twedale or Peebles
Merch or Mers
Lauden or Lothien

SELGOVAE, 1193

Liddesdale
Annandale
Nidifdale

NOVANTES, 1199

Galloway
Carriët
Kyle
Cunningham
Glotta

FAD-
### DAMNII, 1209
- Cluydefdale: 1209
- Lennox: 1217
- Sterling: 1219

### CALEDONIA, 1227
- Fife: 1231
- Strathern: 1237
- Argile: 1241
- Cantire: 1243
- Lorn: ibid.
- Braidalbin: 1245
- Perth-shire: 1247
- Angus: 1251
- Mernis: 1257
- Marr: 1259
- Buquhan: 1263
- Murray: 1267
- Loqhuabre: 1271
- Rolfe: 1273
- Sutherland: 1275
- Cathnes: 1277
- Strath-navern: 1279

An additional Description of the Roman Wall. 1283
OW I am bound for Scotland, whither I go with a willing mind: but I shall pass it over lightly, and with gentle touches; not forgetting that saying, Minus notis minus diu in silentium, the less we know things, the less we are to dwell upon them; and that advice of the Grecian, Ἐκλογή, εἰς, ἐξ, εἰς, ἐξ.

Be not too bold, where thou art not acquainted. For it would be great imprudence, to pretend to speak copiously, where our notices have been but few. But since this Country is also honour'd with the name of BRITAIN; I will take the liberty, with all due respect to the Scotish Nation, in pursuance of my bold Design of illustrating BRITAIN, to prosecute that Undertaking; and, drawing aside the Veil of dark Antiquity, to point out, as far as I am able, the Places of ancient note. For this, I assure my self of pardon, both from the good nature of the People themselves, and in regard of the extraordinary Happiness of our Times, when, by divine Providence, That is fallen into our hands, which we durst hardly hope for, and which our Ancestors so often and so earnestly wished to see; namely, That BRITAIN, which for so many Ages had been divided in itself; and been a kind of unfortified Island; should (like one uniform City) be joined in one entire Body, under one most August Monarch, the founder of an everlasting Peace. Who, being through the propitious goodness of Almighty God, appointed, and born, and preferred, for the common good of both Nations, and a Prince of singular

SCOTLAND.
Doth singular wisdom, and fatherly affection to all his Subjects; * did so cut-off all occasions of fear, hope, revenge, and complaint, that the fatal Discord, which * had so long engaged these Nations, otherwise invincible, in mutual Wars, * was now stifled, and suppressed for ever; and Concord exceedingly * rejoys'd, and even * Triumph'd; because, as the Poet sings,

Jam cuncti Gens una sumus,

Now all one Nation, we're united fast.

To which we answer by way of Chorus.

— Et simus in ævum.

And may that Union for ever last.

* Dut, C. singular wisdom, and fatherly affection to all his Subjects; * did so cut-off all occasions of fear, hope, revenge, and complaint, that the fatal Discord, which * had so long engaged these Nations, otherwise invincible, in mutual Wars, * was now stifled, and suppressed for ever; and Concord exceedingly * rejoys'd, and even * Triumph'd; because, as the Poet sings,

* Is, C. cuncti

* Tri-umphs, C.

But before I enter upon Scotland, I think it not amiss to advertife the Reader, that I leave the first Original of the Scottish Nation, and the Etymology of the Name (discarding all Conjectures of others, which, as well in former Ages as in these our days, have ow'd their birth either to Credulity, or Supineness) to be discussed by their own Historians, and the Learned of that Nation. And, following the same method that I took in England, I shall first say something in short touching [Scotland in general, with] the Division of it; as also of the States of the Kingdom, and the Courts of Justice; and shall then briefly touch upon the Situation and Commodities of every particular County; shewing, which are the Places of greatest Note, and what Families are most eminent, and have flourish'd with the title and honour of [Dukes,] Earls, [Viccounts,] and Barons of Parliament, so far as by reading and enquiry I could possibly procure information. And this I shall do very cautiously, taking all imaginable care, by an ingenious and sincere regard to truth, not to give the least offence to the most Censorious and Critical; and, by a compendious brevity, not to prevent the curious diligence of those, who may possibly attempt all this in a more full, polite, and elegant way.
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for even in North-Britain, the Air is more mild and temperate than in the Continent under the same Climate, by reason of the warm vapours from the Sea upon all sides, and the continual breezes of the wind from thence. The heat in Summer is no way distressing. The constant winds purifie the air and keep it always in motion; so that there is seldom any Epidemick disease rages here.

Besides
Scotland, in general.

Albania.

Scotland, in general.

The nature of the Country is for the most part hilly and mountainous, these being but low plains, and they of no great extent. Those they have, are generally by the sea-side; and from thence the ground begins to rise feebly, the farther in the Country the higher: so that, the greatest hills are in the middle of the Kingdom. Those hills, especially upon the shore of the Country, breed abundance of Cows, which not only afford store of butter and cheese to the Inhabitants, but likewise considerable profit by the vent of their hides and tallow, and the great numbers that are sold in South Britain. The size of these (as also of their flocks) is but small, but the meat of both is of an exceeding fine tallow, and very nourishing. The High-Lands afford great Flocks of Sheep, with store of Deer; and are clear'd from Wolves. The whole Country has good fowls and variety of fowls, both tame and wild.

The Qualit, of the soil, compared in general quality of with that of South Britain, is not near so good, the Soil. It is commonly more fit for pasture, and very well watered for that purpose. Where the furface is level, there are found Meats, and Minerals; and considerable quantities of Lead are exported yearly: there is also good Copper, but they will not be at the pains to work it. But in much of the in-hand Country, especially where it lies upon some of the Hills, the Soil is very good: and there, all sorts of grain do grow, that are usual in the South parts of Britain. The Wool is frequently exported by Merchants to Spain, Holland, and Norway. Barley grows plentifully: and their Oats are extreme good, affording bread of a clean and wholesome nourishment. In the Low grounds they have Store of Peas and Beans, which, for the strength of their feeding, are much used by the labouring-people. In the shires of the Country, which are not so fit for Grain, there grow vast Woods of Timber, to a vast bigness, especially Fir-trees, which are found to thrive best in heavy grounds.

Springs of Mineral-waters (which the people and useful in several diseases) are common enough. No Country is better provided with Fifth. Befides stocks of smaller Whales, with the Puffons, and the Meeftwine, frequently catch'd; great Whales of the Balance or White-fish kind, and of the Sperm Cavi-rida, are call'd now and then upon several parts of the shore.
Besides the grain and other commodities already named, the Merchants export slubbed linen, and woollen cloth, freecen, plaiding, stuffs, stockings, malt and meal, skins of Rabbits, Hares, &c. fishes, eggs, oysters, marble, coal, and salt.

The Christian Religion was very early planted here; for Tertullian's words, 

"Britannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo subducta,"

i.e. Places in Britain, inaccessible to the Romans, but subdued by Christ, must be understood of the north part of the Island, possessed by the Scots, and separated by a wall from that part which was subject to the Romans. The Religion of the Kingdom established by Law, is that which is contained in the

"Confession of Faith, authorized in the first Parliament of King James the Sixth, and defined in the nineteenth Article of the said Confession, to be That which is contained in the written word of God.

For the promotion of Learning, they have Learning in four Universities, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdon, and Edinburgh; wherein are Professors of all the Liberal Arts, endowed with competent Salaries.

THE
THE DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.

ALL the North part of the Island of Britain, was, as it were, inhabited by the Picts; who were divided into two Nations, the Deuided and Scotiand, of whom I have spoken already, out of Ammianus Marcellus. But when the Scots had got possession of this Track, it was shewn to them parts, among seven Princes, as we have it in a little ancient Book Of the Division of Scotland, in these words:

The first part contained Angus and Moray.
The second, Ayr and Galloway.
The third, Strathclyde with Montrose.
The fourth was Forth and Clyde.
The fifth, Mar with Badenoch.
The sixth, Merse and Raith.
The seventh, Cathnes, parted in the middle by the Mound, a mountain which runs from the Western to the Eastern Sea.

After that, the same Author reports, from the Relation of Andrew Bishop of Cathnes, that the whole Kingdom was divided likewise into seven Territories:

The first from Firth (so termed by the Britains, by the Romans Ward, now Scamand) to the River Tay.
The second, from Helfy, as the Sea fetches a reach, to a mountain in the North-call part of Stirling, named Adrian.
The third, from Helfy to Dee.
The fourth, from Dee to the River Spey.
The fifth, from Spey to the Mountain Bennachie.
The sixth, Merse and Raith.
The seventh, the Kingdom of Argathel.

This is as it were the Border of the Scots, who were so called from Catulgar, their Captain.

With respect to the manners and customs of the People, it is divided into the High-land-men and Low-land-men. Those are more civilized, and use the language and habit of the English; the other, more rude and barbarous, and use that of the Irish, as I have already mentioned, and shall more largely hereafter observe. Out of this Division I exclude the Borderers, be-Borderers, such they, by the blessed and happy Union, are enjoying the Sun-shine of peace; on every side, James the Second, to be look'd on as living in the very midst of the British Empire; and being sufficiently tired with war, begin to grow acquainted with, and to have an inclination to Peace.

With respect to the situation of the Places; the whole Kingdom is again divided into two parts, the Southern, on this side the River Tay, and the Northern, beyond the River Tay; besides a great many Islands lying round. In the South part, these Countries are most remarkable:

Tayfdale.
Fife.
Clyde.
Arran.
Lodo-flade.
Dundee.
Auldalo.
Nabab-dale.
Galloway.
Carvick.
Kyle.
Cawnpore.
Aran.
Clay-lofdale.
Lona.
Stirling.
Pifi.
Southern.
Monieth.
Argyle.
Cantire.
Lora.

In
The Division of SCOTLAND.

In the North part, are reckoned these Countries:

Lancashire, Bradforden, Perib, Abelad, Angus, Norran, Merse, Borrow, Brougham, Moray, Forfe, Sutherland, Caithness, Shetland.

Those are subdivided again, with respect to the Civil Government, into Sheriffdoms, Sheriffties, and Burhivers.

The Sheriffdoms are:

Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Roxburgh, Peebles, Berwick, Lanark, Kirkcudbright, Dumfriesshire, Wigtoun, Ayr, Renfrew, Carrick, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Arran, Islay, Bute.

The Sheriffties are:

Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Roxburgh, Peebles, Berwick, Lanark, Kirkcudbright, Dumfriesshire, Wigtoun, Ayr, Renfrew, Carrick, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Arran, Islay, Bute.

The Divisions of the Southern part of Scotland follow:

1. The Rivers divide it by three sections, into so many Peninsulas; one to the north, one in the middle, and one to the south. The rivers on each side running into the Country, are hindered from meeting, by a small tract of ground; and if that were removed, they would make three Islands of that which is now the Continent or main-land of North Britain.

The first Peninsula is to the fourth, divided into Peninsulas from South Britain by the river of Tweed, and where it falls, by a line drawn to Stirlingshire, which reaches far up to the adjacent country; and towards the north, from the rest of the continent by the Firr, and river of Forth, and a small line over land to Clody, by which, and its Firr, it is separated from the north-west part, and the rest of the continent. This comprehends the following Counties, Morf, Tresindale, Forres, and Ettrick, Annandale, and Nithsdale, Kirk-Lulhian, Mid-Lulhian, and Hjul-Lulhian, Landerdale, Tweeddale, Stewarty, Renfrew, Chalkfield, Caumhanshan, Kyle, and Carville, Galloway, which containeth the Sherifft*y of Kirkcudbright, and Shire of Wig-

The middle Peninsula hath to the south, the 2. Peninsulas Firr and river of Firr, and the line between it and the river and Firr of Clody; to the west and east, the ocean; and to the north, is separated from the rest of the continent of Scotland, by the Loch and water of Lulhia, and a line through a short neck of land to the rule of Loch Neff; and then by the Loch and river of Neff to the place where that River runneth into the sea. It containeth the Counties; Kyle, Kirkcudbright, Caumhanshan, Montrose, Lanark, Argyle, Loth, Dunbar, Perthshire, Angus, Morvern, Merthyrfil, Renfrew, all Borders, part of Lothians, and most of the Shire of Dumfriess.

The northern Peninsula hath to the south, the 3. Peninsulas the Loch and water of Lulhia, and a short line from thence to Loch Lulhia, and the water of Neff; and to the west, north, and east, it hath the Ocean; and containeth those Counties, Renfrew, Sutherland, Shetland, and Orkney, and that part of Lulhia, and Lothians, that lieth to the north of the Loch, and water of Neff.

2. It is divided by the main Grampiains, or the GranthamGrampiains-line, which runneth from the hills, well to the east, rising near Dumbar, and running to the town of Aberdeen, into the south and north parts; the division is not so equal, as the former.

3. By the quality of the soil, it is divided Highlands into the High-lands and Low-lands For the Low-lands, people who affected pasture and hunting, behids, took themselves always to the hills, as most proper for them, and were of old called Bri-
gians, Son-Sbrigians, and Hwftiff, apone, that is, Highlands and Braemar, as they are called to this day. And the rest, who gave themselves to the culture of the lands, and affected more of a civil life, becqth themselves to the low grounds, towards the sea, and were called old Piffs and Men, Erch wymen, and Fyds: and by some of the Roman writers Caledoni ; while those who did inhabit the mountains, were called Deisaludum, and so from read It Deisaludus. In others of the Romans, the word Caledoni comprehendeth the Country poached by both.

4. It was divided into the two Kingdoms ofSoni and the Scots and Piffs. The Scots were poached of Pifs, all the Wester-nites, and the skies of the Country towards the west; the Piffs had all that
The Division of SCOTLAND.

Concerning the administration of Church-affairs: As the roll of the Bishops of the world had no certain Dioceses, till Dionysius Bishop of Rome, about the year 268, set out distinct Dioceses for them; so the Bishops of Scotland exercised their Episcopal Functions indifferently wherever they were, till the Reign of Malcolm the third, that is, about the year of our Lord 1070. At which time, the Dioceses were confined within their respective bounds and limits. Afterwards, in process of time, this Hierarchy was established in Scotland: There were two Archbishops, of St. Andrews, and Glaes; the first was Primate of all Scotland, and had under his jurisdiction nine Dioceses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shires</th>
<th>Their Extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Middelcharr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merl</td>
<td>Mers and Lauderdale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forfar</td>
<td>Tweedale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selkirk</td>
<td>Etterick and Forreth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxburgh</td>
<td>Teviotdale, Liddesdale, Eskdale, and Eildale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfreys</td>
<td>Nithsdale and Annandale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayr</td>
<td>The west part of Galloway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanark</td>
<td>The Barony of Rentrew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries</td>
<td>Cledfide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>The Isle of Bute and Arran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackmannans</td>
<td>The Isle of Arran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupar</td>
<td>Argyll, Lorn, Kintyre; most part of the west Isle, as Is, Jura, Mul, Wyll, Tell, Coll, Lismore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forfar</td>
<td>Menzchel, Strathcon, Balwibhdder, Kilmurryhay, Stormun, Athol, Gours, Glenfich, Stratdall, Brad-Athun, Raynock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinclness</td>
<td>Much of the ground that lyeth cloce upon both sides of Forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowden</td>
<td>West-Lothian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackmannans</td>
<td>That part of Fife lying between Lockleven and the Ochil hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupar</td>
<td>A small part of Fife lying on the river of Forth towards Stranhill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinclness</td>
<td>The roll of Fife on the east of Lockleven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberclan</td>
<td>Angus with its pertinents, Glen-ll, Glen-Edi, Glen-proffin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchan</td>
<td>The Merrie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banff</td>
<td>A small part of Buchan, Strathdoven, Boyne, Emiez, Scrab Avon, and Balvenie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin</td>
<td>The East part of Murray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairn</td>
<td>The West part of Murray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverness</td>
<td>Bred-sooth, Lochshir, and the south part of Roys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caithness</td>
<td>A small part of Roys, lying on the south side of Cromartie-Frith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toya</td>
<td>The roll of Roys, with the isles of Sky, Lewis, and Harris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durnoch</td>
<td>Sutherland and Strathnavern. Castlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrek</td>
<td>Castlands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under the Archbishop of Glaes, were only 4 Ars, C, three.

Galloway. Dufflaw and The Isle.

[But to give the Reader a more distinct view of the several Dioceses, and their respective bounds, we will add the following Scheme:]

Archbishopric and Dioceses, and Bishoprics.

1. Arw, C, his jurisdiction nine Bishoprics:
2. Eas, C.
3. Edinlurgh.
4. Dunklo, Clackmannans.

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The two Walls; and which they ereded into a Province called Valania.
Church Government was thus: 1. Every Parish, the cognizance of some Scandal belonging to the Sessions (a Judicial court composed of the greatest and worshipped persons in each parish), where the Minster presided, ex officio. 2. But if the Case prove too intricate, it was referred to the Presbytery, a superior Judicature, consisting of a certain number of Ministers, between 12 and 30, who met almost every fortnight. The Moderator was named by the Bishop; and, besides the courtesies which they inflicted, it was by them, that such as were excommunicated, were solemnly examined. 3. Above this, was the Provincial Synod, which met twice a year in every Diocese, and had the examination of such cases as were referred to them by the Presbyteries. Here, the Bishop presided ex officio. 4. Above all, was the Convocation, when the King pleased to call it; wherein the Archbishop of St. Andrews presided. And besides the Bishop, every Bishop, for the Caufes of Tithes, &c., had his Official or Commisary, who was judge of that Court within the Diocese. Of these, Edinburgh had four; the rest, one.

Thus stood the Constitution of the Church, Governor, in the State of Episcopy, which continued till the year of our Lord 1690. But since that time, the Ecclesiastical Constitution of Scotland hath been altered by several Acts passed in the Parliament there; one, by which the Estate of Bishops, being the third Estate of Parliament, is abolished; another, by which Presbyterian Church-Government is fetted, and the Nobility (who constituted before, of the greater Barons or Lords, and the lesser Barons or Freetholders) are divided into two Estates.

Under the State of Presbytery, the Church-Government is thus:

Government with this difference, that though the Minister presided, yet a Layman (a Baillie) ordinarily assisted. 2. In their Presbyteries, they chose their own Moderator to preside. 3. They have their Synod, or Provincial Assembly, but without a consultative head; for, every time they met, they make choice of a new Moderator.

The Presbyteries, are these that follow,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diocese of</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
<td>Gloflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Dunkeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdenn</td>
<td>Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribbin</td>
<td>Dunblane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roji</td>
<td>Cathness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkhy</td>
<td>Galway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argyle</td>
<td>The Isles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part of Perthshire, and part of Angus and Mearns. The Diocese of Dunbarton, Renfrew, Air, Lanark, part of the Diocese of Roxburg, Dumfries, Peebles, and Selkirk. The Diocese of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, part of Strathclyde, Berwickshire, the Constabulary of Hadrian, and Boundary of Lauderdale. The most part of Perthshire, part of Angus, and part of West Lothian. Most part of Bann-then, and part of Mearns. The Diocese of Elgin, Nairn, and part of Inverness and Bann-then. Part of Anj奏, and Mearns. Part of Perth, and Strathclyde-thiers. The Diocese of Tain, Cromerrie, and the greatest part of Inverness-thiers. Caithness and Sutherland. All the Northern Isles of Orkney and Zeeland. The Diocese of Wigtown, the Stewarrie of Kirkcudbright, the Royalty of Clydesure, and part of Dumfries-thiers. Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, and Lohabber, with some of the West Isles. Most of the West Isles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>Tarves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilmore</td>
<td>Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky</td>
<td>Deir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
<td>Turriff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkcaldy</td>
<td>Fordyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowper</td>
<td>Elgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunfermline</td>
<td>Forres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meigle</td>
<td>Aberlour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundon</td>
<td>Chanrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbroth</td>
<td>Torp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porfar</td>
<td>Dingwall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brechin</td>
<td>Dornoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraiti</td>
<td>Wick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberden</td>
<td>Thurso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinkardin</td>
<td>Kirkwall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alford</td>
<td>Scalloway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garve</td>
<td>Cullivick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE States or Degrees, OF SCOTLAND.

The Government of the Scots, as that of the English, consisted of a King, Nobility, and Commons.

The King (to use the words of their own Records) is, directly from Dominus Domini, elected Lord of the whole Dominion or Domain; and hath Royal Authority and Jurisdiction over all the States of his Kingdom, as well Ecclesiastic, as Laic. Next to the King, is his Ekleftic Son, titled Prince of Scotland, and by birth Duke of Rothsay, and Steward of Scotland. But the right of the King's Children are called simply, Princes.

Among the Nobility, the greatest and most honourable in old times, were the Thanes; that is (if I judge aright) those who were enabled only by the office they bore; for the word in the ancient Saxon signifies The King's Ministers. Of these, they of the higher rank were called All-thanes, they of the lower, Under-thanes. But these Names by little and little have grown out of use, ever since King Malcolm the third conferred the Titles of Earls and Barons (borrow'd out of England from the Normans) upon such Noblemen as had merited them. Since when, in proof of time, new Titles of Honour have been much taken up, and Scotland, as well as England, hath Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons. As for the title of Duke, the first third of the year of our Lord 1400; as the honourable titles of Marquises and Viscounts, were lately brought in by our most gracious* So hold, Sovereign, King James the first. There are ae-sen. 1607, counted Nobles of a lesser degree, and have * the power, or by Representation, place and voice in Parliament, and by special Injunction, right are called Lords; it as the Bishops affirmed the last time.

Amongst the Nobles of a lower degree, that is, together with the first place are Knights, who are certainly created by the Bishops, Clergy in Europe, by taking of an Oath, and being proclaimed publicly by the Herald. (In the year 1607 was instituted the hereditary Order of Knights Baronet, for advancing the Knights plantation of New Settlements in America, with the Bishops, Council of all ordinary Knights, lesser Barons or Lairds, of which Order there is a great number, but the ancient great Lairds; Chiefs of Clans or Families, have not generally yielded precedence to them.) In the second rank are those who are called Lairds, and commonly with-lairds, out any addition Barons; amongst whom none were anciently reckoned, but such as held Lands immediately of the King in Capac, and had the * Ten Furlongs. In the third place, are such Power to as being defended of Honourable Families, King, &c. and dignified with no certain title, are termed Gentlemen. All the rest, as Citizens, Merchants, Gentlemen, Artificers, &c. are reckoned among the Com-Commonalty; monarchy.

The Heiress or the States, was Robert the
THE JUDICATORIES, OR

COURTS of Justice.

Next to the Parliament (which is now made the College one with the Parliament of England,) is the of Justice.

The College of Jutes, or as they call it, the Sefian, with which King James the fifth interposed a Dec. 1552. after the manner of the Parliament at a Court, consisting of a President, seven Senators, seven of the Clergy, and as many of the Lords (to whom was afterwards added the Chancellor,) who took place first, and as many others as thought convenient. (Thus solid the Sefian ins its original institution; but now, the distinction of half Spiritual half Temporal is laid aside, and the Lords are all of the Temporality; and in the reign of King James the seventh, an Act of Parliament passed, allowing two persons to be appointed in each of the three Offices of Ordinary Clerks of the Sefian; so that now there are in Clerks. The proper Title of those who compose the Sefian, is Lords; and by an Act of Parliament in the year 1661, the President is declared to have Precedency of the Lord Regent and Advocate.)

The Sefian admires justice (not according to the rigour of the Law, but according to reason and equity) every day except Sunday and Monday. Whit-Sunday, excepted, from the first of November to the first of February (the Isle-Vaine excepted, &c. from St. to Dec. 10. to Jan. 10. and from the first of June Ann. c. 13, to the last of July inclusive.) All the space between, as being the times of fowing and harvest, is Vacant, or an intermission of Suits and Matters of Law. They give judgment according to Acts of Parliament and the Municipal-Laws; and where they are defective, according to the Civil Law.

There are better in every County, Inferi-of-the
Crown Courts, wherein the Sheriff or his Agents try all cases concerning the Sheriff and his Agents; but they try also all cases concerning the King and his Ministers, and all cases concerning the King, as to his Person, and as to his Properties, and all cases arising out of the King's Privilege.

NEARLY.

The Scotch Court, as well in dignity as authority, was the first Court of the State of the Kingdom, which was called a Parliament, by the same name as it is in England; and had a similar Authority.

It consisted of three Estates: of the Lords Spiritual, that is, the Bishops, Abbots, and Priests; of the Lords Temporal, viz. Duke, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; and the Commissioners for the Cities and Boroughs. To whom they were joined, not so long since, for every County, two commissioners, and in the reign of King William the third, by Act of Parliament, certain Shires, and the Stewards of Kirkland, were allowed an additional Representation of Commissioners in Parliament; whereby, of the greater Shires, some were allow'd four, some three, according to the largeness and extent of the Lands.

It was called by the King at pleasure, allowing a certain time for notice before it was to sit. When they were convened, and the causes of their meeting were declared by the King and the Chancellor, the Lords Spiritual retired apart, and chose eight of the Lords Temporal, and the Lords Temporal, likewise, as many out of the Lords Spiritual. Then all the three together nominated eight of the Knights of the Shires, and as many of the Burgess, which, in all made thirty two, and were called Lords of the Articles; and, with the Chancellor, Treasurer, Payrect-Seek, the King's Secretary, &c. admitted or rejected such matters as were offer'd to be proposed to the State, after they had been first communed to the King. Being approved by the whole Assembly of the State, they were thoroughly examined, and fixed as passed by a majority of Votes, were prefer'd to the King, who by touching them with his Scepter signified the confirming or vacating of them. But if the King disliked any thing, it was first rased out.

This was the ancient method of proposing and finishing the Affairs of Parliament, but in the reign of William the third, the Committee of Parliament was abrogated by a particular Law, and the Parliament was empowered to appoint Committees of what matter soever they pleased, and equality of Noblemen, Barons, or Burgess, to be chosen out of each Estate by it; for proposing all motions and overruling first made in the House; with a power in the Parliament to alter the Committee so appointed, and (if they thought fit) to conclude such Business as should be proposed, without appointing any Committees.)
as they are also held in free Boroughs and Cities, by their Magistrates.

There are likewise Judicatories, that are called The Commissioners, the highest of which is kept at Edinburgh wherein, before four Judges, Actions are pleaded concerning matters which relate to Wells, Allowances, Tythes, Divorces, Or, and other Ecclesiastical Causes of like nature. But in almost all the other parts of the Kingdom, there sit but one Judge on these Causes.

In Criminal Causes, the King's Chief Justice holds his Courts generally at Edinburgh; but by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Charles the second, concerning the Justice-Court, it is now made to consist of the Lord Justice General, and the Lord Justice Clerk (both of the King's nomination) to whom are added five of the Lords of the Session, who are supply'd from time to time by the King, and are called Lords of the Judicature. In this Court, the Defendant is permitted, even in cases of High-Treason, to retain an Advocate to plead for him.

Moreover, in criminal Matters, Justices are sometimes appointed by the King's Commission, for deciding this or that particular cause. (And, since the late Union of the two Kingdoms, special Provision hath been made by Parliament, for the trying of Peers in North-Britain, for Treason, Murder and Felony, by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, and in such manner as is usual upon Indictments taken before the Judges of Oyer and Terminer in South-Britain.)

Also, the Sheriffs in their territories, and Mr. Sheriffs in some Boroughs, may sit in judgment of Man-slayers, in case the Man-slayer be apprehended in the space of 24 hours; and having bound him guilty by a Jury, may put him to death. But if that time be lapsed, the cause is referred to the King's Justice, or his Deputies. The same privilege also some of the Nobility and Gentry enjoy against Thieves, taken within their own Jurisdictions. There are likewise Sheriffs, who have such Royalties, that in criminal Causes they exercise Jurisdiction within their own limits, and in some cases call before them who dwell within their own Liberties, from before the King's Justice, with this proviso, that they judge according to Law.

These Matters (as having hitherto a transcendent view of them) I have short touched upon.

What manner of Country Scotland is, and what prosperous Mon it breeds (as of old that excellent Geogra-Medi- pher wrote of Britain) will in a little time more certainly and evidently be known, since the greatest of Princes hath opened a passage to it, which had been so long shut up. In the mean time, I will proceed to the 

GADENI
GADENI or LADENI.

PON the Ortsadini, or Northumberland, bordered the TAEÆNOI (Gadeni) who, by the turning of one letter upside down, are called in some Copies of Ptolemy's Map; and were seated in the Country lying between the Rivers Tweed and Edinburgh-Firth, which is now casenous into many smaller Count-Jub. Stores, &c.

The principal of them are Teifdale, Tweedale, Merch, and Lothian, severally ig-

or Latin Lodenden, under which general name the Writers of the middle age cal-

ified them all.

[1174]

TEIFIDALE.

Teifdale, that is to say, the Valley or Dale by the River Teff or Tweed, (which divides that part properly called Teifdale, into north and south) lies next to England, amongst cliffs of craggy hills and rocks. It is inhabited by wild-like people, who by reason of the frequent encounters between the

\*

are, Scots and English in former ages, were always very ready for ferreous and sudden invasions. (It comprehends under it Lydiale, Eysdale, and Eadale; and is in length, from Reddichunt on the coasts to Ammandale on the west, about thirty miles, and breadth, from the border to the blue Cairn in Lawdsmoar, about fourteen or fifteen. It is a good soil, extraordinary well mixed with Gras and Corn, and water'd with several rivulets which run into Teff and Tweed. The Valleys abound with Corn, short of few Shines in North Britain for the goodness of the grain; so that great quantities of it are frequently transported into South Britain. Frie-

hove and Linnis they have in great abundance. The high grounds are furnished with excellent grafs; and produce great fiores of castel of all kinds, and of the bull broods in Scotland, both for largenes and goodnes. Nor does this County want it's remains of Roman Antiquity: for here are some footings of their Encamp-

ments; and a military way runs from Humm to Tweed, call'd the Roman Canfey, and by the vul-ner, the Ragged Canfey. The Mountains most eminent in it, are Ca-

kyn, from which there runs a track of hills westward, dividing Scotland from England; and is passable only at some places. There is an-

cother track of hills going from Hawcuck, running along to Garners, being twelve miles; and, in the body of the Shires, are Riverthorpe-Linn, Nyme-hill, and Hadamore-hills. They have the Regalities of Jedburgh-forefay Regalities, belonging to the Duke of Douglas; the Re-
galities of Hanwick, belonging to Bedale; and the Regalities of Meloys, in the person of the Earl of Hadington.

The Sheriffsdom (for it is governed by a Sheriff) is in a breach of the House of Douglas, who are hereditary Sheriffs. They have also three Pref-

tories, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Meloys. The firfl place we meet with, is Jedburgh, a Burgh, Borough pretty well inhabited and frequented,
flanding near the confines of the Teviot and Jed, from whence it takes its name: as it gives title to the Laird of Teviotdale, of the family of Haddington, created by King James the first Lord Teviotdale, which Peerage was reigned in favour of William Lord Newbottle, of the title to the third Earl, since Marquis of Lothian; so that (what is peculiar to the Marquis of Lothian's family) both the Father and Son are Peer. Nor from whence, is Aurora, honour'd, in the reign of King Charles the first, by giving the title of Earl to Sir Robert Kerr, of the family of Fernbarf, of whom the Earl of Lothian is descended as Teviot was also dignified by giving the title of Earl to Lieutenant General Thomas Rutherford, in the reign of King Charles the second, who had before been advanced by the said Prince to the title of Lord Rutherford; with the remarkable Privilege of affailing that honour to whomsoever he should name to his death; which he accordingly devi'd to William to Thomas Rutherford of Hinchill. Afterwards, in the reign of King James the seventh, Teviot gave the title of Viscount to Robert Lord Spencer, eldest Son of Robert Earl of Sunderland, in England; and after that, to Sir Thomas Livingfoull, in the reign of King William the third.

Then, Maldon, a very ancient Monastery, where, in the infancy of the Church, were Monks of that ancient inftitution, who gave themselves to prayer, and earnest'd their living, with the labour of their hands; [which holy King David refor'd and replenish'd with Cenfus Monks.] More Edwford, where the Teviate and the Teviot meet, is called Rudeuros, and in ancient times Marribian, from its being feated in the Marches; where stands a Caife, that by its natural situation, and tower'd fortifications, was in times past exceeding strong. Which being forfear'd and hold by the English, in the time of King James the second of Scotland was beafting it, he was ultimately Dean in the flower of his age, by a eled Son to the third Earl of Jed- barf; and was exceedingly lamented by all his Subjects. The Caife was surrender'd, and being mohly demolished, is no more to be seen. The Royalty also of this place is tranfmitted to Teviotdale, the chief Burgh Royal of the Shire.

But the adjacent Territory (called from it the Sheriffdom of Rudeuros) hath an hereditary Sheriff of the family of Dowgalls, who is called Hereditary Sheriff of Teviotdale. And * afterwards Rose-Rudens, through, by the favour of King James the first. Now, C. Kerr, was also made a Barony, in the person of Robert 16, C. Kerr, of the house of the Kerrs, a very eminent and numerous family in this tract; from which descended the Rudeuros, and others, who being educated in the School of Arms, have rendered themselves very illustrious. (The said Robert was created, first, Lord Kerr of Carsfords, upon his attending King James the first in the year 1615, to take possession of the Crown of England; and afterwards in the year 1636, Earl of Rudeuros,) who descended, John, Earl of Rudeuros, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and a person of great Honour, Merit, and Fidelity to his Prince and Country, hath been advanced to the higher title of Duke of Rudeuros.

In the fifth year of the reign of Queen Anne, the Lord Henry Sot, second Son of James Duke of Rudeuros, join'd to the duchy of the county of Lothian a pleasant plain on the side of the river, with a lately builded five of arches over the Teviot, and a fine Church. It is called in the Sheriff, for its Sheriff Baron, Etrick, for its Sheriff Barr, Etrick, or Tweinidale, who hold his Estate in that Shire, and the Sheriffship, to his Grace the Duke of Queensbury. As to Auchinleck the place called Auchinleck's tall-trenches seems to have been a Roman trench. Camps; and there is a Caufley leads from it, for half a mile together, to the town of Loan. In this Shire, Sir John Swithen, Laird of Traquair, was by King Charles the first created Lord Swithen of Traquair, and in the year 1633, was advanced to the higher honour of Earl of Traquair.

Next to Perfes in Siébur, a Sheriffdom, called Gordon, otherwise The Sheriffdom of Etrick forest, because formerly it was wholly covered with Woods, which were very flourish'd with Hares, Hinds, and Fallow Deer, but now they are in great measure deftroy'd. On the north, it is bounded partly by Tweinidale, and partly by the Ruggery of Loan in Mid-Lothian; on the east and Etrick and on the north, partly by Tweinidale, and partly by Amandale. It is very near Quadrangular, and the Diameter is about fifteen miles. The Inhabitants have generally strong bodies, being hob and frugal in their diet, and living mostly by husbandry of Cattle: whereby they do not only support themselves.

* Camden
from this to
Niphedale. 

[ * T weedale or Peftes. ]

II E Shire of Tweedale, or Tweinidale, is so called from the river Tweed, which runs salt, the whole length of the Shire, and for the most part with a swift current. It is bounded on the west by Metcalfe, on the north with part of the forest of St. Mary Engle, and Amandale, on the south with the overland of Coldermuir, the head of North-East, and Mid-Lothian. In length it is twenty six miles, and where broadest does not exceed fifteen. In which compass are seventeen Parish-Churches, that make up a Precatory, call'd The Prebend of Peftes. The Country is generally covered with hills, many of which are green and grass'd, with pleasant and fertile valleys between, well water'd and adorned with Gentlemen's houses. Their grain is generally ears and barley; and as for planting, they have little of it, except about the houses of the Gentry.

Tweedale. Tweeddale so called (as hath been obser'd) runs through the middle of this Valley or Dale, which takes its name from it, reason of the deep, steep, rocky, and much prair'd, The Tweed is a very noble River; which, having its source among the hills more inwardly to the West, runs in a straight Channel by Drumlan- 

Grai; and by Peftes, a Market-Tow; [a Bar- 

rough Royal, and the head Burrough of the Country is found in a pleasant plain on the side of the river, with a lately builded five of arches over the Tweed, and a fine Church.] It is called in the Sheriff, for its Sheriff Baron, Etrick, for its Sheriff Barr, Etrick, or Tweinidale, who hold his Estate in that Shire, and the Sheriffship, to his Grace the Duke of Queensbury. As to Auchinleck the place called Auchinleck's tall-trenches seems to have been a Roman trench. Camps; and there is a Caufley leads from it, for half a mile together, to the town of Loan. In this Shire, Sir John Swithen, Laird of Traquair, was by King Charles the first created Lord Swithen of Traquair, and in the year 1633, was advanced to the higher honour of Earl of Traquair.

Next to Perbes in Siébur, a Sheriffdom, called Gordon, otherwise The Sheriffdom of Etrick forest, because formerly it was wholly covered with Woods, which were very flourish'd with Hares, Hinds, and Fallow Deer, but now they are in great measure deftroy'd. On the north, it is bounded partly by Tweinidale, and partly by the Ruggery of Loan in Mid-Lothian; on the east and north by Metcalfe, and on the south, partly by Tweinidale, and partly by Amandale. It is very near Quadrangular, and the Diameter is about fifteen miles. The Inhabitants have generally strong bodies, being hob and frugal in their diet, and living mostly by husbandry of Cattle: whereby they do not only support themselves.
MERCHANT, MERCIA, or MERS.

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MERCHANT, which is next, and is called in Germany, because the town of Bremen was formerly the chief burgh of the same; and is afterwards given away by King James the third upon capitulation, for redemption of Alexander Duke of Albany. But (if we may believe some Scotch Authors) a name more ancient than either of these was Ordinaicia, and that of the Inhabitants Ordinates, a branch of the Saxon.

It is the fourth shire of all Scotland, bordering upon the sea, and divided from Berwick by the Boundary, and from Northumberland, by the river Tweed, running between them for about eight miles. This river is one of the three that rise out of the same tract of hills; Clyde runs west towards Dunbarton; Tweed, north towards Selkirk and Loch Lomond; and Tweeddale, before it goes into the Ocean. It is thirty miles long, whither John Maitland, Earl of Thirlestane, their Hall, Spa, etc., was renounced, of late years, with Avenham, Parrisons, Courts, and other courts to the making of a compleat feat, by his Grace the Duke of Lauderdale. John, being Secretary of State to King Charles the first, was in the year 1672, created Duke of Lauderdale; with whom the title of Duke being extinct, his brother Charles Maitland succeeded in the dignity of Earl of Lauderdale.

Then the Tweed, increas'd by the accession of the River Tees, between Roxburgh, watereth the Sheriffdom of Berwick, which is most of it the Edifice of the Home, wherein the Head of the Family now executeth the jurisdiction of a Sheriff; and then running under Berwick, to the east fortifted Town in Britain (of which 1st So tid, have already spoken) with a prodigious plem. Of Salmon, it emptieth it into the Sea. Of which family of Hume, Sir Patrick, in consideration of his own great merit, and eminent services to the Protestant Cause against the attempts of Popery, was advanced by King William and Queen Mary to the honour of Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, an ancient Baronet in this Tract; and, a few years after, to the higher honour of Earl of Marchmont. In the year 1664, John Hay, Lord Tillo, was created Earl of Tweedale; whose Son of the same name was Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and in the year 1694, was advanced to the higher honour of Marquis of Tweedale.

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GADENI.

1179

palliance in the summer time, and the game it

promotes by the abundance of

Country.

Power, &c. But the product of these parts is

not reckoned to good as of others, being gene-

rally sold at a lower rate. Lanederdale is a tract

of girded lying on each side of the water of

Leith, abounding with pleasant haughis, green

hills, rich some woods; well for'd also with

corn and palliance.

Judicataries.

The Judicataries in this Shire are; 1. The

Sheriff Court, which sits at the town of

Dun. 2. The Commissariat, which sits at Laneder-

dale. 3. The Regality of Theblan, belonging to the

Earl of Lauderdale. 4. The Regality of Prefkm, and

Forfeit of Dyne, belonging to the Marquis of

Dunfcon. 5. The Lordship of Coldgland and

Seaworth of March, belonging to the Earl of

Home; who is Sheriff, and has his residence at

Hodik.

Here Home-Caille first presents itself, the an-

cient peculiar of the Lords of Home or Home;

who being defended from the Earls of March,

have spread themselves into a numerous and

noble family. Of which, Alexander Home, who

was before Primer Baron of Scotland, and

Earl Home.

* Lastly, C. Sheriff of Berwick, was* advanced by James

the first King of Great Britain, to the title of

Earl of Home: But the Caille was demolished by

the English in the late Wars! Below this Beth Restis,

formerly famous for a Monastery founded by King

Diward the first, with thirteen more; for the propagation of God's glory,

but, in the consequence, to the great impairing of the

Crowns-Lands: (This is a Burgh of Barony, and

a large beautiful Town.)

Coldgland. Thence we have a prospect of Coldgland,
called by Bede Coldana, and Colda seris, perhaps the

Colana of Prolnen; and, many Ages since, a

famous House of Nuns, whole Charity is re-

corded in ancient Writings, for their curing off

(together with Eida their Priores) their

Nobs and Laps; chaffing to secure their Vir-

giny from the Dunis, rather than preserve their

Beauty: but they, notwithstanding that,

burnt them, together with their Monastery.

Faberfield. Hard by, is Faberfield, therefore belonging to the

Homes; it is called from its strength, and sit-

uated near the Promontory of St. Hub, who,

being the daughter of Eeflrid King of Nor-

thumberland, when her Father was taken Pri-

soner, placed a Boat in the Humber, and pulling

along the tempestuous Ocean, landed in safety

here, and became famous for her fidelity, and

left her name to the place. Besides these, there

are in this Shire, Dun, a Burgh of Bo-

rney, standing upon a rising ground in the

midst of the Shire. Every Wednesday, it has a

great market of Sheep, Horses, and Cows; and

is repeated by some the birth-place of 'James Dun

Samo.' Eymouth, the only pore in the Shire for

shipping, which was fortified by the French in

Queen Mary's minority; and from which place,

Colonel John Church's, afterwards Duke of

Marlborough in England, was created by King

Charles Duke of Marlborough, Lord Church of Eymouth.

Edinburgh. Elyshin or Elyshin, famous for the birth of

Thomas Lernowt, called Thomas the Rymer.

Calvisham, a market town lying also upon Coldgland.

Twiced. Greenlaw, a burgh of Barnaby, with Greenlaw.

weekly market. Boulala, a large town Rupe, Rath.

famous for its harbour and plenty of fish. Athis,

situate upon the water of Elys, White-cast, White-cast, where it is a harbour for herring-fishing.

Sir James Douglas, second Son to William Lord Mur-

ville of Angus, marrying Anna, only daughter dought

and heir of Lawrence Lord Oliphant, was by

King Charles the first created Lord Morington,

with precedence of the Percye of Oliphant.

At St. Germaine, the Temples, and after

them the Knights of Akes and Mahe had a

Residence.

About Brough in the east-hand, and the Balfen

Marfin and Millflown downs on the west,

they frequently take the Donsel, a rare Fowl, Donsel, towards the latter end of April and beginning of May.

But Merb is much more celebrated in Hi-Easte of

Bory for its Earls, than Places; who were re-

stilied for their Martial Courage. They were

the descendants of Colgareen Earl of Northum-

berland, who, after being driven out of his

Country by William the Conqueror, was en-

tertained by Malcolm CMmmer, that is, Great-head

King of Scotland, and honoured by him with

Dubkar-Caille and the Earldom of Merch. His

Prowess, besides very large possessions in Scot-

land, held (as appears by an old Inscription)

the Brwon of Bogley in Northumberland, on

condition that they should be Ledores and Led-

berows, between England and Scotland. What

the meaning should be of these terms, let others

guess; what my conjecture is, I have told you in Northum-

berland already. But in the reign of King James the

Brantoun, Earl of Scotland, the Greatness of

Merch, by authority of Parliament, and upon

account of his Father's Rebellion, left the pro-

perty and possifion of the Earldom of Merch, and

the Sovereignty of Dubkar. And when he proved

by undeniable Evidence, that his Father had

been pardoned that fault by the Regents of the

Kingdom, he was unfounded, that it was not in

the Regents power to pardon an offence against

the State; and that it was provided by the

Laws, that the Father's transgression should

succeed to the Children, left at any time being

born to their Father's Raffmish as well as

Eldos, they should, out of a vain opinion of

their power, plot against their Prince and Coun-

try. The Title of Earl of Merch was after-

wards, amongst other honourable titles, con-

ferred on Alexander Duke of Athis by our

King. The Title of Merch is, in my memory, the Title of honour was by

it, 4 1657, in Robert the third, Brother of Matthew Earl

1607. of Lanark, who being from Bishop of Cathofns

made Earl of Lanark, soon after resigned that

Title to his Nephew (created Duke of Lanark) and

received of the King, by way of recom-

pense, the name and title of Earl of Merch.

But he dying without issue, the title of Earl

of Merch lay vacant, till it was conferred on

the Lord William Douglas, second Son of William

Earl of Queensberry, by King William

the third.)

LAUDEN,
LAUDEN, or LOTHIEN.

Lauden, called also Laudan, and anciently, from the Palm, Firthland, shows out from Merch as far as the Scottish Sea, or the Firth, having many hills, and little wood; but for its excellent Corn, lands, and the civilty of the People, is also for the number of Towns, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, it is distinguished, above any County in Scotland. About the year of our Lord 873, Edgar King of England (between whom and Kenneth the third, King of Scotland, there was a first alliance against the Danes the common Enemy) engaged up his right in this Laudan to him, as M. thevill Florjges tells us, and, to tie him the clofs to his interest, he bestowed upon him how many estates, where he might land be and his Successors, in their coming to the King of England, and return homeward, might be entertained; which, till King Henry the second's time, remained; of which, Ed-ar Lauderdale, in the Shire of East-Lothian, is a memorable Instance. It hath Meri to the east; part of Linlithgow, and part of Lauderdale, with the Firth, and Tweedle, to the south; the Border to the west, and to the north the Firth or Firths. It is in length from Cockburnspath in the east, to the Shire of Clithern, about forty seven miles; and where it is broad, between fifteen and seventeen miles over. It is divided into three distinct Tracts, called East-Lauder, Mid-Lauder, and West-Lauder.

East-Lauder.

Lauden (so called from Hadging, one of the three Eurgia-Royalts, and seat of the Courts) is in length about twenty two, and in breadth about twelve miles, bounded by the Firth on the north and east, by a tract of hills called Linlithgow, on the south, and by Mid-Lauder on the west. It abounds with corn of all sorts, and has good store of griffs; with some considerable woods, as Provinswood, Colter, Hamble, and Dunblane, and abundance of Coal, and Lime-doke. It has good store of steep, especially towards the hills of Linlithgow, and by well Linlithgow: and from the east to the sea it abounds with Co-nies. It hath many Salt-pants, wherein much salt is made; and at New-Mill there is a considerable manufactur of Board-walts. The sea-coat is accommodated with many commodious harbours, and has the advantage of several Firthy towns: particularly, at Dunbar, and on the coast therefrom, every year after Lammas is a Herring-fishing, where they take great numbers, not only to serve the Inhabitants, but also for exportation.

Mid-Lauder.

Mid-Lauder, is the principal Shire of the Kingdom; and is in length twenty or twenty one miles; the breadth of it is in the west, according to the several parts, in some fifteen or seventeen miles, in others not above five or six. On the south, it is bounded with the Shire of Dunglas; on the north, with that of Lauderdale; on the south with the Sheriffdom of Tweeddale; on the south-west with the Sheriffdom of Lammer, and on the north-west with the Sheriffdom of Edinburgh; on the north with the Firth or Firths.

West-Lauder.

This tract is abundantly furnished with all necessaries; producing a great deal of corn of all sorts, and housing good pasture for cattle. It has very much coal and lime-doke; as also a fort of fort black marble; and some few miles from Edinburgh, near the water of Leith, they have a Copper-mine.

The Sire of Leith, called also Leith-Laudan, takes its name from Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, and has on the north the Firth of Forth, and is divided from Mid-Lauden towards the south and east by the waters of Amadz and Breuchnesser, to the north-west, it meets with part of Stirling, and to the west with part of Stirlingshire. It is in length fourteen miles, and in breadth about nine. It abounds great plenty of Coal, Lime-doke, and White Salt; and in the reign of King James the forth, a silver Mine was found in it, out of which they get a great deal of filter.

In this Lauden, the first place that presents itself is on the Sea-side to Dunbar, a Colly, or Danter. Great times very strongly forfify'd (the seat of the Earls of March before-mentioned, thence commonly called Earl's of Dunbar) and often Earl of Dunbar, taken by the English, and recovered by the barons. But in the year 1565 it was demolish'd by order of the States, to prevent its being a retreat for Rebels. King James, in the year 1595 conferr'd the title and honour of Earl of Dunbar, upon Geo. Home, for his approver Loyality, whom he had created before Baron Home of Berwick, as Sir, his Heirs, and Baron Home of Ayrurg. (After which, the same King confer'd the dignity of Viscount of Dunbar upon Sir Henry Graham, an English Gentleman, whose heirs do at present enjoy it. Not far from hence, is Douglas, a Douglas, a pleasant seat on the sea-coast, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Home. In the time of the Civil War, a garrison was kept there by the Earl of Haddington, for the Army; who (with thirty Knights and Gentlemen of the name of Hamilton, besides several other considerable persons) perished in the ruins of this castle. For it was designedly blown up in the year 1640, by Nathaniel Faris an Englishman, one of his own foremen, while the Earl was reading a Letter in the Court, which he had then received from the Army, with all the Gentlemen about him. Only four, of the whole Company, escaped, who being by the force of the powder were thrown to great distance from the house. It hath been since repaired, and adorned by Sir John Hall, with curious Gardens, spacious Courts, and a large and pleasant Avenue. They had here a Collegiate Church, a goodly large building, and vaulted; but it is now ruinous. Along the Coast, to Dunbar, is a pleasant Country, the most fruitful in the Kingdom, especially in Wheat and Barley. South-call of Dunbar above, is Dunbar, memorable for the victory obgained over the Scotch Army under Lydia, by a Sept. 3. 1592, by a handfull of men (and those too but sickly) under the command of Greenha. Which incaressment (if some ingenious perfom who was in the Action, be believed) was rather owing to the treachery of great men, than the conduct or bravery of the Enemy.

Hard by Dunbar, the little River Tum, after a short course, falleth into the Sea, near the source whereof stands Tyfer, which hath its Tyler. Baron
Baron of the Family of the Huy Earls of Arrol, who is likewise hereditary Sheriff of the little Territory of Twaddel, or Polis. (This place hath been extraordinarily improved and beautified with planting and enclothing.)

Upon the same rivulet, some few miles height.

Haddington, in a large plain, lies Haddington or Hadham, fortified by the English with a deep and large ditch, and a four-turreted wall without, also four bulwarks at the four corners, and as many more upon the inner wall. It was vastly defended by Sir George Wilfred an Englishman, against Montcurt Duffus, who fiercely attack'd it with ten thousand French and Germans; till the Plague growing hot and leveling the Garrison, King James of Scotland came with a great Army and mid'st the siege, and having levell'd the Works, conducted the English home. And King James the first brought into the number of the Nobility of Scotland Sir John Rawly, as a reward of his Loyalty and Viscount the his RIGHT HAND being the DEFENDER OF HIS PRINCE AND COUNTRY, in that horrid Conspicacy of the Genevrais under the honourable title of Viscount Haddington. This was afterwards erected into an Earlom in the person of Sir Thomas Hamilton (a Gentleman of great honour and wealth) in the reign of King James the first; he enshanding that title for his other of Maldon.

Of this Haddington, J. Johnstone hath these Verles;

Plenitue procap saepe prope flumina Tima, 
Flumine argus skandener is lua finn.
Volant & Merit quapro laucendo, sunt
Ingenium altero vulnere fariu siles.

Now tandem fietis ala. Dræ praepacia fe

Prefidium gantur jam positis Poli.

Near Tim's fair stream a spacious plain is found,

Tim's circling arms embrace the hapless town:

Where Mars and fiery Pallas reign'd by turns
With fatal rage, whose dire effects the mourns.

By foul experience now at life grown wise,
She lights their fury and their power deists
Controlling the dangers that before the Lord's
And fells secure when mighty Heaven's her guard.

Athebarn ford.

A little way from Haddington, stands Athebarn ford, so named from Athebarn, an English Commandant, who was slain there with his men, about the year 1315; but, that this was Athebarn the Warlike King of the West Saxons, must be utterly denied, if we have any regard to the time, or manner of his Death. (From Ellicott, in this tract, Patrick Murray, was for his approved Loyalty, advanced to the honour of Lord Ellicott, by King James the first.)

Above the Mouth of the Tim, upon the doubling of the shore, stands Tantallon Castle; from whence Sir Thomas Dalbrough, Earl of Angus, gave great distancence to James the fifth, King of Scotland. Here, by the winding of the shores on both sides, room is made for a very large Arm of the Sea, well furnish'd with Islands; and by, the influx of several rivers, and the tides togetherness, extended to a mighty breadth. Prolemy calls it Boviera; Tantallon, from its breadth.

Depth, as I conjecture; the Sout, the Forth and Firth; we, Edinburgh-Firth; others, Marc Evax-Hern, and Marc Evax-bermore. [Patrick Renton, General to King Charles the first (having been first created Lord Childers, from the name of a Rivulet) was created Earl of Firth; which title was extinct in him.]

Upon the Firth, after you are past Tantallon, are leased, first North Berne, commonly famous for a Nuttrey; and then Dirleton, which for Plunderly belonged to the eminent family of the Haddinghams, and afterwards by the favour of a No. C. King James the first, gave the title of Baron to Sir Thomas Hamilton, to Thomas Evax-Hern Captain of his Guards; as James, hand by, lie gave the Honourable Title of Viscount to the same person; who was the first Baron. This Earldom that had the title and dignity of a Viscount in Viscount Scotland. (Afterwards, Sir James Marmaduez was created the first Earl Lord Ellie and Earl of Dirleton. Upon which, title, is Belhaven,达标，dignified by giving the title of Viscount to a Gentleman of the name of Douglas, and that honour being extinct) the title of Lord, to Sir James Hamilton, in the reign of King Charles the first.

Over against these, in the fes, near the shore, stands the Bele, an Island which, rises as it were the back in one continued rocky rock, inaccessible on every side; yet it has upon it a Fort, a Fountain, and a Park-ground; but is so hollowd and undermined by the waves, that it is small wrought through. What prodigious flights of Seaven, especially of those Seaven which they call Stones and Sandbergs, do in certain times, flock hither (for by report, their number is to Silver-bergs, great as to darken the Sun on Noode-day) what with these multitudes of Firth shoals; these being so one fumes, to be Fluy's hundred Soldiers in Garrison here, liv'd upon no other provision but the fifth part brought hither by them, as they report, what quantities of bricks they convey for the building of their forts (so that by their means the inhabitants are abundantly provided with hiring) what vast profit do their bankers and oil-bright bring in; these are things, so incredible, as no one can well believe, but he who has seen them. (This Garrison of the Bele having fixed our long against King William the third, and at last furnisd (i.e. the fortifications thereof were ordered to be lighted).

Then, as the shore draws back, Somon appears, which seems to take its name from the situation Sea-town, upon the Sea, and hath given name to the Honourable House of the Somons, descended from an English Family, and the father of King Robert Bruce; of which the Marquises of Hounley, Robert Earl of Wintoun, and Alexander Earl of Dunfermlinging fell advanced to honours by King James the fifth; they were Barons. (This, together with Aes, C. Wintoun, another Son of the Earls of Wintoun; Breadalbane, the eldest residue of the Duke of Breadalbane, Roxburgh; and Richmond, the residue of the Duke of Tadelaide, Earl of Haddington; are the most considerable Tiningham, Seists in this Country.)

Then, the River Esk is distiched into the Firth; having run by Berwick (which, had its Berwick, Barots so firm'd, of Hungarian extraction; Hath, C. but now extinct;) it by Newbott, that is, the Newbott; next to Newbott, the Tantallon, afterwards makes Barony, in the person of Mark & Now, C. Ker; by Dalbrough, it hurtles a pleasant seat at Lasty, C. the Earls of Morn, but now belonging to the Thieves of Berwick, in the person of of Mark, D. and Son takes the title of Earl; and by Mufchaf-rough.
This City, in regard of its high situation, the goodness of the air, and fertility of the soil, to many Scots of the Nobility lying round, it is being water'd with excellent Springs, and reaching from East to West a mile in length, and half so much in breadth; is, upon these accounts, justly eftimated of the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom. It is strongly wall'd, and adorned with publick and private buildings, and well peopled and frequented, for the advantage of the Sea, which the neighbouring Port at Leith abounds. And as it is honoured with the King's residence, fo is it the fecred repository of the Laws, and the chief Ritual Antiquary. For the high Court of Parliament was generally held here for the making and repealing of Laws; as the Seffion, and the Court of the King's Jurisdiction, and of the Committee of Scotland; (of which I have already spoken,) are all settled in this place. On the East side, adjoining to Ayr-Rock-Monflery, stands the Royal Palace, built by King David the first; over which, within a Park well flor'd with Trees, Groms, and Horses, hangs a mountain, called Atherst's Chair, from Arthur the Great. On the West side, there mount's up a rock to a mighty height, steep and inaccessible on all sides but that which looks towards the City; upon which stands a Callio, so strongly fortified with a great number of Towers, that it is look'd upon as impregnable. This, the Britains called Caille Haidh Aghaidh, and the Scots the Maiden Caille, because the Maiden-Princes of the Blood-Royal of the Picts were kept here; and the fame may, really, be look'd upon as the Caifron Altarn, or Wangel Caif, abovementioned. But to speak of this place as particularly as it deserves.

The first building of a Fort here, seems to have given Rife to the town, and so have encouraged the neighbours to fix under the protection of it. So that the houses and habitations by little and little increasing, it is brought down to the very foot of the flant toward the east, and is become an entire Susan mile in length, and half of it in breadth. The ascent upon which the City stands, has on the north side a pool call'd the North-Lob, and was formerly guarded by another on the fourth, call'd the South-Lob; as appears from the heroes of some houses of St. Ninian's Row, which are let with the privilege of a Boat annex'd. But this is drain'd many years ago; and upon the banks of it are built two several tails of Buildings.

The City has fix Gates, the principal whereof, to the east, was magnificently rebuilt in the year 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both sides. Two flaves run alone, the whole length of the town. The High-fart from the Castle to the Abby (laid to be the broadest in Europe) is of late years built of brown stone; since, by an Act of the Town-Council, they were prohibited to build any more of Timber either in the City or Suburbs, upon account of the many Fires which had happened.

About forty years ago, the Magistrates were at great expense to bring one of the bell springs of Scotland into the City; which they did by leaden Pipes, from a Hill at above three miles distance. And to make it more convenient, they have erected several fitley Fountains in the middle of the High-fart, to serve the town with water.

As the private Buildings, so much more the public do greatly exceed those in other parts of the North-Britain. In the middle of the City, is St. Giles's Church, a Cathedral, built of hewn Stone, Charlers, and...
and adorned with Rose-pillars and vases. It is so large as to be divided into three Churches, each whereof has its Porch. Before this, they have the Hoc-Church, in the Church-yard of which, amongst many other monuments, is that of the learned Sir George Mackenzie. The Town-Church, built in 1641: The Collegiate Church of the Sacred Trinity, built by Mary of Guise, King James the second's Queen: The Lady Tefter's Church, built and endowed by one of the Lady Tefters: and another very beautiful one, built not many years since. To these, we must add two Chapels, built by St. Magdalen's and St. Mary's, with another at the foot of the Camp-gate.

Next to these, we are to mention the Hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's and Heron's Hospital. In the first, the poorer sort of Habitation are maintained very handsomely, and have their own proper Chaplain. The second (so called from the founder George Heron, Jeweller to King James the 1st.) is a simply Fabrick, like a Palace. In the inner Frontispices, is erected the Statue of the Founder; and round about the houses are pleasant Gardens, adorned with large Walks and Groves. It is a Nursery for Boys; whereon the children of the poorer Citizens, to the number of a hundred and upwards, have their education, till they be fit for the Public Schools and Colleges.

The Park-house, with other rooms adjoining for the Soifs, and above the Exchequer, &c. It stands in a great Court, which on one side is enclosed with the upper and lower Exchange, and with a tract of very stately Buildings. Here is one of the highest houses perhaps in the world, mounting seven stories above the Parliamant-Court; and, being built upon the short of a hill, the back-part is as much below its; so that, from the top of the roof, one has a sight fourteen stories high. In the middle of the Court, is the Statue of King James the second, in hands, erected upon a stately Pedestal at the charge of the City.

On the South-side, is the College of King James the 1st., founded in the year 1503, and enriched with all the Privileges of an University. The prencips are very large, and the whole is divided into three Courts, adorned on all sides with excellent buildings: two lower, and one higher, which is as large as both the other. They have their publick Schools, and a Common-hall, wherein Deans, Hivers, and Merchants are taught. Their Library is well store with printed books, and has four M-"nupip's: under which is the King's Printing-house. The Students have very good accommoda- tion, and the Professors next and handsome Lodgings, with very good Gardens for their recreation.

The Royal-Palace (which was burnt by Oliver Cromwell, but nobly re-edited by King Charles the second, and of which his Grace the Duke of Hambleton is hereditary Keeper,) hath four Courts. The Outer-Court, which is as big as all the rest, has four principal Entries. It is on all hands bounded with lovely Gardens; and on the South, lies the King's Park, which hath great variety of medicinal Plants. The Entry of the Palace is adorned with great pillars of stone, in line, and a Cupola, in fashion of a Crown, above it. The foot-part is terminated by four high coves. The Inner-Court has Piazzas' round it, of hewn stone. But, above all, the Library is most remarkable, being adorned with the pictures of all the Kings of Scotland from Forbes the first. From the Palace here

King Charles the second did likewise erect at Edinburgh a College of Physicians, giving them, by Patent under the Great Seal, an ample Ju-ridiction within this City and the Liberties thereof, and appointing the Judge to concur to the execution of their Decrees. By a latter Grant, they have the faculty of prosecting Physick. They have their Conferences once a month for the improvement of Medicine, and have begun to erect a Library.

How Edinburgh, by the suddenness of war, has been subjeft, sometimes to the Saxon, and sometimes to the Saxons (who inhabited this Kingdom before Scotland) till it became wholly under the Dominion of the Scots, about the year of our Lord 960, when the English Empire, ter-ribly weaken'd by the Danish Wars, lay as it were expiring; How likewise (as it is in an old Book Of the Divisioin of Scotland, in the Li- brary of the Right Honourable the Lord Bur- kagh, * Lord High-Treasurer of England) in a Letter, C. the Reign of Edulph, Edinburgh was a CUoit, and is abandoned to the Scots to this present day; and what different turns of fortune it fell after- wards: These things the Historians relate at large, and from them you may be informed concerning them. In the mean time, read, if you please, the ingenious J. Johnston's Verfes, to praise Edinburgh.


Beneath a Western hill's delightful brow, The Castle height, and hence the Court we view, The flately Town presents it fell between, Reverend for arms, for courage, and for men, The kingdom's noblest part, the lofty head, Or the whole kingdom of the Souther breed.
Wealth, arts, and all that anxious minds de-

Or not in Scotland, or you meet with here.

The people fovere, grave the Senate show,

The laws, which or mercy, or justly true.

In the last borders of the Northern coast

What rival land an equal fight can boast ?

These glories, Traveller, when at last you

Say if you don't misriff your weeding

Lothian. Near Edinburgh, is Lothian, which belong'd to the family of the Balliol's ; of which Sir William Balliol was made Lord Balliol of Lothian by King Charles the second; but after wards, the Honour, together with the Estate, was conveyed to John Ker, second son of William Earl of Rosbrugh, who thenceon changed his name into Balliol. An English Gentleman, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Grandfather of the famous General of that name, had the honour of a Baron conferred upon him by King Charles the first, under the title of Lord Cameron. And Sir George Forrester held the title of Lord Forrester of Corriomhoon, conferred upon him by the same King: Also, Archibald Primrose, son of Archibald Lord Dalhousie, was created by King William Redberry, the third, Viscount Redberry, and by Queen Anne was advanced to the higher honour of Earl of Redberry. As this part has at present no confiderable houses (whereas Havelock is famous for its eaves hewed out of the rock, and Roff-

Northumberland, and 

* Vide These (or the most lately Chapel,) so can it produce some

sectors from History, remain of Antiquity. For near the Town of

Cramond, Cramond (as which Salton and several other Firths are taken,) many fomes have been dug up with Roman Incriptions. Also, in the grounds of Inglistown, belonging to Hugh Waller, were found, not many years since, two fones, parts of a Pillar: upon one of which is a Lawrel-Crown, upon the other (longest of the two) there is, on each side, the Roman Armes. The name of the Emperor is broken off; but by the progress of the Roman Arms, as defcribed by Tu- crinus, it appear to have been cut up in the time of Justinian's government. And since only the Emperor's name is struck off, and it appears that by order of the Senate the Statues and In-

scriptions of Domitian were deftroy'd; we may probably conclude that it was erected in honour of that Emperor. What remains of it is this:

AVG. COS. IV.

GERMANIUS.

PONTIFEX. MAX.

Thick Stones are to be seen in the Garden at

Edinburgh, belonging to Sir Robert Smails, Ductor of Physick.

Kerlani. 

Also, not far from Edinburgh, is a Pittish

Monument, called by the common People Ke-

flem, which is so to be read thus : In a tumul-

tum Vesta F. Vathil.

Next to the Antiquities, + that noted spring


at two miles fourth of Edinburgh, deferves our no-

tice. The name of it is St. Catherina's-Well, though it is commonly call'd The Only Well, be-

cause it furnis head along with the water, an Oil or Ballem which swarms upon it. It is found by the working of the spring good, not only for the cure of Sciæ, but likewise of any pains proceeding from cold, as alfo for strengthening and putting life into any declining parts.

A mile from Edinburgh both Linlithgow, an excel-llish, Kent Haven upon the River Leith, which, after Montferrat D'isr had forfif'd it with words to fecure Edinburgh, did, by the conflux of people thither, grow from a mean village into a large Town. Again, when the French King, Francis the second, had married Mary Queen of Scot-

land, the French (who then made themselves furc of Scotland, and began now to pape after England) in the year 1560 strengthened it with more fortifications. But Queen Elizabeth of England, upon the defeciation of the Re-"*" religion, formed Nobility of that kingdom to fide with their King, effected, by her willion and authority, this project, their return into France, and thence their fortifications were removed from the ground; and although, ever since, hath fhowed clear of all apprehensions from the French. (At present it fowth in feveral Manufactures. Near this place, is Newhame; which hath given the nechacen; title of Viscount to an English family, the Vavasors; and to that honour by King Charles the second. In the midft of this Firth, where it begins near Edinburgh, by degrees, to contract it felf, there fowth (as Beac noteth) the City Carr Coils, which fows to be Kobe-Coils-fand. Whether this be the Victoria mentioned by Pelemy, I will not now dispute, though it is fowth to believe, that the Romans might turn this Guith into Victoria, as well as our life of Cuth or Wyith, is or fiche. +Certainly, fince both these are the fame rock from the flicre, there is the fame roman fubtitle of the Roman; which Victoria informus us, that Cuth in the British tongue signifies a breaking off or separation. Upon the same Guith, more inward, lies Perrow, a famous Moftry in Beac's time; and by the favour of King James the fith, it gave the title of Earl to James Hamilton. Hard by, C. stands Blacklaw Caffle; and beneath that, Foule-earl of A. ward, the ancient City of Linton, which Fir. is adorned with a fair House of the Kings, and a noble Church, (which stands upon a froad with the Paffage, and is curious work of fine Stone,) and a Lake plentifully fowth with Fifh ; from which Lake it fows to derive its name, for Lin, as I obferved before, signifies in Britifh Leake. This Town is a Royal-burgh, and is a place of entertainment for Travellers, which furnifh water to the Inhabitants, near, and with a ftily Towne-boule for the meeting of the Gentry and Citizens, and with a Harbour at Blacklaws. The King's house before-men-
1191

GADENI. 1192

ted Earl of Calendar by King Charles the third Earl of Calendar by King Charles the first.

Peyle of Leningtion. In the same Shire, is the Peyle of Leningtion, which was burnt by Oliver Cromwell, and did anciently belong to the family of Lenington.

Caldew. Nigh to this, is the Castle of Calder, anciently belonging to the Family of Sandilands of which, Sir James Sandilands, Perceptor of Torphichen, was in the year 1563 created Lord Torphichen.

Borbomouth. Nor ought we to omit Torrslow, north from Linlithgow, upon the Sea-coast; created into a burgh of Regality by the Duke of Hamilton, who hath in the neighbourhood his castle of Kinself, adorned with large Parks and splendid Avenues. Torphichen, to the south of Linlithgow, doth also deserve our notice, as being a burgh of Regality, and once the residence of the Knights of Malma; but since, as we said, hath given the title of Lord to the chief of the name of Sandilands: And Bathgate, the parish whereof is erected into a Sheridan by it itself.

Niddry. And at the Towns, so affo some Houses of note require our notice: Niddry-Castle, four miles from Linlithgow, upon a river; the palace of which Munro is hereditary Bailiff of the Regality of Kirkliston, and, by the Barony of Abercorn, is hereditary Sheriff of the Shire.

Dundas. And north from these, Dundas, formerly a fortress, which, with the Lands, hath belonged for six hundred years past to a very ancient Family of the same name. At some distance from whence, is Lenington, a fine seat; adorned with parks and gardens, wherein are many curious Plants, by the care of that worthy Gentleman, Patrick Murray, the late owner thereof, who, whilst he lived, was the Ormonment of his Country; and Bins, adorned by General Dukes, with Avenues, large Parks, and fine Gardens. After he had procured himself a lauding name in the Wars, here it was that he relit his old Age, and pleased himself with the culture of curious Flowers and Plants: And upon the same coast, Melody, the residence of the Melops, Earl of Linlithgow, famous likewife for its fine Gardens, enclosed with high walls, and furnish'd with Orange-trees, and fuch like curious Exoticks.

Weft-Lothian hath also its Antiquities. At the eafe end of the enclosure of the Kirk, south Kirk, from Linlithgow, there is an ancient Altar of great ftones, unpolifhed, and fo placed, that each of them doth support another, and fo as no one could fland without leaning upon another. Hard by it, are several great ftones fet in a Circle, and, in the two adjacent hills, the remains of old Camps, with great heaps of ftones and ancient Graves.

Some miles affo to the west of Queen-Ferry Queen Ferry, upon the Sea-coast, (supposed to be so called from St. Margaret, Queen to King Malcolm, Commonly, as the Shore favoured the Firth to Dunfermline, where he resided much, and begun to build a Monarchy,) and near Alenwood-Callie, Bede tells us that the Roman wall be-Rome-wall. One may trace it towards Carnide, which a figered line is to be seen, and a gold Medal was found. In a line parallel, about a mile to the south of this, there is a Village which preferves the remains of the old wall, being called Walnecan. From the name, and the arti-Watson, of Sir William Watson, feudal Mount call it up them, one would think it to be the very place, which Bide calls Fvillag-ramus. The track of the wall appears in several places, between this and Kirkwall, and from thence to Falkirk.

* In the year 1609, Mark Ker, Baron of Alistair Newlands, was advanced to the title of Earl of Refher, G. Lething; wife of Grandchild John, Counters of Lethian, being married to Sir William Ker, eldest Son of Adam; King Charles the first created him Earl of Lething, and Robert his Son was advanced by King William the third to the higher honour of Marquis of Lething.

S E L-
SELGOVAE.

Both Earls Brakenfey. Hesum. Untzellum. Captive, reigned well, for the Seas! laid.) many alterations the rein River rhis In we England, Africaus affinity Liddesdale, Eusdale, Eskdale, Amzdale, Diddesdale, [and Wathopdale,] all so called, [except the last,] from the Names of the Branded running through them, which all lie themselves in Solway-Firth,) were naturally faced the Selgova; the footsteps of whole name seem to me, whether to others so I know not, to remain in the name Solway.

LIDDESDALE, EUSADE, ESKDALE.

Liddesdale, Armitage, Ebsdale, Ruston, Bothwell. Eusdale, Uzeithum.

N Liddesdale, we have a prospect of Armitage, faced on high, and so called, because it was annexed dedicated to a solitary life. But now it is a very strong Castle, which belonged to the Hoppers, who deduce their Original from a certain English Captive, whom the Earl of March did greatly estrich, for delivering him out of an imminent Danger. They were Earls of Bothwell, and dwelt for a long time Adunites of Scotland by inheritance. But by a letter of James Earl of Bothwell (the last of the Hoppers,) who was married to John Peter of Coldingham a natural son of King James the fifth, who had several such little; both title and estate devoted to their son, [who forsook for his comfortable design of CITING the King’s Person in his own design of CITING the King’s Person in his own design of CITING the King’s Person in his own design of CITING the King’s Person in his own design of CITING the King’s Person in his own design of CITING the King’s Person in his own—design of CITING the King’s Person in his own—design of CITING the King’s Person in his own—design of CITING the King’s Person in his own—design of CITING the King’s Person in his own—


In Eusdale, some are of opinion that the Hoshi felwelt; into whose borders Julius Agricola, after he had subdued the Britains inhabiting this Truth, led the Roman Army; especially, if we read Hoshi for Hoshi. For the British A-(Eps) signifies a place by the river Eps. (A for Aps in Eudale, I have spoken both before in England, and need not repeat what I have said.)

But as to the conjecture concerning the rest of the Hoshi, it is not by any means probable, if we consider the circumstances of that Action. It was in the latter end of his Government, that he led his Forces against them: whereas, we find, that even in his fourth year, all to the South of that neck of land between the two Firths, was added to the Roman Province; so that we must go further north to seek for them. And Tacitus himself, in his Life, forbids us to look after them hereabout, when we fancy, that the people against whom Agricola was then fighting, were the Populi Gallicani unaltered, and Nervic Gredins; namely, those second the Frisii, who by the fortification of that neck of land, were Somni what is in usual discald, i.e. Driven as it were into another Island. (So that the relation which the Hoshi may have to Esd, be of any moment, it would better suit the people dwelling between South-Esid, and North-Esid in Angus. But that name really means to imply no more than Ope, the mountains or high-hunters.) Add to this, that Tacitus further says, ‘That Agricola having beat Gallicans near the Grampian hills, brought back the Roman Army to the borders of the Hosi, and having received Höfluges from them, he ordered the Commanders of the Roman Fleet to fall about the land. Which cannot agree to Eudale, a small inconsiderable Country, surrounded with others, and not bordering on the Sea; but seems to be most properly applicable to the Mouth and Firth of Tay, and the Country of Angus and Mornin firmate thereupon; where the Roman Navy landed their Men, and remained there to receive them at the end of the Expedition. Besides, from this Port to the Grampian Hills, through
through the large Country of Strathmore, there are full the usual Remains of a great Highway; along which, we may suppose, they marched their Army and Carriages, and by the same way returned to their Ships. But there is no direct continued way between the Grampian Hills and Eskdale; nor could an Army, with such great Carriages, march between those two places.

ANNANDALE.

The Shire of Dumfries contains Annandale, Wathopdale, and Nishdale. It takes its name from the chief Bough of the Shire. On the west, Cuth of Carram is the natural boundary; on the north, with part of Cldford, Tandale, and Thundale, and on the south with the Infi-fee. From well to south-east, it is about fifty miles long; and in breadth about thirty-four. The inhabitants were formerly chiefly composed of stout warlike People, and in former times the butt-wash of the Kingdom. The soil, generally, is not so good for Corn, as for Pasturage, so that they deal mostly in Cows and Sheep, which turn to considerable gain.

Annandale.

Joined to Eskdale on the west side, the Annandale, that is, the Valley or Dale up to the river Annan, into which the streams by land is very difficult. It runs in a direct line from west to east, about twenty-four miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. The places of greatest note are these: A Cattle upon Long-Moan, which is three parts surrounded with water, and strongly walled. Their tradition about this Long-Moan, that a Cattle flock formerly in the middle of it; that which now stands upon the brink, is going to decay. The Town of Long-Moan, a Royal burgh, situated upon the south side of the water of Annan, in the middle of the Country. Near the source of which river, stands Moffet, famous for its medicinal-wells. Annandale Town is almost upon the very mouth of the river Annan; divided of all its glory by the English War in the reign of Edward the fifth. Afterwards, it gave the title of Wilsont to Sir John Murray, whom King James the sixth did also create Earl of Annandale.

In this Territory of Annandale, the sons of the tenant- men are men of great note, a family born for War; between whom and the Murrays (who by ancient right preside over the boundary, for so it is termed) there hath been too long an open enmity and defiance, even to bloodshed. The Laird of Threave was created Lord Johnstone by King Charles the first, and Earl of Hartley by the fame King; which title was changed by King Charles the second into that of Earl of Annandale, and this, by the favour of King William the third, into that of Marquiss of Annandale, in the person of William, son of the Gaid Earl; who also in the next reign, was deferredly honour'd with the Offices of President of the Council, and Secretary of State. This Valley, Edgar King of Scots, upon his returnation to the Kingdom by the Auxiliaries that he had out of England, gave, for his good services, to Robert Bram, Lord the Brujas, of Glenland in this part of Scotland.

So called from the waters which they suppos'd to be the Springs of the Annandale. It is certainly a remarkable place. The people are of a great height, and a great deal of gingerbread. It is much frequented by strangers.
NIDISDALE.

The River Nid.

Lose to Annandale on the west, lies Nidisdale, tolerably level'd with arable and pasture grounds, and so named from the River Nid, by Ptolemy falsely written Nidon, for Nidon or Niton, of which name Gallo-Britons, &c. is corrupted with a ridge of Hills on all sides, and in the bottoms has abundance of Corn. It is divided into several parishes, containing the Parishes in the Prebendry of Popgnam; and the Netherward, containing those of Dumfris Prebendry.

The Nid springs out of the Lake Longh-Croft, upon which Female, anciently Curdas, a Town of the Orig- ing Borne of Dumfris.

† Ann. 1587.

Earl of Mor- ton

Drumlanrig.

Drumlanrig is a Town upon which Female, anciently Curdas, a Town of the Orig- ing Borne of Dumfris.

† Ann. 1587.

See Darn, in

England.

Dunferay.

Near the mouth of the river, stands Dunferay between two Hills, the most Bountiful Town of this Tribe, which tall stands upon ancient Ca- tile. The Town is famous for its Woolen Man- ufacture, and remarkable for the murder of John Graeme, a person exceeding all others in learning amongst the Scots; whom Robert Bruce, left he should oppose his coming to the Crown, ran through in the Church, and easily got a pardon of the Pope for a mower committed in a saved place. (Here, over the Nith, is a fine bridge of nine Arches. The streets are large, and the Church and College very finely built.)

For the convenience of Trade (which is much helped by the Tide flowing up to the Town, and making an Harbour) they have also an Ex- change.

Care Liver.

Welsh, Flanders, Flanders is a Canton belonging to the Town of Dunferay, till King Ed- ward the first, accompanied with the flower of the English Nobility, beloved and took it. But now it is a seat of Manhon-House of the Huns of Morton, who, being of ancient Nobility, were long Wardens of the Western Marches, and were lately advanced by marriage with a 4th Ann. old, Daughters and Coheirs of the Earl of Morton; on which account John Lord Maxwell was de- clared Earl of Morton; as also with the Daugh- ter and Heir of House Lord Toliches, whom Lord Toliches, for a second son, took to wife, and had by her the title of Baron. Afterwards, the title of Bannister, Earl of Morton came to the Lairds of Loch- tean. In this Valley affo, upon the Lake, lies Sir Dumfries, of which the Cunninghams (a family of under another hand) have long borne the title of Earl, being advanced to that honour, in the person of Alexander Lord of Kilmarcey, by King James the third, in the year 1288.

This Nidisdale, together with Annandale, breeds a warlike fort of people, but are in 4° so old, famous for their deportiments. For they, in 1667, dwell upon Solway, a formidable Arm of the Sea, through which they often made excursions into England for booty, and in which the In- habitants on both sides (a pleasant light) have built Salmons (of which there is great plenty) Solways, with spears on horseback, or, if you had rather call it so, fish for them. From this terri- tory, the Lord Maxwell was erected by King James the sixth Earl of Nidisdale; the heirs of whole oldfe son failing in the reign of King Charles the second, the Lords Heres, of the second branch, became Earl of Nidisdale.

What manner of Castle-fishers they were that Castle- inhabi these Valleys in the Marches of both Kingdoms, John Leith, a Scotchman himself, and Bishop of Reyf, will inform you. They fish for their name was given to the men, in troops, through conflagrated ways, and many intricate windings. As the day, they refresh themselves, and their boats in lurking holes which they had pitch'd up before, till they arrive, in the dark, at the places they have a lodge upon. As soon as they have fished the boats, they in like manner return home in the night, through blind ways, and fish buff compass. The more skilful any Captain is to pass through those wild Deferts, crooked windings, and deep precipices, in the splashiest mill and darkness; his reputation is the greater, and he is looked on as a man of an excellent head. And they are so very cunning, that they seldom have their boats taken from them; seldom sometimes, when by the help of Blood-breeds following exactly in the same tracks, they chance to fall into the hands of their adversaries: When, being taken, they have so much persuasives Eloquence, and so many smooth flattering words at command, that if they do not move their Judges, may and even their Adversaries (though standing the greatest severity of nature) a mercy; they at least move them to admiration and compassion.
EXT in Nididhale, the Novantes inhabited that tract in the Valleys, which extends a great way towards the West; yet is so enclosed with Hills, that in some places it is narrow, but towards the sea forms a promontory called the Cheshire, or Penrhyn, of the Novantes. But now the Country contains, Galloway, Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham.

GALLOWAY.

Galloway, called in Latin "Novantes," is a fairy Country, better to be feeding of Cattle than hearing of Corn. It hath upon the fourth, the Isf Sea; upon the well, the Firth of Clyde; upon the north, Loch and Kyle; and to the north-east the river of Nith. It is long in breadth, from North-west to South-west, about twenty miles; in breadth, from North to South, in three places twenty four miles in others twenty, and in others only sixteen. It is divided into the Higher and Lower Country. The Higher lies between the water of Curr and the point of Male, making the Sheriffdom. The Lower takes up the third, namely, all upon the water of Curr, making the Sheriffdom of Kirkudbright. The plenty of Fishes, induces them to keep vast flocks of Sheep; as also of Cows, which they lead into England in great numbers. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well as the Sea round about, as in the rivers and loughs that are everywhere under the hills; in which, about September, they catch an incredible number of excellent well-fished Eels in their * Wodes, by which they are no less gainers, than by their little trades. This, which, upon account of the compactness of their bodies, and their enduring of labour, are bought up here in great numbers.

Among these, the first place that presents itself upon the river Dee [mentioned by Ptolemy, and which yet keeps its name, being called Dee] is Kirkudbright, the most convenient harbour of this Country, and one of the Accessions of Scotland, belonging to the Maxvilles, Earls of Nithdale. The ancient family of Maxville was dignified by King Charles the Fifth, with the title of Lord Kirkudbright. Then, Cardon, a Cardon. Fort upon the river Firth, built upon a craggy and high rock, and fortified with iron works. Hard by, the river Ren (called by Polemy Rhen, but corruptly) falls into the sea. On this river, stands Kermuir, from whence the family Kermuir of the Gordons had the name of Viscount Kermuir confedered on them by King Charles the first, near which, is New Galloway, a Burgh New-Gallow.

Next, Wiguna, a Port with a very narrow Wimmer entrance between the two streams, Bladhe and Cuss, reckoned among the Sheriffdoms; over which a bridge of the lift extends. It is often called its Earl, Archibald Douglas, la-buile. Each of Wignau in the French Wars; and after that, by the favour of King James the Sixth; John, now, C. Fleming, who derived his progeny from the ancient Earl of Wignau; and who, from policy, doth still enjoy his honour.

Near this, Polkem faces the City Leuochia, Leucopia, which I know not where to look for. Yet by the circumstances of the place, it stands seem to be that Episcopal Seat of Ninian, which Bede calls Candida Casa, and the English and Scots in the same sense White-houses; and the Saxons, before them last-seated, the latter part of which name signifies any fort of a Village. The word what then, if Polemy (as his way was) called it the Brittonic Candida Casa, which was the name north old ear, the Britons gave it, into Antíciena in Greek, i.e. a Village that is, white House; instead of which, the Britons, Translators have obernad upon us Leucopia Candida Casa. In this place, Ninio or Ninian, the Briton, a St. Ninian, holy man (the first who introduced the Southern Church in the Christian Faith, in the reign of Theodulf, the Younger) had his residence, and built a Church, which was dedicated to St. Mark, the form whereof (as Bode observes) was different from that of the British buildings. The same Author tells us, that the English in his time were possess'd of this Country, and that, when the number of the Faithful increased,
exceeded, an Episcopal See was erected at this
Coddisa Cola. A little higher, is a Penitentiary
(See instructing it tell on both sides,) which
has a narrow neck and joined to the main land.
This is properly call'd a Novaramus Overfundam
Promontorium, but commonly the Mill of Galloway

Beneath this, Northward, is an open Bay,
full of islands, and of a mighty compact: into
which abundance of rivers on all sides empty
themselves. But first of all, at the very point
of the Promontory, is Abravamus, which, being
a little shifted, is so termed by Pradesi,
for Abravamus, that is, the mouth of the
river Rann. For at this day, it is call'd the
river Rinn, and the Lake out of which it runs.
Lough-Rann; and is admirably well flocked.

*Sanctispefusvilla Harrings, and a fort of Guggeons

On this Lake frindeth Stramaron, a Burgh
Royal. The Promontory or Point by which
it entereth into the Sea, is called the Point of
Carfield, stretching to Caurey, and on the
other side is Port Patric, a known Sea-port,
which is opposite to Dungbeg, in Ireland,
and from thence runs Southward to the
point of the Mule. The Land between the
two points of Carfield and the Mule, is called
Rhines of Galloway.

Bay of Lake, the Loch or Bay of Lake, running between
the points of the Mule and Whiteman, opposite
to the Isle of Man. The neck of Land
between the Lakes joining the Rhine to the
main Land, is six miles broad; and near the
head in a little rising ground frindeth the
Castle of the Loch, among the Lakes. On this
Bay, is the Vale or Glis of Lake, where was
an Abbey founded by Roland Lord of Gal-
loway, father to Allan, and conferred by the
King with a Regality; whereto the Family of
Sturct is hereditary Barons.

Lords of Galloway had its own Princes and Lords
in ancient times; of whom, the first record-
ed in Hilfory, was Forgus, in the reign of
Henry the first of England, who gave for his
Arms, A Lion Rampant Argent, erew'd [Or]
A Shield Azure. After many Disturbances which
he had ruled, he was driven to seek Safety
by King Malcolm, and after his death by his Son
Ubeah, who cruely deprived him both of his life and estate.
But within a few years, after Gilbert was
dead, Roland the Son of Ubeah recovered his
father's inheritance; who, of a fairer of Wil-
liam Morvii, Constable of Scotland, bought.
Ilae, Lord of Galloway, and Constable of Scott-
land. Also, by Margaret, the eldest daugh-
ter of David Earl of Huntingdon, had
Dorothy, the wife of John Balliol, and mother
of John Balliol, King of Scotland, who con-
tended with Robert Bow for the Kingdom,
and by a former Wife, as it seems, had Henes
marrined to Roger Quadre, an Englishman, Earl
of Winchester, who upon their account was
constable of Scotland; as was also William
Rivets, of Groby, grandson of the said Rog-
nger, by a daughter and coheir. But these
Englishmen left their inheritance in Scot-
land, as also the dignity of Constable, which
the Canmnus Earl of Birmingham last (as de-
scended likely of a daughter of Roger Quin-
sey) till it was transferred to the Earl of Ar-
sel. But the title of Lord of Galloway fell
afterwards to the Family of Douglas, and
was once, as is said, to the Family of Scod, in)
which being still dignity'd by King James the
First, and the title of Lord of Galloway, as a further
right by the same King to the dignity of
Earl of Galloway, on account chiefly of their de-
cent from the illustrious Family of Lennox.

THE Second part of the Novaramus is said to Shertlejomy
of be the Scodedor a AIRE (as called from the Aire.
Town of Aire, the head Burgh of the Shire}
of Yorkshire, for the

though the north part of this tract is
narrow, the Country is bounded on the north by the Da-
River ayr, on the fourth with Galloway, a
fore with Clydesdale, and on the west,
with the Northumberland. It is generally
here belonging to the Durham. The
place of Corn and Grains, and is very popu-
lar, and the Inhabitants of it are exceeding
industrious.

It is divided into three Bailiariies viz. Carib, 
Kins, and Cunningham. The most considerable
Loch in it, is that of Dun, six miles in length, 
and two in breadth, with an Isle in it, upon
which is an old house, call'd Stirling-Dun. Upon
the Water Dun, is a bridge of one arch, nine-

7 N CARRICT.
CARRICK.

ARRICT comes next, a Country fruitful in Fowlage, and abundantly furnished with Commodities both by Sea and Land. Here Poemys places both Recogniam a creek (probably the same with the bay of Glaucus) and Recogniam a Town. For which, in a very ancient Copy of Poemys, printed at Rome in 1392, we have Recognianum. So that I cannot undece but think, it was that which is now called Barrigtoun. It had a Lord of the Family of the Kennedys (which came out of Ireland in the reign of Robert Bruce.) a Family, noble, numerous, and powerful, in all this tract. But the Lords of Barrigtoun being purchased by Sir John Hamilton, natural son of John Marquis of Hamilton; his son was created Lord Barrigtoun by King Charles the first. The head of it, is Earl of Caith (the name of a Cleft upon the River Dun, which it is his seat;) the Family of Kennedys being still advanced to that honour by K. James the fourth, in the year 1593. Upon the banks of the same river, he hath another call'd Dunmu Clift; and he is likewise hereditary Bailiff of this Province. For this, with Kyle and Carricbournagh, are the three Bastilhers of Scotland, to call'd, because they who govern them with ordinary power and jurisdiction, are called Baplifti, a word coined in the middle ages, which signifies among the Greeks, Sicilians, and French, a Governor or Keeper.

But Carricb, in former times, had its Earl Earl of Carricb: Not to mention Gilbert of Galloway's Son (to whom King William gave Carricb entire,) to Lab. Malefros, be poiffid for ever) we read that Adam of Kilconn, about the year 1270, was Earl of Carricb, and died in the Holy War; whose only Daughter Maida fell in love with Robert Bruce, a beautiful young Gentleman, as she faw him a hunting; and, making him her Husband, brought him the title and estate of Earl of Carricb, and bore him Robert Bruce, the renowned King of Scotland, and founder of the royal Line. But the title of Earl of Carricb, being for some time left to the younger Sons of the Family of Bruce, afterwards became an addition to the other Honours of the Prince of Scotland, and King Charles the first conferred this title upon John Stuart, descended from King James the fifth, by a natural Son.

KYLE.

KYLE is next, lying more inward upon the Bay; a pleasant Country, and well inhabited. In Bedel's Antiquities (or Supplement;) it is called Carric Quti, and Cul; where it is recorded, that Edillery, King of the Northumbrians, added this, and other Territories, to his Kingdom. This Country lies between the river of Dunie, which separates it from Carricb, and the river of Irvine, which separates it from Cartonagh. It is divided into King-Kyle, under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff; and Kyle-Newark, which belong'd anciently to the Stewarts of Scotland, and since, to the Prince, the King's eldest Son.

In Poemys time, Videgoes, Alice, was a place of note; now possibly Lachan; or perhaps Aire, which is a Sheriffdom, a Market (formerly but little,) and a well known Port upon the small river of the same name. It is now the chief Market-town, in the west of Scotland. It's situation is in a fertile plain; yet hath it pleasant and fruitful fields, with Rivers which afford a good prospect both winter and summer. The Church is lately enough, and there is a bridge of four arches which joins it to the New Town, seated on the north side of the water. The ancient name of this Aire was St. John's Town, but that is now lost. By the King's Pleasure, it is the Sheriff's Seat and hath within its Jurisdiction thirty two miles. A mile north of the Town, not far from the Sea-shore, there is a Laura-line, commonly call'd the King's Chappel, which King Robert de Bruce set apart for the maintenance of Lepers. Concerning Aire, *thee Verles sente me by ; I cam mee J. *Johuflon, may be well worth the inquiring: with nothing so worth the inquiring than C.

Parvus uolo, o lingua animis in furthos hares, Inferior soli sublevante nomen. Acre e campis haec crescit purissima cadens, beatus & mitissimulus auro furus. Acre hie, non Acre presus, creda, illa encrea est, Cane aere quaeris eum nullis purum habens? Infera cum fugitur quod & componentia faciis, Acrea feri dedit illam primam.

Small is the Town, but of great Souls is proud. For Courage fam'd, and Sons of noble blood. From th' happy Cline, pure draughts of air defended. And gentle breezes blow the fruitful Land. Old times (if Poets have a right to guess) Not Aire, but Aire call'd the place, Rough bards could not thus oft delights express. If I so high might raise my noble theme, I'd teave that Airea was the ancient name.

Besides
CUNNINGHAM.

O Kyie, upon the Wof and North, is joynd Cunningham, which fo blows in and con-
trada by the day, that it makes

Oberly, of

Kilmanoch, the Seat of the Barons Boid. In

Irwin, rin.

Irwin, a Borough, with a Port, that chokes up

with banks of land and so shallow, that it is

only capable of small Vessels. By the favour of

King Charles the first, It was

visited by King Charles the second. 1 Higher up, over the Bay, stands Ar-

drefan, a Castle of the Montgomery's, an amb-

cient and noble family, which can shew, as a

proof of their Waldib Valours, Panaw-Coffie,

built out of the random-money of Harry Percy,

reigned Heftie; whom "& Mungo, who died

with his own hands in the Battle at Otterburne,

and brought him away Prisoner. Not far from

Ardraffan, is Lorgis, embal'd in the blood of

Lorgis, the Norwegians by King Alexander the third.

From whence, following the winding of the

Duke, we meet with Eglar-Coffie, once pos-

of Cunningham, that name, from whom

it descended to the Mungo, who took from

Mungo, to the title of Earl of Eglanum. But whence Earl of

this Sculame came, is hard to guess. That, longe,

out of Normandie it came into England, and

there were several Families of that name, I am satisfied. But the Family in Eglanum, from

which Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knight of the

Garter in the reign of King Edward the 4th,

was descended, gave Arms but a little different

from these. However, this noble House hath

enlarg'd it felt very much, and out of which

Irwin, was that Gabriel de Lorges, called Earl

of Montgomery, and Captain of the Scotch Guard. The Scotch

du Corps (indurated by Charles the fifth, King Guard du

of France, for a Guard to him and his Success-

in-

For, as a signal mark of their fidelity and fa-

lour to him,) who in a Tournament flew

Henry the second King of France with a Spini-

mer of his Spear, which (his Beaver chancing to be

up) was penetrat'd through the eye into his

brain. Afterwards, riding with the Heavens

in the Civil wars of France, he was taken,

and behelded.

But the Family of the Cunningham is accoun-

ered more of the Cunningham, the Earl of Osen-

Dairm, who, together with others, murdered Thomas Archbishop of

Canterbury. How true this is, I know not, but perhaps it may be grounded upon a

probable conjecture, taken from an Archbi-

shop's Pall, which they gave in their Coat of

Arms.

The
The Island GLOTTA, or ARRAN.

Glotta, or Arran, is one of the Mull Islands, among many other Islands. Glotta is of greatest eminence; an Island mentioned by Antoninus, in the very Frith of the river Glotta or Clyde; not called at this day from a Cell of the same name, Arran. The innermost parts are wholly mountainous, but the bottoms along the shore are well inhabited. The first

* Robert, C. Earl of, had, that I read of, was * Thomas Bred, Earl of, whose Wife and Erldom together, upon Bred's being banished the Kingdom, James Hamilton (as I mentioned before) obtained; and his Portestry enjoy'd the same; saving * that James Steward, appointed Guardian to James Hamilton Earl of Arran (who was so defective in his understanding, that he could not manage the Estate,) took this Title in the right of being Guardian.

Buthe.

Near this, stands Buthe, nam'd from a little Religious Cell founded by Brendanus (for so in Scotch they call a Cell,) which has a Sheriff of the Family of the Stewards. In this Island is Rothefay ('Town and) Castle, which gives the Rothefay Title of Duke to the eldest Son of the King of Scotland (who is born Prince of Scioland, Duke of Rothfay, and High Steward of Scotland,) ever since King Robert the third invested David his eldest Son with the Erldom of Rothfay; who was the first in Scotland that was honoured with the Title of Duke. With which Title Queen Mary honoured Henry Lord Durry, before she took him to be her Husband.

After this, in the same Bay, we have Helton, Hellen, antiently Hellan-Leneow, that is, according to J. Firden's interpretation, The Saints Isalnd; and Hellan Toise, that is, the Island of Hogs. Thefe Islands are erected into a Sheriffdom; and the Seward of Bute, defcended of a Son of King Robert the second, are Heritable Sheriffs there. Also, in the year 1703, Bute was erected into an Erldom, in the perfon of Sir James Steward, which is now enjoy'd by his son and heir.

DAMNII
DAMNII.

EYOND the Norter, but somewhat more toward along the River Gloyne, and Clydes, and farther up even to the very Eastern Sea, dwelt the Damnii; and if I judge aright (for who can be certain at such a distance from our own times, and so much obscurity?) on Clydesdale, the Barony of Renfrew, Lenox, Stirling, Montrose, and Fife.

CLYDESDALE.

Clydesdale, next to the generation of the Laird, from the Town of Linmair, where the Sheriff keeps his Court, is bounded on the South with the Sheriffdom of Dumfries, on the South-west with that of Arran, on the North-west with that of Lanark, on the North with that of Dumbarne, on the North-east with that of Stirling, on the East with that of Linlithgow; and a little to the South-west, with that of Mid-Linlithgow. It is in length about forty miles; in breadth, where broadest, some twenty four, and where narrowest, sixteen miles. The country abounds with Coats, Ports, and Limeshores; but what turns to the greatest account, is the Lead-Mines. It is divided into two Wards, the Outer and Innerward; this, hilly and full of heaths, and fit for pasture; the other, plain and proper for grain. It is watered with the pleasant River of Clyde, which gives name to the Stare. This rives at Errol-deb, and, running quite through the Country, gildeth by many pleasant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, and several considerable Towns, till it fall into its own Firth at Dumbarne.

Crawford Castle, together with the title of The Lieutenants Earl of Crawford, was confer'd by King Robert the Second, on James Lindsay, who in a single Combat with Baron Wolseyle an Englishman, got much praise and commendation for his valour. The Lindsay's have deferred exceeding well of their Country, and are of ancient Nobility; ever since William Lindsay married one of the Heirs of William de Lancaster, Lord of Kendal in England, whose great-grand-daughter was married into the honourable family of Coucy in France. The Clyde, after it hath, with much bruggling, forced its way Northward by the 6 Firth of Barrow, 5 Ann. 1699, called Carrewath (which being punish'd Baron Somers fed by the family of Dalzell, who were created Earls of Dalmell, did, in the same reign, give the title of Earl to 6 Now for the same family;) receives from the West the feised by Ariver Dalgla or Douglas, so called from its dark taint'd, smooth water. This ever gave name to the Valley through which it runs, called Dougla-dale, and to the Castle therein, which again gives its name to the family of Douglas. This family is very ancient, but hath been molt Douglas or Dalgla, among the wits, the Husbandmen of the Country, after violent rains, found a fort of workings of Gold: which hath long given hopes of great Wealth; more especially, since B. Balmer undertook with great application to find the Lead-Mines, belonging to the Laird of Hopman.

* In our time, C.
** A Gold Mine, a Mine of Gold.
† A silver Mine, or a Mine of Silver.
* A. Gold Mine, or a Mine of Gold.
The Earl of Bothwell, proud of his Earls' vic, John Ramsey, who was too much a creature of King James the third, to his own and the Prince's ruin; and the Mother, of whom we have spoken before. [Or does this place in Blantyre, from which, Walter, Prin
Roman day the Winter-frost. This in some parts is
Highway visible for whole mile toge-ther; and the people have a tradition, that another Roman Street went from Laurick to the Roman Camp near Falkirk.

Liffebridge. At Liffebridge, a Town in this Shire, was a Priory and Convent of the Monks of the order of Vdatos Cadbury, a foot of Calvercoat, founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and a Cell or Kell.

On the higher bank of the Clyde, first from the Barony of Restivo is separated from the faire of Darwiston on the West by the River Clyde (which carries up Ships of great burden for ten miles.) On the East, it is bounded to the faire of Laurick, and on the West and South to the Sherridon of Ard. It is in length twenty miles, and in breadth eight, but where breadth threeth. That part which lieth near Clyde is pleasant and fertile, without mountains; only, lieth some small rivets; but that to the South, South-west, and West, is more barren, hilly, and morhist. The Nokity and Genery of this Tract, keep up almost a confant rotation, by marriage one with another. The Connexion of the Frith of Clyde (the Coast whereof is all along very safe to ride in) hath caused good improvements in these parts.

The Barony is so called from its principal Town, which seems to be Prolem's Ramshus, and lies on the River Caithais, upon which the ancient Barons of Caithais have their Inhabitants. Near adjoining: for this little Province, is full of Nokity, has Caithais, antiently the feast of the Lords of Darly, from whom by right of marriage it came to the Earls of Lennox whence Murray, the Father of King James is, called the sixth, was call'd Lord Darly. Then, Halishead, the residence of the Barons of Ren, (who have been Lords of Parliament ever since the reign of King James the fourth, and are defended originally of English blood, as deriving their Lineage from this Robert Ross of Ward, who left England, and came under the Allegiance of the King of Scots. [Brides there, at the well end of a fair Bay, stand Coatwick Town and Cathie, where is a good road, and harbour lately contrived, and a village built.

Greenock. More inward, stands Greenock, a good road, and well-built town, of good account on all this Coast. Is the chief fish of the Hermitage, and the Royal Company of Fishers have built a House at it, for the convenience of trade. In the second year of Queen Anne, John Crawford was advanced by Her Majesty to the Honour of Viscount Main-Crawford, which he afterwards changed again to the title of Garwood. Next this, is Crawford-Dyke, where are Crawford-well-built house; and a little more to the South, brings New-wor, where the Town of Glafgow hath built a new Port, and called it Port-Glasgow, Port-Clay, with a large Publick House. Here is the Camp for horse-riders for all this Coast; and the Town of Glafgow hath obliged the Merchants to load and unload here. [Puff, in these parts, was Puffly, formerly a famous Monastery, founded by A. P. Water, on the seashore, High Steward of Scotland, and was inferior to few, in a noble Church, and rich Furniture. But, by the influence of King James the sixth, it gave a feast, and the title to Grierson, C. of Bevorn, to Clud Hume, a younger son of the Duke of Caffie-Bradley. (The Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for Fallow-deer, are all enclosed with a fence-wall, about a mile in circuit. The Monastery here was of the Order of the Chicks. The Church of the Church is yet standing; where he buried Robert the second, and his mother. At this Town, is a large Roman Camp: the Praetorium is on the West end on a rising ground, upon the defence whereof the Town at Puffy stands. This Praetorium is not large, but has been well fortified with three hilts and dyke of earth; of which so much is still remaining, that one on horse-back cannot see over them. It seems to have includ'd all that ground on which the Town stands, and may have been about a mile in compass. When you tread upon the ground of the Praetorium, it gives a sound as if hollow; occasion'd, probably, by some Vaults underneath, such as are at Camel and Ardbuch, two others of their Camps. About a quarter of a mile from this, are two other rivets, one to the South, and the other to the West, which, with this, make a triangular form. By the footpaths remaining, they seem to have been little larger than the Praetorium of the first, without any fortification, save a single Dyke and a Dyke of the same form. It is probable enough, that these might be the Sections for the outer-guards. At Langside also there is the appearance of an old Langside Camp on the top of the hills. Here, a battle was fought between Queen Mary and the Earl of Murray, called the Field of Langside. And (to give the Reader the remains of Roman Antiquity in this Tract, at one view) there were found at Eskham, upon the river Clyde the two following Inscriptions:

Thir
There are now placed, among others, in the Library at Glasgow.

In the Lands of New-yards, near Paffy, is a remarkable Spring, which is observed to ebb and flow with the tide, tho' on a far higher ground than any place where the tide comes. The water of the River Whyte-Cart (upon which Paffy stands) is commended for its largeness, and the fineness of the Pearls that are frequently found hernaabouts and three miles a-

bove. They fith for them mostly in summer-
time, and meet with them at the bottom of
the water in a fifth-ball, much larger than the
ordinary Muscle.

Not far from Paffy, is Sempill, whose Lord Baron Semi
is Baron Sempill, (advanced to that Dignity by
King James the fourth,) and, by antient
right, Sheriff of this Barony. But I have read,
that the title of Baron Lennox by special
right belongs to the Prince of Scotland.

LENNOX.
LENNOX

In the other side of the Clyde, above Glasgow, Lennox or Low is a town that runs out a long northern ward, amongst a continued Knee of hills. It is also called Dumbartonshire, from Dumbarton, a Burgoyne and other Town in the Shire, and is made a part of the Damnu.; though some learned men, according to the division of it into the High country and the Low, have thought it more convenient to make the latter, part of the Gallin; and the former, the rest of the Fannagi; the remains of which name they observe in a village upon Led-Lomand, called Bhrucewak. It is bounded on the South, with the river Clyde and its Firth; on the West it hath Loch-Lang, and a water of the same name which falls into it; and on the North it hath the Grampinte-hill; and on the East, the water of Blane divides it from Scirlingford. Its length is about twenty-two miles, and its breadth about twenty. The Lower part lies to the East, and is very flat in corn, especially towards the Rivers. The Higher is hilly, mountainous, and more fit for pasture, especially where the Grampinte-mountain begins. The country is very well furnished with Gentlemen's seats; particularly, how the the Clyde, out of Led-Lomand, a Lake that Twenty, C. spreads it's self under the Mountains. * twenty (four) miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is excellently well lined with Falls, especially with one fort that is peculiar to it (they call Falls of Lally, or Follas.) It hath likewise several Hands in it, concerning which there are many traditional stories among the ordinary folk of people. As for the Floating-Island here, I shall not call the truth of it in question; for what should hinder a body from swimming, that is dry and hollow like a pance, and very light, and so, Pliny tells us, that certain green Hands cover'd with reeds and rushes, float up and down in the lake of Eudora. But I leave it to the Neighbours, who know the nature of this piece, to be Judges, whether this old Distick of our Nation be true.

Diana stennis Albionis, fonce ligae
Don Lemond usque frequentat poenas.

Scotland's enrich'd with Rivers, Timber thrown
Into cold Lemund's waters, turns to Stone.

There are many Fishermen Cottages round about, upon the banks of the Loch; but no
Kilmor: thing worth our notice, except Kilmor: a new and beautiful House of the [Earl of C沙滩,] consult
Sett of the upon the East-side; which hath a delicate profCocktail, spelt into the
But at the influx of the

Levin out of the Logh into the Clyde, stands All-Clyde, so called by the ancients. Bede in Ceylon, that it signifies the Rock Clyde, but I know not in what language. All-Clyde in the British certainly signifies upon Clyde, and Clyde in old English signifies'd a Rock. Succeeding great call it * Dumbarton, that is, the Britains.* See the True and corruptly by a transposition of let Dumbarton, because the Britains held it of the Roman Wall Ficts, and Saxons. For both by nature and Dumbarton, it is the strongest Castle in all Scotland, feated at the confluence of two rivers, in green plain, on a craggy two-house rock.

Upon one of the heads, hands a high Watch-tower; upon the other, is somewhat lower, many strong Towers. It hath but one ascent to it, and that on the North-side, between the two heads; having scarce room enough to put one by one, (by steps cut out the rock,) excepting, with a work of labour, *Oldgus.*

Upon the well-side, the Levin upon the South-side, in the Clyde, serve instead of ditches. Eastward lies a Monk; which, at every Tide, is wholly under water. Towards the North, it is very well served by the deepness of its situation. Here, some Romans of the Britains (who, as Gildas writes, generally retreated for shelter, to the top of many immovable mountains, as high as Peaghts, and to Rocks upon the Sea-sides,) presuming upon the natural strength of the place, and their own Courage, defended themselves after the departure of the Romans, for three hundred years, though in the very midst of their Enemies. For in Bede's time (as he himself writes) it was the bristling City that the Britains had. But in the year 756. Eadward R. Horeken.

King of Northumberland, and Ong King of the Picts, with their Joint Forces that it up on every side, and reduced it to such extremity, that it surrendered, upon Articles. From this piece, (which, as we have said, in a Burgh-Royal, and clasp town of the Slaves;) the Territory abound about is called the Shire former Dunbar, and hath long had the Earl of Lennox for its Sheriff, by inheritance. It was erected into an Earldom by King Charles the second, in the person of George Douglas (one of the younger Sons of William Marquess of Douglas) who, having lost his high birth, rendered himself very eminent by his military Services.

As for the Earl of Lennox; not to mention the Earl of Lennox, the most ancient, one Douarn was Earl of Lennox, Lennox in the Reign of Robert the second.
He dying left two only Daughters behind him; one of which was married to Alan Stewart, who was descended from Robert, a young son of Alan the second, High Steward of Scotland, Stewart, and Brother of Alexander Stewart the second, founder of the Royal line of Scotland. For this illustrious Family took its name from that Honourable Office of Steward of the Kingdoms, that is, the person who had the charge of the Revenues of the Crown. This Alan had issue 1. Earl of Lennox, and Robert who was made Captain of the Scotch Guard du Corps (first established by the French King, Charles the sixth, in resemblance of the good for which that nation had done the Crown of France.)

7 P 25
S T E R L I N G  S h e r i f f o m .

Sterling borders to the North of Lennox, and is for the most part named from its principal town:

Sterling is a long and narrow neck of land, in long, and narrow, and for palest; but that which lies upon the Firth of Forth is very fertile, and abounds with Coal.

Here is that narrow neck of land [aerae], by which Glent Castle, or the Castle of the times of the laws, was named, and the laws of the Firth of Forth, Arms of different less, which come a great way up into the Country, are kept from joining. This, Julian Apis, who went thus far and farther, first observed, and fortified this neck with Garrisons, by which means, all Britain on this side was then in the possession of the Romans, and their Enemies proved as it were within another line; so that the Firth of Forth was right in his judgment, that no other Bound of Britain was to be fought for. Nor indeed, in after-times, did either the Va- ther of their Armies, or the Glory of the Ro- man name (which could scarce be dropped) carry the limits of their Empire further in these parts; although they harassed them, now and then, with invasions. But, after this glorious expedition, Agricola was recall'd, and Britain (as its name says) lay neglected; nor did they keep their position thus far. For the Caledo- nian Britains drove the Romans back as far as the River Titter; in like manner, that Hadrian who came into Britain about forty years after, and returned many things in it, made no further progrés, but commanded that the God Termo-Terminus should yield to Hadrian, and retire backward out of this place, as he had done in the East to this side Euphrates. Whence that of St. Au- gustine, who gave place here, to the God Termo-Terminus, yielded to Hadrian, and re- tailed to the God Termo-Terminus. The Euphrates of Julian, yielded to the soul of 99. Jul-

Jove, yielded to the God Termo-Terminus, yielded to the God Termo-Terminus, yielded to the God Termo-Terminus. The Euphrates of Julian, yielded to the soul of 99. Jul-
sterling

Sheriffdom.

whom he sent hit Lieutenant into Britain, pe-
pel the Barbarians beyond Edinborough-Firth, and build another Wall of Turf, besides that of
Hadrian, according to Cæsarian. To prove
which wall to be in the very place we are now
reading of (and not drawn by Severus, as is
commonly believed,) I will produce no other
Witnesses than two ancient Inscriptions dug up
here; one of which is fixed in the wall of a
House at Calder, and informs us, that the [Legio
Secunda Augusta built the wall for three miles
and more; the other is in the Earl Marthins
House at Dumfry, which hints, that a party of
the Legio Victoriana Victrix made it for three
miles more. But take them here, as Severinus
Kildaln’s Sibilian Gentleman, who made curi-
ous observations upon those Countries, copied
them for me.

IMP. CÆSARI
T. ELIO HADRI
ANO ANTONINO
AVG. PIO P. P.
VEXILLATIO
LEG. XX. VAL. VIC. F.
PER MIL. P. III.

IMP. CÆS. TIT. IO. ELIO
HADRIANO ANTON.
AVG. PIO P. P. LEG. II. AVG.
PER. M. P. III. D. CIXVIS.

At Calder, where this latter Inscription is,
there is another stone to be seen, on which,
within a Laurel Garland supported by two lit-
tle Victories, we read thus:

And in a Village called Mainsbruch: this
Inscription was removed out of the Minifer’s
Nobility’s house, into a Gentleman’s, then in build-

D. M.
C. J. V. I.
MARCELLI
P. R. E.
COH. I. HAMOR.

But when, in the Reign of Commodus, the
Barbarous Nations had paid the wall, and har-
scaled the Country, Severus (as I have already
said,) repaired this Wall of Hadrian. But after-
wards, the Romans, again, brought under their
Subjection all the Country between, For (as
Nimius has told us) Commodus under Diocletian
required this Wall, and fortified it with many
Callies. Lastly, the Romans fortified this place
in the Reign of Antoninus the younger, under
the conduct of Gelasus of Romanus.

Now (laith Bed;) they made a Turf-wall in so
purposely, building it not so much with stones as with
turf (as having no artificer that understood how great
a work) between two Fleets or arms of the sea, for
many miles together; that, where the face of water
was wearing, there, by the help of a Wall, they might
defend their Mercians from Invasions of the Enemy.
Of which we k (that is to say, of a very broad and
high wall) the plans justly are to be seen at this day.

This Wall began (as the Scots report) at the Ninimus
River Aven, which falls into Edinborough-Firth;
and having passed over the little River Carrus,
reaches to Dunbritton. But Bede, as I said but
now, affirms that it begins in a place called Pen-
val, that is, in the Fifth tongue, the head of
the Wall; in the British Pen-val, in the English
Pen-valentine, in the Scotch Croyal (all which
Names are undoubtedly derived from the Latin
Culmum;) and that the place is almost two
miles from Averary or Averuncing. It ends Atmoren.
(as the common people think) at Kirk-Patrick,
the birth place of St. Patrick the Irish Apostle,
near Clyde; but according to Bede, at Alcluyd;
and as Niminus tells us, at the Caety Pen-Alcluyd,
which may seem to be but one place. But this
Wall is commonly called Graham’s Dyke, either Graham’s
from Graham, a valiant Scot who signalized here-Dyke.
self in breaking through it, or from the mountain
Grampians, at the feet whereof it is visible.

The Author of Jota Temporum calls it the Wall
of Averanum, that is, of the mouth of the
River Carrus, where, in Bede’s time, was a
famous Monastery (as he tells us) on the English
side of the Pale, but near the Frith, which divided
the English Lands from those of the Picts.

Held by this Wall of turf, where the River
Carrus cuts Sterlingthre in two, to the left
are two Mounts call’d up, which they call Dumi Dumi palls.
 Pall; and almost two miles lower, an ancient
round piece of building, twenty four cubits
high, and thirteen broad, open in the top, and
framed of rough stones without lime, and hav-
ing the upper part of each stone so covered
into the nether, that the whole work rising nar-
rower and narrower, supports it so by mutual
interlacements.
DAMNII.

* See Buchanan. Some call this the Temple of the God * Tor-ba, in Reg. Donaldi. Arthure's Own.

Carron, mistake. They that are but the rauflus by Julius Caesar; but I should rather have thought, by 'Julius Agricola, who fortified this part; had not Ninnius informed me, that Car-

ratus erected it for a Triumphant Arch. For he (as Ninnius writes) built upon the bank of Carron a round base of polished stone, erecting a Triumphant Arch in memory of a victory; and re-

built the Wall, and fortified it with seven Cohors. So that what Hedder Beathies tells us from Vermandius. That it was evident from an In-

scription taken away by King Edward the first, that it was a Temple dedicated by Vepalian to the honour of Claudius, must probably be a mi-

litude.

In the middle, between Dow patts and this piece of building, on the right hand bank of Carron, there is yet a casual Appearance of a little ancient City, where the common people believe there was formerly a Road for Ships; (and it is true, that some years ago an Anchor was found, a little to the west of Dow Patts.) They call it Cowrie (a name often used in King Arthur's Story) and contend, but in vain, that it is the Cambusbannock mentioned by Bo-

citius. From the name of the River Carron, that runs under it, it may rather seem to be the * Caris Dammorum, mentioned by Prokney. The boatholes of the Streets, and some Vaults, are fall to be seen. And now take the verge of Buchanan, that incomparable Poet, upon this boundary of the Roman Empire at Car-

ron. 

A frontier wall against the Scroth force.

The Romans raised, or rather urg'd their course: Content to keep their own, on Carron's shore.

They fixed the bounds of their refilled power.

* Nigh the Dow Patts beforementioned, is Kilsyth, belonging to an ancient Cadet of the Kilsyth Family of the Levinglis, who in the year 1665, was a Lord of the Seil, and his successor was by King Charles the Second, in the year 1661, created * VISCOUNT OF KILSYTH. Here the * Now, for-

Marquis of Montros obtained a signal Victory, depicted by At-

lie in this Sterlingshorn, on the Earl's side, we have October.

a prospect of Callander-Castle, belonging to the Callander, Barons of Levinglis; which, with the Lands of Beroun La-

Almond, were purchased by James, second Son of Fleming. In Alexander the first Earl of Liddel, who by King Charles the first was created Lord Almond, and then Earl of Cumbernauld, in the year 1641. And at Cumbernauld, lived the Family of the Barons Fleming, which was first bestowed upon them by King Robert the First, for their good service, in volunteering and loyalty defending their country; on which ac-

count they had also conferred upon them the honour of Hereditary Chancellorship of Scotland. And this family (who had enjoyed the Digni-

ity of Barons from the time of King James the second) was, by the favour of King James the fifth, further honored with the title of Earl, upon his creating J. Baron Fleming Earl of Wigan. In the neighbourhood, stands Elphinston, honoured with its Barons, who were advanced to that dignity by King James the fourth, (and whose residence this is;) adorned with a large wood, of Firs, C. And, upon the crooked windings of the Pearl-Firth of (where it is capable of a bridge) Bends Sterlingdon, commonly called Sterlinging, and Sterling-Borough, which is over-top'd by a strong, Castle of the Kings, standing upon the brow of a steep rock, and was beautified with new buildings by King James the fifth. It was long under the com. H. H. bes, of the Lords of Eden, as Castleis: who G. had often had the charge and tuition of the

Princes of Scotland, during their Minority. But they are much miltaken, who think that our
our good and lustful money of England, commonly called Sterling-money, takes its name from hence: for that came from the Germans, who were termed Essexling by the English, from their living EQuest-ward; and who were first called-in by King John, to reduce the Silver to its due amount and such money in ancient writings is always called Esterling. But Johnson's verb upon Sterling, shall supply the rush.

Regia fuldunt celi subfiecit ubi ovæ
Praebiis faceris magna fruenda cuncta.
Regum anglae pars, Regum antonanda unitat.
Hinc in regum munus utraque placet.
Hyltia facit cures quavis fac morae, amica
Sic evit sit sua ev, laetus et laeta teum.
Porbanae ad: damaeum: Defordius refuit
His quires prorsum fangus tracti humum.
In suo religious, at fides cetera, mutam,
Larmae aut celi freu, genusfreu felh.

Sterling, Sheriffdom.

The lofty palace with proud state looks down Upon circular walls that grace the subjacent town, Mother and Nurse to Prince of decree, and ever proud of the great name it bears, But she! too fondly kind to friends and foes, While none her hospitable feasts refuse. Such gains too oft to fate itself turn. What fowls, what laughter must the ever mourn?

Hopeless in this; all other joys attend, No quiet sit the owns, no richer lead, And wealth and pleasure wait at her command.

Barbary.

About two miles hence, the river Barra runs between very high banks on both sides, towards the Firth, with a stream which in the winter is very rapid; famous for its glorious Rialto victory as ever the Scots obtained, when Edward the second King of England was pure to flight, and fofd to make himself a Boat; and the small Army that England had ever for out, was routed by the valour and conduct of King Robert Bruco. Informent, that for two years after, the English did not in the battle disturb the Scots. A neighbouring Field famous for the murder of James the third; thence here by certain Noblemen of Scotland, who had arm'd the box against the Father. Whether the tract was more his than their's, I know not; but this I am sure of, the Example was very pernicious.

Protemy seems to place his St. Adams on a Hill, whereabout Sterling; and it was either upon Hill, or little River that runs here into the Firth, or the Scott's Wall, a pest of the Barons, burn't not with fire, in Scotland, reditory Sheriffs of all the County without the Borough; I which Office becomes as present to the Earl of Caithness.

Besides Sterling, here is Fallin, a Burgh of Fallin. Barony, well built upon a rising ground, and much beautified with buildlings by the first Earl of Kallander, brother to the Earl of Liddis- gow, a person famous for his valour and conduct.

Near Sterling also, lands the Abbey of Cambuske- indabe, which belonged to the Monks of the third Order of St. Augustin, and was founded by King David. To which we will add, Emperor, 3 Emperor, Nunnery of the Ciferiian Order, founded by Malcolm the fourth, and founding upon Emanist.

I have not read of any one honoured with the title of Earl of Sterling, till Sir William Alex- ander (the King's Lieutenant in Nova Scotia, and who had precedence of all hisk Barons) was created, sirk Virout, and then Earl of Sterling, by King Charles the fifth.
Caledonia.

Caledonia.

The part of Britain which lies Northward beyond Graham's Dyke, or the forementioned Wall of Antoninus Pius, and yet out on both sides, is called by Tacitus Caledonia; and the People, The Britains inhabiting Caledonia. Problem divides them into many Nations, viz. the Caledonii, Epidi, Vascagni, &c. All these were afterwards, from their retaining that custom of painting their bodies, called Picts by the Roman and Provencal. They are divided by Antoninus Marcomanni into two Nations, the Deciduenses, and Venclavenses, which have been treated of before. (The Deciduenses being to have possessed the Countries of Argiles, Perthshire, and part of Lanthborie, with the mountains part of Angus; and the Venclavenses, the west of Scotland, north of the Firth of Forth.) But, in Caledon Authors, they all go under the name of Caledonii; who, I should think, were called by Kaled, a Britis word signifying hard, which in the Floreal number is Kaledion; whence Caledonii, that is a people hardy, rough, uncivilized, wild and ruthless, such as the Northern People generally are, of a fierce temper, from the extreme coldness of their climate, and cold and forwards, from their abundance of blood. And besides their climate, the nature of the Country contributes to it, rising up everywhere in rough and rugged mountains; and Mountains are known by all to be a hardy and robust People. But whereas Varro alleges out of Poccurius, that Caledonia brevius mean of exceeding large bodies, I should rather think it means of that part of Epitus called Caledonia, than of ours; although ours too may sufficiently challenge this commendation. Among these, was the Sylva Caledonia, called by Lucius Florus Sylus Caledonii, spread out in a vast compass, and by rising of the thicknefs of trees, impassable; and, divided by the Mountain Greatmouns, now called Granite, that is, the craked Mountain. Sidnay tells us, It is plain, that Ulysses arrived in Caledonia, by a votive Altar inscribed with Greek Characters: But I should rather think, it was set up in honour of * Ulysses, than by Ulysses himself. Martial alio in his *verse mentions the Caledonian Bears:  

Nuda Caledonio lie pastores praudit urfo.  

His naked biffet to Caledonian bears  
He thus expal'd

Plutarch affirms, that they transported Bears from Britain to Rome, where they had them in great admiration, but Britain has been since for many ages. What feat of Mufius that should be, which is mentioned by Claudius,

---

Caledonio velata Britannia monstro.  

With Caledonian monsters  
our'd o'er  
Great Britain next appears;

I cannot really tell. It certainly bred in ancient times abundance of wild milk-white Bulls, with thick Caledonian manes like Lions; but it bred few now a-days, and these very cruel and fierce, having such an answerful Bull, to magnify, that for some time they could not endure any thing handled or brooked upon by them; nay, they value not the hunting of dogs, though Rome in former ages was said at the foresight of Scotch Dogs, to such a degree, that they thought they were brought over on cagcs of iron. However, this word Caledonia grew in common among the Roman writers, that they made use of it to express all Britain, and all the Forefts of Britain. Marcus Florus tells us, that Cajfar purfied the Britains as far as the Caledonian Forefts; and yet he never faw them. Hence alfo Valerius Flaccus adverfes himfelf to his Utilianus.

Caledonius
Caledonia.

Caledonius postquam tua Carbas valet
Oceanus.

When Caledonian waves your streamers here:

That is, the Britifh Sea. Hence likewife Statius addrefs his verses to Crispius, concerning Venutus Volumus, his Father, and Proptetor of Britain about Vitellius's time.

Quaft Caledonios strollet glorias campos,
Cum tibi longius refert tractis modest terraz,
His fuctus dare jurc parentis, hoc cepife turnus
Afferi, ille deis, eumque inuentis fofti,
Beligeris haec bona data, hic tela dieavit,
Cumis adduc titulos, hunc ipfo venantibus armis
Induit, hunc regi rapuit thonea Britannos.

What glories Caledonian plains shall boast,
When fame rude native of the dark'rous clift
Salutes you there,—Here, Sir, with awful flat
Your noble father oft in judgment fade.
On this small hill I've seen the Hero fand,
While willing Legions heard his soft command.
These walls, these ditches, was his mighty hand.
These Arms (their old inscriptions yet appears)
He fied'd, glad trophies to the God of War.
This fumptuous Cofion for the fight put on,
And this from Britain's Prince in condean won.

But in thofe, as in other things,
Cofion in immensum facenda licentia vatum.
Nor leas our bounds poefik licence vaut:

For neither Cofion nor Volumus ever fo much as knew the Caledonian. In Pliny's time (as himfelf witness'd) which is about thirty years after Claudius, the Romans, with all their expeditions, had carried their valour to Britain no farther than to the neighbourhood of the Caledonian Forest. For Julius Agrippa, under Domitian, was the first that enter'd Caledonia, which was then under the go-

Gallieca the servant of Gaugusus (called in the Triatium Liber, amongst the three Worthies of Britain, Gaucus ap Larmancus) a Prince of mighty spirit and courage, who having routed the ninth Legion, did with an un-

Routed resolution charge the Romans, and with the usual bravery defended his country, till fortune,

rather than his own nature, fail'd him. For then (as he faith) three northern Britons were the utmost bounds both of land and liberty. And they certainly were the utmost Inhabitants of this Sland; as Cauclus calls the Britons: the utmost Inhabitants of the world, in his verses to Parius:

Cauclus viros monumenta magnum,
Gallieca Rhenum, horribiles & ulti-

To view the noble marks of Cauclus's power,
The Galliec Rhine, and Britain's fardiest flowe.

Argenteus. In the time of Severus (as we read in Xthlibus) Argenteus, a pant King, reign'd over this Tract; his wife, being reproach'd as an Adulteress by Julius the Emperour, fraughtly made this answer: We Britifh

Dames have to do with the bravest men, but you Roman Ladies with every bad lew fellow, in private.

FIFE,
F I F E.

CALEDONIA.

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Kintyre.
Sir Alexander Leffy, General of the Saxe forces, was by King Charles the first created Earl of Fife, in the first month. The Frith hath at its mouth Winnon-Callie, the feet of a noble family of that firname, who were advanced to the dignity of Barons by King James the first at the end of the year 1653, to the dignity of Earls, to whom belongs the new built Haven, very commodious for Shipping.

From hence, the road leads inward, with many windings and turnings, as far as Inverary, that is, the Promontory of Shore of Fife. Above St. Andrews, St. Andrews, an Archiepiscopal City, hath a fine prospect into the open Sea. It takes the name, from St. Andrew (whole bones are said to have been brought over thither from Patron in Pelepsinns), by Regulus a Grecian Monk, in the year 566, and was the principal Sea of the old Gaels. The more ancient name of this place was Reginmagis, that is, St. Regulus's Mouse, as appears by certain old Evidences, in which we read, Drusus a Lusign, King of the Isles, granted unto God and St. Andrews, that it should be the Head and Master of all the Churches in the Isles D'Inis. And then an Episcopal See was placed here, whose Bishops, as all the rest of the Kingdom of Scotland, were coheirated and confirmed by the Archbishop of York; till, at the intercession of St. Andrew, James the third, by reason of the frequent Wars between the Scots and English, Pope Sixtus the fourth confirmed the See of St. Andrews Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland; and Pope Innocent the eighth bound him and his successors to the imitrate of the Metropolitan of Canterbury, in the mean while, in the name of the Grecian Pope, and the politics of the Irish See, and Pope Innocent the eighth bound him and his successors to the imitation of the Metropolitan of Constantinople, in the mean time, in the name of the Grecian Pope, and the politics of the Irish See.

Regulus's Mouse was now a Bishop's Place, and the Church of St. Andrews has been augmented, and is now the largest and most magnificent in Scotland and the City of the old Bishops of St. Andrews. It is about a mile long and a quarter broad. The Church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, the first Apostle, and the patron saint of Scotland. The Church is a fine example of Gothic architecture. The Church is surrounded by a stone wall, and is surrounded by a quadrangle of buildings, which are used as a school for the education of the clergy and the laity. The Church is adorned with many statues and monuments, and is celebrated for its beauty and magnificence.

Andreas, Andreas, a Bishop's Place, and the Church of St. Andrews has been augmented, and is now the largest and most magnificent in Scotland and the City of the old Bishops of St. Andrews. It is about a mile long and a quarter broad. The Church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, the first Apostle, and the patron saint of Scotland. The Church is a fine example of Gothic architecture. The Church is surrounded by a stone wall, and is surrounded by a quadrangle of buildings, which are used as a school for the education of the clergy and the laity. The Church is adorned with many statues and monuments, and is celebrated for its beauty and magnificence.

FIFE.

F A N U M  R E G U L I,
Sive
ANDREAPOLIS.

Immaculat Occas, paribhs descripta virorum
Liminebus, pingue quam hunc fuisse fed
Magnificis opibus, flaret domo gloria priska
Patrium, in fubito Pontificulis apens.
Muforium opea fereculta palpebus obru,
Deliciis honosum, deliciosa Deum.
Hiis annis seremfernum Poles, Nymphage
nubes
Canalis quae inter pucrius Uranis,
Quae me hongy tus recondens Tumani otris
Sulpici, encaecis collatis inquiri grada.
Urbis minima jubulae Muforum si buia nubet
Munera, et aterrio regna tanta Dei.
Pule naus felis urbis, G que modes Mufi,
Alma Dom, sequax Pontificalem finem.

In equal Streets the beautiful Structures
run,
And to the Ocean stretch the spacious
Town.
While Rome and Miners aw'd the eafit
State,
Here the great Prelate kept his splendid
Seat.
In joyful Courts the gentle Mufes reign,
And choir with heavenly numbers Gods and
Men.
While tuneful Phoebuscharms the flounding
groves,
And wond'ring Nympha repeat his favored
loves.
Here me, returning from the German
Coast.
To thofe dear Comforts I fo long had
laid,
Mi Phoebus bleft with his peculiar care,
Me in his honours gave the largift
share.
Too happy Town, did the but rightly
know
The gifts that Heaven and Heaven's dear
tribe below.
Far hence, ye guardion powers, all dangers
chase,
But crown the Mufes and the fared
place.
With content joys of piety and
peace.

7 R
Hard by, the little river Eden or Ecbas hath its entrance into the Sea; which river, near Falkland, formerly belonging to the Earls of Fife, but now a Royal Retalment, and excellently well fitted for the pleasures of hunting. It was built by King James the first, and the Duke of Athol is Hereditary Keeper of it. It is particularly famous for giving the title of Wiltoune to the Family of Cary, in England, of which was Eium Lord Falkland, a person of excellent Parts and Learning, and eminent for his Loyalty to King Charles the first. From thence Eden runs (under a continued ridge of hills, which cuts this Country in the middle,) by Strathmore, so called from the abundance of Reeds that grow there; and a Castle of the Baron Lindsay, for whom was descended John Lord Lindsay, created by K. Charles the first Earl of Lindsay. Next, Eden runs by Capre, a noted Borough, where the Sheriff keeps his Court. Upon which J. Jelfusin hath this Verse:

**CUPRUM FIFE.**

Area tenuis, numerique numeros & profanis lacus

Low from several tedious Eden again.

Hoc rustum fuisset Galliarum a farsibus hisferi,

Galliae in hic stream forte regionibus.

Armorum regionum hic & serenade quisque

travest?

An infant parvis haudferat illa focis?

By folds, by flindy woods, by bowery meads,

His carful stream the gentle Eden guides.

To these blest fens should Gallihar Bringue come,

They'd find no change, but think themselves at home.

Did that kind neighbour'g country lend the town

The wet and courage the so oft hath shown?

Or was the better lawyer'd from her own?

The thre now turns towards the North

And upon the affury of Tay, two famous

Balmeroicks, Montomanties; sir, Balmeroick, built by Queen Fismerpug, wife to King William, and daughter of William, Duke of Normandy, in France, a Hesper, and its Baron James Elphoulouse; who was created in the year 1664, by King James the first, and whose descendant do still enjoy the time he hold.

Lundoris town: and Lundoris, founded amongst the

† Now, C. Woods by David Earl of Huntington, and the

Barony of Patrick Estley, who was created Lord

Lundoris about the year 1660, and whose

Descendant is the present Lord Lundoris. Between

Barriech, these two, lyas Bannocks, a feat of the Earls of Reith, strongly built in form of a Castle. But concerning the Towns of Fife, lying along the shore, take, if you please, these versets of J. Jelfusin:

Opida et versum firmas in littore, ut unum

Deseris, interque planum juncta scalar : Litora quae curvae Fifeque volutane arae,

Quaesque multis senis confinantes susa falsa

Post eis cernar isquitatum pappiis aquar,

Urbibus O trebros post ut eas luminant.

2. Cosm. sparsi tempora dama, fide cima nefas;

Steuba cora damn, steuba vaca foras.

Quae maris, & quae nou terras minima jam

This homage of fides unde adire trahes

Anvus ovus venris, variat dura pericula

Tota luctus hanc hamamas lucer facit

QuaData suavitatem, aliquantum dedos,

Moguntium postulis, damnos, pericis, labis.

O'er all the shore so thick the towns are shown,

You'd think them thousands, and yet all but one.

As many lands as Fife's great stream can hide,

As many towns as face the rising tide,

So many villets cut the noyse flood,

Such numerous tribes the fastest'lamelts crowd.

On hold some ply their work, and some on sea,

And form the pleasures of inglorious base.

Through what frigge waves, to what baraken shores,

The labring youth still urge their flender oars!

Thus riches com, and happy plenty flows,

But riches fall to accids and expe.

And be that gains ruff ever far to lose.

Thus bees in hard ship and in'to care,

They truft their courage, and forget to fear.

Loes, pains, and all that airy fate can fond,

Prove but incentives to a noble maid.

The Governor of this County, as likewise that of all the others in the Kingdom, was in ancient times a Thane, that is, in the old English tongue, the King's Mansifer, as it is also in the Danish at this day: but Malcolm Canmore made Mufiefs, who was Thane of Fife before, the first hereditary Earl of Fife; and in consideration Earl of his good services, granted that his posterity Fin. should place the King (or his Coroner) in the chair, and lead the van-guard in the King's Army; and if any of them should by chance kill either a Gentleman or a Commoner, they should compound for the murder with money. Not far from Lundoris, stands a stone-croch, which is a boundary between Fife and Strathmore, and with old barbarous verbes upon it; and it being that for the privilege of a Sanctuary, that any Maniferally'd to Muffs, Earl of Fife, within the ninth degree, if he came to this croch, and gave nine cows, with a £ Hesper, he should be acquitted of the manslaughter. When his Poflcrity lost this title, I cannot learn; but it appears by the Records of the time that Rob. David the second gave this Earldom to William the King of Norway, with all and every the immunities, and the Law which is called Clan-Musiff. And it is thought upon as undeniable, that the families of Wem, and the King's Hame, who gave them, was the Slav. And to this Clan-Musiff, descended from them. I find also by the learned J. Sone, Clerk-Regifter of Scotland, in his Signification of words, that Isabella, daughter and heir to Duncan Earl of Fife, granted the Earldom of Fife upon certain conditions to Robert, the third King of Scotland, in trufi for Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith; who being afterwards Duke of Albany, and ambitiously aspiring to the Crown, put David, the King's eldest fon, to the most miserable of deaths, that of hunger. But his son Mathew suffered the punishment due to the crimes both of his father and his own sons, being put to death by King James the first; at which time, a Decree passed, That the Earldom of Fife should for ever be united to the Crown. But the authority of Sheriff...
STRATHERN.

Earl of Rothbury.

Sheriff of Fife belongs by inheritance to the Earl of Rothbury.

Barclay.

In this Shire, several other persons of note have been advanced to the dignity of Lords. William Douglas was created Lord "Bundie" by King James the sixth; and Sir Robert Melville, Lord Melville, by the same King, of which family, George Lord Melville was created Earl of Melville by K. William and Q. Mary. Sir David Loudy was created Lord Belhaven by King Charles the first, and his Son Alexander, afterwards, Earl of Belhaven by King Charles the second. Sir Thomas Erskine, who had before been advanced to the dignity of Viscounth Fennyburn by King James the first, Fennyburn, was created by the said King, anno 1649.

Earl of Kelly. Sir James Livingston of Kinnaird was created Lord Neukaird by King James the second. Charles the third, and Earl of Neukaird by King Charles the second. Sandlands, Laid of Sandlinds, St. Ninian, was created Lord Aberconway by King Charles the first; and Lieutenant General Leslie, Sir to the Lord Landvilles, was created by King Charles the second, Lord Newark. And from Kingstown, Sir Alexander Stan, younger Son of George Earl of Winton, was, on the other hand, created the title of Viscounth from King Charles the second. St. Andrew's, 1650.

STRATHERN.

The River wheel, which runs along the South part of this Shire, abound with metals and minerals; particularly, they find good Copper, and the Lapis Calcarious; and, as in Glass-basin, they meet with Lead. Here is great want of Coal; but their excellent Peats, and the abundance of wood, supply that defect.

The lands of (as we read in an old fragment) picturesque, Kings, Nicol, gave to God and S. Bridget, till the day of judgment; together with the bounds thereof, which lie from a house in Atholl, to a house near Carlith, that is Logholo, and from those as far as Ethan. But a long time after, it came into the possession of the Douglesses, Earls of Angus, who are called Lords of Atholl, and are some of them there interested.

The first Earl of Strathern that I read of, was Earl of Strathern, in the year 1570. Then, David, successor, a younger son of King Robert the second, 1540, C, whose only daughter being given in marriage to Patrick Graham, was mother of Maffie or Maffe Graham, from whom King James the first took the Earldom as escheated, after he had found by the Records of the Kingdom, that it had been given to his Mother's Grandfather, a man named and his Heirs Male. This Territory (as also terms, Monted, adjoining) it was under the government of the Baroness Drummond, hereditary Stewards of it; but now the Lords of Drummond (Earls of Murray).
CAL E D O N I A.

C A N T I R E.

Loth Firth, a Lake which in the proper season produces incredible showers of herring, divided Argyle from a Promontory, which, for about thirty miles together, grows by little and little into a sharp point, and thrusts in with such a forming serration, towards Ireland (separated from it by a narrow strait or channel of twelve and a half miles) as if it would call it over to it. Proximity calls this the Promontory of the Episates; between which name, and the Islands Rhede (opposite to it) methinks there is some affinity. It is now called in Irish (which language they use in all this Tract) Can-pyo, that is the Land's head; land (as hath been said) is about thirty miles long, and eight or nine broad, and hath in it a Brugh of Birony, situated upon the Lough of Kilkeran, called Campbell-Town; where is a safe harbour for Ships, having an Island in the mouth of the Bay.

This tract is inhabited by the family of Mac-Can, who are very powerful here; but yet at the command of the Earl of Argyle. They, sometimes, in their little Vessels, make at once incursions for booty into Ireland, and have killed themselves of those little Provinces, which they call Glens and Renvo. This Promontory hath close to Knapdale, with it final a neck of land (being scarce a mile over, and fully two) that the Sea-men, by a short Can, as it were transport their Vessels over land. Which one would sooner believe, than that the Argamates laid their Argo upon their Shoulders, and carytied it along with them five hundred miles.

This place gave, first, the title of Lord, to a brother of the Earl of Argyle; and afterwards, when the head of that Family was created Mar-See p. 126, quis, he was made Earl of Cantire.

L O R N.

Somewhat higher, towards the North, lies Lorn, a Country producing the best Barley, and divided by Loth-Lorn, a vast Lake, upon which stands Bergame, a Castle, wherein the Courts of Justice were antiently kept; and not far from it, Dunstaffaig, that is Sophia's Manor, antiently a fast of the Loth-Rene Kings; above which, is Loth-Aber, a Lake that inundates it so far into the Land out of the Western Sea, that it would meet the Lake of Orilla, which empties it into the Eastern Ocean, did not the hills, which lie between, separate them by a very narrow neck. The chief place in this Tract, is Tarbair in Loth-Whiteaid, where King James the fourth, by authority of Parliament, confrated a Juffice and Sheriff, to administer Justice to the Inhabitants of the Southern Isles; but now the Shires of Argyle and Tarbair are joined into one.

These Countries, and the others beyond them, were, in the year of our Lord 655, held by those Pittis, which Bishop calls the Nothern Pittis; where he tells us, that in the said Year, Columbanus a Priest and Abbot, famous for his Works, and the profification of Monks, came out of Ireland into Britain, to inflict those in the Christian Religion, who by the high and fearful ridges of Mountains, were jecta'd from the Southern Countries of the Pittis, and that they in reciprocally granted him the Island Hie, lying over against them, now said to be Iambe-kill, of which in its proper place. [But against the supposing this to be Iambe-kill, it is alleged, that it appears not that the Western Pitts belonged to the Pitts at that time (so that they could not diflodge of any part of them;) and that it was more probably Hun, one of the Orkney-Iles.]

Its Successors, in the late Age, were the Lords of Loudon; but now by an heir-female it is come to the * Dukes of Argyle, who always use this, * Earl, C. among their other titles of honour.

B R A I D.
BRIDALBIN.

O.R.E. inward, among the
high and craggy ridges of the
Mountain Grampian, where
they begin a little to slope
and settle downwards, lies
Bruidh-Alin, that is, the high-
and-fell part of Scotland, (for the
tree-grown Scots, call Scotland in their Mo-
sher-Tongue, Albin,) and that part where it
rises up higher, Druim-Alin, that is the Rige
of Scotland. But in a certain old Book it is
read Bruin-Alin, where we find it thus writ-
ten, Fergus the Son of Erc was the first of the
feud of Grumna, that caused the Kingdom of Al-
biny, from Bruin-Alin to the Inve-faig, and

* i.e. the

Braim-Alin the son of Eochal. But this Albiny
is better known for its Dukes, than for the
Produce of the ground. The first Duke of
Albiny that I read of, was Robert Earl of Fife,
who was advanced to that honour by his Bro-
ther King Robert the third of that name,
yet he, frequented by Ambition, most ungrate-
fully strangled to death David his Son, the next
heir to the Crown. But the punishment due
to this wicked fact, which himself by the
forbearance of God felt not, came heavy upon
his son Mordar, second Duke of Albiny,
who was condemned for Trafsen and behadel-
ed, after he had been this two years executed
in like manner, the day before. The third
Duke of Albiny was Alexander, second son
of King James the second, who being Re-
gent of the Kingdom, Earl of March, Moray, and
Gavin, and Lord of Alnandale and Mann, was
outlaw'd by his brother James the third, and
after many braggings with the World and the
difficulties of it, happen'd in the end, as he
foreseem'd by to see a Tournament at Paris,
to be wounded by a splinter of a broken Lance,
and to die. His son John, the fourth Duke of
Albiny, who was also Regent, and appoin-
ted Guardian to King James the fifth, being
chum'd with the pleasures of the French
Court (as having married a daughter and co-
heir of John Earl of Arranwy and Lamagruce,
was there without issue. Whom, out of re-
spect and deference to the blood Royal of
France the first King of France,
honour'd so far, as to allow him a place in
France, between the Archibishop of Langres,
Tull.

After his death, there was no Duke of Al-
biny, till Queen Mary conferred this honour
upon Henry Lord Dalry, whom, in a few
days after the murder Hubert, and King
James the sixt, granted the same to his fe-
cond son, Charles an Infant, afterwards Duke of York, land then King. After whole Re-
stitution, James Duke of York, afterwards
King James the seventh, enjoy'd the title of
Duke of Albiny, by creation, during the life
of his elder brother King Charles the second.

Their Parts are inhabited by a People, un-Highland-
civilized, warlike, and very mischievous, con-
men, commonly called Highland-men; who being the true
race of the ancient Scots, (peak Irish, and call
themselves Albin-sich. A People they are of
arm and compact bodies, of great strength,
wift of foot, high minded, bent to the
services of War, or rather Robbery, and de-
perately bent upon revenge. They wear,
the manner of the Irish, || 

with Mantles || Phibs
of divers colours, with their hair thick and
long; living by hunting, fishing, and fishing.
In war, their armour is an iron head-piece, and
a coat of Mail; and their arms, a bow, bar-
bed arrows, and a broad back-sword. And,
being divided into Families, which they call
Clans, what with plundering and murdering,
they commit such barbarous outrages, that
their savage cruelty hath made this Law ne-Patish,
offensive. That, if one of any Clan hath committed a treason, whoever of that Clan chance
to be taken, shall repair the damage, or suffer
death.

In the reign of King Charles the second,
Sir John Compland of Glenisla, Baronet, an ar-
cient and powerful Gade of the Family of
Argyle, was created Earl of Bridalbin, about
the year 1684; and this Family are hereditary
Dukes thereof.)
P E R T H S H I R E.

The River Tay.

OUT of the very bosom of the Mountains of Atholl, issues the Tay, the greatest river in all Scotland, and rolls along violently through the fields, till widening it fell into a Lake full of Islands, it there retracts its course. After this, being kept within banks, it waters Perth, a large, pleasant, and rich Country, (so called from Perth, a Burgh Royal, and the head burgh of the County:) which to the north and north-west hath Balamory and Ladehope, to the north-east is bounded with Murrisk, and to the west with Argyleshire, to the south with Clackmannanshire, part of Stirlingshire, and the river and hills of Forth; to the north-east, it hath Kincardine and Fife; and to the south, Angus. The length of it from est to west is above fifty miles, the breadth about forty eight. The high grounds favour a good pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn.

The Caledonian Forest.

The Tay receives the Annan, a little River coming out of Atholl. This River (to make a fair account) is infamous for Whales; but a country fruitful enough, having woody valleys, where once the Caledonian Forest (strengthened for a time the Tay, the greatest river in all Scotland, and rolls along violently through the fields, till widening it fell into a Lake full of Islands, it there retracts its course. After this, being kept within banks, it waters Perth, a large, pleasant, and rich Country, (so called from Perth, a Burgh Royal, and the head burgh of the County:) which to the north and north-west hath Badenoch and Inverness, to the north-east is bounded with Murrisk, and to the west with Argyleshire, to the south with Clackmannanshire, part of Stirlingshire, and the river and hills of Forth; to the north-east, it hath Fife; and to the north, Angus. The length of it from east to west is above fifty miles, the breadth about forty eight. The high grounds favour a good pasture, and the low very fruitful in Corn.

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But povertie hath named it, from a Church St John's founded in honour of St John, St John's Town.

And the English, in the heat of the war twixt two Brofher and the Baldis, fortified it with large Befwards, the gréat part of which the Soots afterwards demoftrated. It is neverthelefs a neat little City, plentifully ftoft between two Greenes; and although some of the Churches are defaced, yet wants it not its beauties: and it is fo divided, that almoft every firft is inhabited by a feveral trade apert, and is furrounded by the Tay every tifie with Commodities from Sea, in their light Veffels. Upon it, f Johnfton, fo often mentioned, had his Veftry:

PERTHUM.


Near Tay's great stream, amongst delightful plains,
Mas呋lich Perth in royal splendid regious.
For lofty Courts of ancient Kings renowned;
Fair is the fite, and over rich the ground,
Hence Laws and Manners neigh'ring parts receive,
Their prece'tis to deferve, and here's to give.
No Walls like her, her Sifer Towns can blow,
Which guard her riches from the bord'ring foe.
How flour her Knights, what noble spoils they wo,
The Britains, Saxons, and the Danes have known.
Rowes'd in eld'th and in laft'th days;
Oh! may her glories with her years increase,
And now defers advance her ancient prai's.

King James the fieth * advanced Perth to an Earldom, upon his creating James Baron Dromond, Earl of Perth.

Near Perth is Muthill, which Margaret of England, Dowager to K. James the 4th, purchased with a Sum of money for her third husband Henry Stuart of the Blood Royal and his Heirs; and did within obtain for him, of her fon James the fifth, the dignity of a Baron. A little lower is Reston, a Cellie of the Reste's; a name to be accrived, and read out of all Memorials, since the States of the Kingdom paid'd a Decree, that all of that name should lay it down, and take a new one, after that the Restons, Brothers, in an exceding and

horrif Conspiracy, had plotted the murther of the Good of Princes, James the fieth, who had created their Ether William, Earl of Gowry; but growther afterwards (upon his inducing, previous— Law to his Soverain, and being con- victed of High Treafon) beyond him. But I may form to have faid too much of persons condemned to eternal obftruction: and yet the mentioning foule wicked generations, may be an ufeful caution to poftivity. [Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, defending of this Family, was created by King Charles the second, Lord Ruthven. Not far from hence, is Dingw; from which place Sir Andrew Ruthven was created Lord Ruthven, by King Charles the firft.]

As for Gowry, fo much celebrated for its Gowry, Corn-fields, and the fertility of the Soil, it lies along the other fide of the Tay, and is a more level Country. In this Trade, over-gain'd Perth, on the farther fide of Tay, flonds Scone, a fa-fane, moos Monufery in times past, and honoured with the Coronation of the Kings of Scotland, ere fore fince King Canuh, bying hard by made a general laughter of the Picts, placed a Stone here, enfolded in a wooden Chair, for the In- suggestion of the Kings of Scotland. It was transported out of Ireland into Argyle; and King Edward the firft of England confi'd it to be convey'd to Westminster. Concerning which, I have interfected this Prophesy, to common in evey- man's mouth; fince it hath fproved true.

* Very late.

Or Face's deceat'd, and Heaven decreasie in vain,
Or where they find this Stone the Sour shall reign.

By the special favour of King James [the fieth,] State [gave the title of Baron to Gore, G. David Murray, created afterwards by the fame King Viscount of Stornmouth, which is the Upper Part of the Country of Gowry.]

Where the Tay, now grown longer, spreads it felf, Avel hangs over, in the firft of the no. Arral, ble Earls of Avel: They have been hereditary Earls of Ar: Contibles of Scotland over from the time of old, the Barons, and deduce their original (which is exceeding antieate) from one Hey, a very f严峻 and valiant man, who, together with his fons, in a dangerous battle again't the Danes at Longgary, catching up an Ox-veke, did, by fighting bravely himself, and encouraging oth- ers, rally the retreating Scots, fo as they got the day. Which Victory and Deliverance, the King and the States afcrib'd to his fingular va- lour. Whereupon, several excellent Lords were allig'd in this place to him and his poftivity, who in redimition of this action have a feveral for their Crest over their Coat of Arms. (From this Family is defended John now Earl of Aral: Near to which lived Sir George Kinmar of Balfie, who was created Lord Kinmar in the yeare 1683.) As for Huntley-Cailles, hard Huntle- by, I have nothing to write of it, but that it Caille has given name to a very great and honourable family; (faife, perhaps, the title of Earl of Huntly taken from a place in the Meffy, called by that name, which is the feat of the Bowery of Garden, the ancient Inheri- 

7 T
CALEDONIA.

tance of this Family.

DON, the Abbey of the

in the dwelling-houses of the Earl of Strath-

and the Rolls, as

ars, and now prefixed under the name of Calfe-

and it is well planted and pleasantly situated.

As to Antiquities in this Shire; at the Mor-

gills, there is an ancient Monument of Stone,

in granite, and modern of stone, but with several figures, said to be the burial

place of Queen Mares, who had her dwelling

directly north, upon a hill called Barrow,

where are the ruins of a great building.)

ANGUS.

PON the Abbey of the

Shires, and the Rolls, as

ars, and now prefixed under the name of Calfe-

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ars, and now prefixed under the name of Calfe-

and it is well planted and pleasantly situated.

As to Antiquities in this Shire; at the Mor-

gills, there is an ancient Monument of Stone,
the Stringers of Duddie, and Constables of Duddie, was first created by King Charles the first, Viscount of Duddie, and by King Charles the second Earl of Duddie. Which title was at length extended, King James the seventh created Colonel John Graham of Cleerhousie, Viscount of Duddie; who was slain at the battle of Killiecrankie in the year 1689. But upon this place Graham, who was born not far from hence, hath these Verses:

T A O D U N U M, Or DE I D O N U M.

Quad Natum aquas adjuntur ad amarum, Hac placidus oceani Tunes Oceanaus. His facilis exporsus suetum litterae papae, Subtus quae defensae adspicis opus. Sper dies tantus, & bellum exspectans domum, Interulis animi integra proflus aditus. Fama, utrisque christi Religionis, sunt & hanc, justa quae multis alibi. Aeculum disrectum; fit maxima fidelis Commoda, Item Domus disrecta eff Dei. To deum aeternum genioque velisque Batti, Cetera patris tuae habet tua.

Where the calm South with gentle murmurs reigns, Troy with the Sea has peaceful Currents Pays.
To trading Ships an estuary Port is shown, That makes the riches of the World it own.
Oft have her hapless foes been for'd to bear Thediffam thunder of repeated War; Yet unbending their noble forces ap'd to bear.
Reford Religion hath advanced her height, And spread through distant parts the sacred light.
Aecitum once 'twas nam'd but when you've view'd the joys and comforts by kind heav'n bestow'd.
You'll call it Domus Dei, Gifts of God. Bontias, honour of the Realm and Town, Speak thou the rest, and make thy mother's honours known.

Hence, we have a fight of Bredeley-pong, a Fort defended by a Garrison of English for many months together; when, out of an earnest desire of perpetual peace, they sued for a Marriage between Mary of Scotland and Edward the first of England; and, upon promise thereof, demanded the performance by force of arms; but the Garrison at length abandon'd it. About four miles north-east from this, stood the old Palace of Palmarie, which was gallantly defended by Robert Mantie of Palmarie (a fierce opponent of the said Match,) against the English Garrison of Bredeley; but at last was forc'd to surrender. Which Castle was afterwards demolished; and now, about half a mile from

ANGUS.

the new House of Palmarie, a very noble Structure, built since the Restoration of King Charles the second, and adorn'd with fine Gardens and large Inclosures. Of this fabulously (defend'd from the Lords of Murrine in Normandy,) Patrick was created by King Charles the fifth Earl of Palmarie.

Then, to the open Sea has Airthabh, by consent of Restoration Airthabh, (a Royal Burgh and a Haven,) been added a Static Monument. Here also is a famous Mineral Water, which is very much frequented for various Diseases. Near Airthabh, the Red-bed Brookes flows out into the Sea, a Promontory to be seen at a great distance. Hard by, South-South-Easte, Eile occurs, which bowing out of a Lake, pusses by Fomraul Castle, much famed for pleasantness, being the feet of the Lilybirt, Earls of Carv-Gallie, of whom I have spoken already. (In the Lindsmith, on the Linne River,) Rentilie Esme Kinnabald, the Kintiest, Inheritance of the Kintegies, who, being Members of the College of Justice, did greatly advance their Fortunes; and of whom, Sir David was created Lord Carnie, by King James the fifth, and afterwards, by King Charles the first, Earl of Carnie; after this, and afterwards, by King Charles the fifth, Earl of *Southesk; also, Sir *now for John Carnie was by King Charles the first created by Accepted Lord La., and afterwards Earl of Eding-thing, which titles his eldest Son David exchanged, by permission of King Charles the second, for Dido of Earl of Northesk, and Lord Ruffield; as being more agreeable to the title of Earl of Southesk, the chief of the Family.

Then, Brethen stands upon the same River, Brechin, which King David the nth adorned with a Bishop's See: it is a Royal Burgh of great Antiquity; and a Market-Town, considetable for Salmon, Horses, Quern and Sleepy. It has a finely bridge over the river Esk; and throws the ruins of the Bishop's Palace, and of the Canons houses. It is likewise famous for a memorable slaughter of the Dons not far from it. On the South-side of the Town, stood the old Castle of Brechin, famous for the brave and heroick defence of it by Sir Thomas Maitl, against Edward the first, King of England, in the year 1301. Where this Castle stood, a very finely new House hath been built, which is one of the finest and most pleasant Seats in these parts.

At the very mouth of South-Edie is Murie-Montrose, that is, The Mount of Rivers, a Town anciently called Callers (pits out of the Ruins of another of the same name, and situated between the two Edies,) which gives the title of Dido to the Family of Graham. (King James the fourth conferred the title of Earl of Murie, upon William Lord Graham, in the year 1504;) and afterwards James Earl of Murrine was created Marquis by King Charles the first; being the person so much celebrated in our Histories, for his glorious Actions in the Civil Wars. Whole Defence of the present Inheritor of this ancient Title and Estate, a person of great Honour and distinction, and highly deserving of his Country, was further advanced by Queen Anne to the dignity of Duke of Murrine.

Upon this Town, Jaffelin writes thus:

C E L U R C A,
CELURCA,
Or
MONS ROSARUM.

Aureolis seda pilis pilis: minus moliter
rubri
Immutis, haec sedi monstrat saxa car
nus:
At furres probabit quantum distis Ce
lurcam,
Novem si pilos & aubitanus vea flir.
Et praes adque neque subigitur virtute, viri
nus
Legimus, Patria qui poperere docu.

A leaping Mount which golden roves grace
At once adorns and names the happy
place.
But ancient times Celurca call'd the
Town;
Thus is it proud of old and late re
nown;
And old and late brave font, whose wit
and hand
Have brought new Trophies to their na
tive Land.

BEITHARIN. Not far from hence, is Beithar, belonging
to the Barons of Ogilby, who are of very an
cient Nobility, as being descended from that
Alexander, Sheriff of Angus, who was slain in
the bloody battle at Halley against the Mac
donals of the Isles.

AIRIE. [In this Shire, is also Arie, which was the
first title of the Lord Ogilby of Arie; and
James Lord Ogilby was created by King Charles
the first Earl of Arie: the seat of which fa
mily is at Corochan; in this County, at the foot
of the Grampian hills.

Before we conclude, we must observe, that
in this Shire it was, that the General of the
Danes was kill'd by the valiant Keith, who
thereupon was advanced to great honours by
King Malcolm the second, who was present
at the battle. Upon the General's Grave, there
was a high Stone erected, which carries the
name of Canen's Grave. And about ten miles
distant from this, at Aberlemno, is another Craf,
created upon some of the Danes kill'd there.
Both these have some antique Pictures and
Letters upon them. In this river, below the
Castle of Brechin, are found Paris; some of
which are so fine and large, that they may be
compared with many that are Oriental.]
MERNIS

Hale parts were in Ptolemies time inhabited by the Pam- 
neans, the fame perhaps with Mervisland of Ptolemis. But 
that name is now quite loft, unless we can imagine a little 
 Piece of it to remain in Merns;

For oft-times (in common dialect) in the 
British tongue 'tis changed into M.

This little County of Merns, botting upon the 
German Ocean, is a rich foil ; and a pretty 
plain and level country. It is so named from 
Mern, a valiant Gentleman, to whom it was 
given by Robert the second; and is called also 
the hirfe of Kinnakon, from the ancient town of 
Kinnakon. To the eft, it is bounded with the 
foat; to the fouth, with the water of North-Edw; 
to the west, with the Grasmuir-belt; and to 
the north, with the River Annan. In length, 
it is about twenty fix, or (as fome fay) twenty 
eight miles; and in breadth, about twenty. 
Upon the fen-foils, they have feveral conve- 
Gnative places, and the good Church of 
Stone-bike is one of the fells; and, for its 
greater fafety, the Earl Marshal (who has a 
Falmion-fifling upon the north fide of the har- 
bour) did fome years since place a Peer of 
flone.

Where the water of Cowy falls into the fen, 
stands Goup, a free burgh. Beneath the town, 
are to be feen the ruins of a Caffie, built (as is 
reported) by Malcolm Kingmoor, who made the 
town a free Burgh. On the Lands of Alexandria 
and Reddish, are fome trenches to be seen, 
which were cut up by the Danes at one of 
their Invasions made upon thofe parts; and 
round the hill of Uris, is a deep ditch, where 
the Cowy encamped. But the moft memo- 
rable place in this Tract is Dunbar, a caffle 
advanced upon an high and unceafible rock, 
from whence it looks down on the fen beneath, 
being fortiied with strong walls, and with 
towers at certain diftances. This rock is 
affailed by the fen on three fides, and journed 
by the Land only by a narrow rock. Towards 
the entrance of the Gate, is a huge rock near forty 
cells high, which one would think was alway 
always ready to fall. The Court is a large plot of 
green ground; and the old buildings, even 
flory high, have exceeding dift walls; and it 
had once a Church, which was demolished in 
the late Civil war. In the new buildings, 
there are fome rooms very fatory, and a Clofet 
wherein is a Library. Within the Clofet, there 
is a large Cifer, about thirty exists about 
St. Pudle Church here, is famous for being the 
burial place of St. Pudle; and not far from 
this place is a dropping Cave, where the water 
foams.

The Caffie hath long been the feat of the 
Keats, a very ancient and noble family; and 
they, in confequence of their great value, have 
long been hereditary Earls Marfhal of the 
Kingdom of Scotland; as they have also been 
Sheriffs of this County. In a Peak here, is a 
shilling placed of the ancient intercation alluded to 
by the actors of the XXixth Legion, the letters wherein the most honourable the 
24th March, a great admirer of Antiquity, 
hath caufed to be placed. Somewhat farther from 
the fen, stands Forth, to which it is some bar- 
foon, that John de Forth was born here; who 
with great indufly compiled the Sergeant, 
and to whole Labour the modern Scots Hif- 
torians are very much indebted. But Forth 
was much more honoured in ancient times by 
St. Patidres religion, formerly (as it is 
thought) deposited here; who in the year 1142 
was fent by Pope Celejine to preach the 
Gospel to the Scots.

In this Shire, the Laird of Arbuthnott, 
was createn Peer of Scotland-Abuthnott 
by King Charles the first. As alfo, Sir 
Alexander Falconer of Halderon, was by King 
Charles the first createn Lord Helbron. 
Lieutenant General Middleton, of an ancient Middleton 
family of that Name, was by King Charles 
the second createn Earl of Middleton.

Alfo, in this Shire, there are two large and 
remarkable Monuments of Antiquity, at a 
place called Auchendindecl, five miles from Aber- 
Auchendindecl. One of thefe is two Circles of Stones, 
and in the environs Circle confifting of thirteentheight 
Letters to Mr. 
ones (besides two that are fallen, and the Aubrey, 
wide-borne towards the Sout,) about three 
yards high above-ground, and between feven 
eight and eight plains diftant one from another; the 
Diameter of which is twenty four large paces. The 
internal Circle is about three plains diftant 
from the other, and the foanes thereof three 
feat high above-ground. Towards the 
from this Monument, at twenty fix paces 
distance, is a large fone, left in the ground, and 
level with it, whereat is a Cave, partly 
Eaft, partly 

The other Monument (which is full as 
large, if not larger, than that already described, 
and diftant from it about a Bow-borne) confists 
of three Circles, having the fame common 
Center. The foanes of the greated Circle are 
about three yards above-ground, and thafe 
of the two inner Circles, three seat, the 
innermost Circle being three paces Dif🏽, and 
the foanes of the foones lying close together. One of 
the foanes of the greated Circle on the eafe fide of 
the Monument, hath upon the top of it (which 
is but narrow, and longer one yard than the 
other) a hollows about three inches deep, 
in the bottom whereof, is cut out a trough 
one inch deep and two inches broad (with 
another fever one cutting it) that runs along 
the whole length of the Cavity, and down 
the fide of the foone a good way; fo that 
whenever Liquor is poured into the Cavity on the 
top of the foone, doth perfently run down 
the fide of it by this trough; and itfｈould 
form, that upon this foone they pour'd forth their 
Liquors, or liquid Sacraments. There is also 
another foone in the fame circle, and upon the 
foane fide of the Monument (laiding nearer 
to the broad foane on edge, which looks towards 
the South) with a Cavity in the upper end, cut 
after the fashion of the cavity in the top of the 
other foone already described, and a natural 
Siftone, by which all the Liquor poured into 
the Cavity, runs out of it to the ground.

7 U

The
BEREDEENSHIRE (so called from the chief burg) in it contains the Counties of Marr, Forfar, Aberdeenshire, Brownsea, Garish, Strathearn, and that part of Buchan which lieth south of the town of Ugie. To the South, it is bordered with the River Dee and the Graham mountains; to the north-west and west it hath burn-flow and the river of Deveness; to the east, the Ocean; and to the north, part of Murray-Firth. In length it is about forty six miles, and in breadth twenty eight. The inhabitants are generally very civil and polite. They find here a sportive fort of Marble, and much Slate; and in the waters, abundance of Pearls, some of them very big, and of a fine colour. They have Deer in great abundance; and the Eagles have their Nests upon the Crags of Pennan.

Above Means, Marr lies farther in from the sea; a large midland Country, spreading about sixty miles. To the west, where it is broadest, it swells up in mountains, except where the rivers Dee (Proisy's Dee) and Don, open themselves a way, and make the champagne ground very fruitful. Upon the bank of the Don stands Kilbrunnan, a great ornament to it; the ancient fort of the Earl of Marr. Not far off, is the residence of the Roiones Forbes, of a noble and ancient Stock, who took this firmane (being before called Bob) upon the Heat of the Family's valiantly killing a huge mighty Beast. But at the very mouth of Aberdeens, the river are two towns that are a greater ornament to it; which from the said mouth (called in British Aber) do both borrow the same name, and are divided by only a little field that lies between. The hitherto of them, which stands nearer the river Dee, is much adorned by the honour of a Bishop's Sec (which King David the first trusted hither from Machliche, a little village) and also by the fine houses of the Canons, and an Hospital for the Poor, with the publick School, founded by William Elphigston, Bishop of this place in the year 1480; and is called New-Aberdeen. The other beyond it, named Old-Aberdeen, is very famous for the great men which have been bred and born at

Aberdeen.

The general Tradition throughout the Kingdom, concerning this kind of Monuments, is, that they were places of Worship and Sacrifice in the Heathen-times. In this part of the Country, they are commonly called Standing stones, and in the High-lands, where the Irish is spoken, they call them Carv, which signifies a Table, an Oracle, or a place of Adorfs, and they have built a superstitious Veneration for them, that they will not meddle with any of the Stones, nor apply them to another use. Some of them are called, in their language, by the name of Coupfles, and others by the name of Temples; and as to this Ashmoleus in particular, the tradition is, that the Pagan-Priests dwelt here; there being yet to be seen, at a little distance from one of the Monuments, the foundation of an old House. From another of those Monuments, a piece in the Shore of Aberdeen and Parth of Ellen, is called Escheld (i.e. below the Chapel) from a third, a place in the Shore of Banff and Parth of Aberlour, is called Lochlollie (the blurred Chapels) from a fourth, in the same Shore, another place is called the Chapel-dean. Again, other Places where those Monuments remain, are called Temples; for, in the Scottish Ale, within fourteen miles of Aberdeen, there is a place called Temple-town, from two or three of this kind, that stand upon the bounds of it, and those two which have been described before, are called by the neighbours Temple-stones. All which instances do sufficiently prove, that they were places of Hymophie and the same is confirmed by Geors near them, which we may well judge, from the superstitious Veneration that is still paid them, to have been formerly held sacred. One in the Parth of Kilburn, in the Shore of Nairn; another, in the Parth of Ennerdig in the Shore of Inverness; and a third, in the Parth of Duthel in the same Shore.
for the most part Gardens and Orchards behind them, make the whole City at a distance look like a Wood. In the High-Street, is a Church of Franciscans, of tree-roof, begun by Bishop Ethglencon, and finished by Gavin Dun-
lor. Both these Churches are small. The same Gavin built also a bridge of seven Arches over the river Don, about a mile from the City. But the greatest ornament of this City, is its Col-
lege, called the Marischal Academy, as being founded by George Keith, Earl Marshal, in the year 1653, which the City of Aberdeen hath very much adorned with several additional buildings. Besides a Principal Professor (a called Prin-
copal) it has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of Mathematics. There is also a famous Library founded by the City, which hath been supplied with Books by the benefactions of several learned men, and is well furnished with mathematical Instruments. This College, with that in the New Town, make up one University, called the University of King Charles. Add to these, the School-houle (found-
ed by Dr. Dam) which has one head Master and three Others; as also a Mugick-School. St. Nicholas's Church (the Cathedral) is built of Freerane, and covered with Lead. For-
merly it was joined to three other Churches; the biggest was called the Old Church, another the New Church, and a third the Acid'd Church. They have also an Alms-houle for the mainte-
nance of such Inhabitants as are old and poor; with three Hospitals, founded by several Per-
sons.

The City is built upon three hills; but the greatest part, upon the highest. The outer parts are spread out upon the plain, from whom there is an easy ascent, by an ascent every way. It had formerly the place of the University of Aberdeen; which was abandoned with the Inscription, Ubi
Aberdonia, which are still preferred in the Closets of the curians. At the West end of the City, is a little round hill, at the foot of which there breaks out a fountain of clear water. And in the middle, another spring bubbles out, called the Aberdeen-man, and coming near the Spaewater in the Belferie of Liege, both in taste and quali-
ty. 1 F. Speloton, a native, has described Aberdeen in the verse:

**ABERDONIA.**

Ad Borcom portelll, yagi nefctica jopaus
Latem amanus evescis sans Deus.

Quaeque algaris, tenebroa umbra
Non auro et radicans, frigore nec marant.

Pauca et deae, Neptunae gurgine, et amans
Polipus, genium abderanup opus:

Candida mist, from laxa, hilaris, grandissima
obiis.

Hoffthiniae: morum calix ubique demus.

Necatis aceribus, ipse Thuma wendus,
Marissaque volvis, prehors ista grexen.

Uptina demus, et stadumnon matur homo-

Ingenio, eis, cæsariem ingenio.

Omnis et coelum, maribus gentrisci haurae
Fingere non alia Deus, ingeniumse verte.

**ABERDEEN.**

With circling elius her lofty turrets vie,
And meet her rival spires of the sky 1

So gentle Plautus warms the flumper air,
Nor cold nor heat's extremes her people fear.

Great Nepiuncus and his sons for five renowned
With tireful floods enrich the fertile gane
In one fair current precious gems are found:
True hearts and pleasant looks, and friendly cheer,
And honest breeding never fail you here.

Old their estates, old is their noble blood;
Brave are their foals, and scent to be fug-

Here be yetful justice keeps her awful seat,
Wit strives with art, and art contends with wit.
But my great Mother's worth and matchless prais
Nor art, nor wit can ever hope t'express.

1 Sir George Gardens of Heide, Baronet, was
Created Earl of Abercouch, by King Charles the
Second, in the year 1683. Also Sir John Glassford, Glassford.
In this Shire, Francis Abercrombie was created
Lord Glassford by King James the seventh. And
from Portmore, Sir David Collier, for his mis-
Portmore, Liberty, Service, was created a Baron by King
William the third, and was by Queen Anne
advanced to the higher honour of Earl of Port-
more.

It is almost incredible, what abundance of
Salmon there are, as well in their rivers, as
in others on both sides of Scotland; a fish unknown
To Pliny; unless it was the * Esox of the Rhine.* 2 Bake and
very common and well known in these our Writers
them parts of Europe, 1 being (I as one say) of a
Nile, is found in little rivers, and mostly in Ballyers, where
rivers, they cover their spawn with sand; at which seasons,
time they are so very poor and lean, that they
are fetch any thing but bones. Of that spawn 3
in the spring following, comes a fry of small
fish; which going to the sea, in a little time
grow to their full bigness, and then making
back again to the rivers which they were bred in,
struggle against the force of the stream; and
wherever any heighth obstructs their pas-
ages, they will write a jet of their tail (a cer-
tain * lap, whence probably they have the* * Saltus
of the * Salmas) whip over, to the amaze.
* From falls

ment of the forcours; and they keep them, to

flies within their rivers, till they breed. Du-

during which time, there is a law against taking
them, that is, from the eighth of September to
the third of December. And it should seem,
that they were reckoned among the best com-
modities of Scotland; since it hath been pro-
vided by a Law, that they should be sold to the
English for nothing but English Gold. 5 But these
matters I leave to others.

[Besides Aberdeen, Kintore (as hath been said) Kintore,
is a Burgh-Royal upon the Don, and Inverurie was Inver-
structed into a Burgh-Royal by King Robert
Bruce, upon account of his having gain'd a
formal victory at it. Sir John Keith, of Keith-
ball, Knight of Marfheal, and son to William
Earl Marischeal, was by King Charles the se-
cond created Earl of Kintore, whose second title
is Lord Inverurie. On the South side of the
water of Ugie, Kinnes Portmor, which has a
two head, Road that will contain some hundreds of hills;
and at this place, it is high-water when the
Moon is distinctly seen.

In several places also there are Old tike, some tike,
with figures upon them; such as one would
imagine had been set up for monuments of
battles.
battles. And they have likewise several Cairns of bones, some whereof are upon the tops of mountains. In some of these bones have been found; and in one they met with the head of an Ax of brass, which seems to have been employed in their funeral cere.

The dropping Cairn of Slains, is also very remarkable; of the perished fabric whereto they make excellent Lime.

For the Bone or Peoples was by King Charles the first created Lord Peddie, in the year 1631; and Fraser, of Strathspey, was at the same time created Lord Fraser, Charles, fourth son of the Marquis of Huntly, was created Earl of

Finglas.

And Fraser of Sonsi wood or Munloch, was at the same time created Lord Fraser. Charles, fourth son of the Marquis of Huntly, was created Earl of

Frazer.

Earls of Abors. Aisla, by King Charles the second. Sir James Crochton, Laird of Findreason, was by King Charles the first created Vavason of Findreason.

Lieutenant General King, was created Lord

Flandreus.

Ythan. Yvon by King Charles the first, from a river of the same name in this Shire; in whom the title was extinct.

Earls of Scotland. As for the Earls of Mar; in the reign of Alexander the third, William Earl of Mar is named among those who were enemies to the King. Whilist David Bruce reigned, Donald was Earl of Mar, and Protector of the Kingdom, and was murdered in his bed before the battle at Dyblyn, by Edward Balliol and his English Auxiliaries; whose daughter Isabella King Robert Bruce took to his first wife, and had by her Margaret, mother to Robert Stewart King of the Scots.

Under the same David, there is mention made of Thomas Earl of Mar, who was beheaded in the year 1561: And under Robert the third, mention is made of Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar, who was beaten at Harly against the English in the year 1411. In King James the first's time, we read in the击 strokes, Alexander Earl of Mar, and Stuarts of Shetland, in the year 1475, natural son of Alexander Stewart, and son of Earl of Buchan, son of Robert the second King of Scotland; to whom (as being a Buchan) the King succeeded in the Inheritance. These are younger

son of King James the second, afterwards bore this title; who being convicted of attempting by Art Maguck to take away his Brother's life, was beheaded. And after him, Robert Gordon was advanced from a | Malon to this t

Latino. Of the dignity, by King James the third, and was soon after hanged by the Nobility. From that time, it was discontinued, till Queen Mary advanced her Balfour Brother James to this honour; and not long after (upon finding that by another right the title of Earl of Marr belonged to John Lord Erskine,) in lieu of Mar r the conferred on him the honour and title of Earl of Moray, and created John Erskine (a person of ancient Nobility) Earl of Mar; whose son of the same Clan name enjoyed the dignity... Now en-

Earl of Moray; and in which Family, C. This Honour continued, through several Successions, till it became forfeited and extinct, by the Treaty of Union; and by the Treaty of Union, between the Peerage of Scotland and English Crown, the Mar, Earls of Moray, and, by the Mar, was preferred to the Scottish title of Lordship, and title of hereditary Peerage.

Here now Bucan (in Latin Buchanus and Buchanis) refers, above the River Dee, into the Ocean; they were anciently forced the Tainals. Some declare that the Rivers in this Coast breed abundance of Salmon, this Fifth enters into the River

The River Rayta, as Buchan hath told us; (for he is not to my disadvantage, if I cite his Testimony, although his books were prohibited by authority of Parliament in the year 1586, because many passages in them were fit to be 1'ded out.) He reports also, that on the bank of Rayta, there is a cave, near Sonsi's Cattle, the nature of which seems to be such our taking notice of. The water descending by deeps out of a natural well, is profusely issued into pyramidal flows, and if people did not take the pains to clear the cave now and then, the whole flood in a little time would be filled up to the top of the walls. The flood thus made, is of a middle nature between Ice and Rock; for it is frivalous, and never arrives to the depth of Mains. It is hardly worth while, to mention the Cliffs of Geefye, which are believed by some (with great admiration,) to grow upon trees on this coast, in other places, and when they are ripe, to fall down into the sea; because neither their nels nor eggs can anywhere be found. But they who saw the flip, in which Sir Francis Drake failed round the world, when it was held up in the river Thames, I could testify, that little birds breed in the old rotten keels of ships. I have a great number of such, without life and feathers. flock close to the outside of the keel of that ship. Yet I traced from the generation of these birds was not from the logs of wood, but from the sea, turned by the Poets the Poet of all Shores *. A mighty mass likewise of Amur, as big as a Fid, Siberia's Sardinia to the body of a Horse, (is not many years since,) was cast upon this shore. Thus, the learned Siberia's Sardinia, where Bos-

Bucan, is a word from the Irish, and is said to mean a bear or something like a bear. The word is now an Irish word, and its meaning is unknown. According to the ancients, the bear was a more fit at 5th. & enforn, or in this, then the bear is, and other them. App. of any pans, these are woods of a more fit at 5th. 2. savages, which by mixing the bos hands of the neigh-

brates, being Sun, can turn the sea hard up, and being 8 So hard, driven by tempestuous weather, ios in the opposite of the Bear, are mar's, or forests. But Savages and the modern Philosophers Common round, will have it to work out a bestiary of bears, and the bear's and the waves in stormy weather call part of it upon the shore, and that part of it is degraded by the bear's and the waves in stormy weather call part of it upon the shore. But that part of it is degraded by the bear's
Blank inserted to ensure correct page position
In the reign of Alexander the second, Alexander Comyn enjoy'd the honour of Earl of Buchan, who married a daughter and one of the heirs of Roger de Quincy Earl of Winchester in England; and his grand-daughter by his son brought the same title to Henry Beaumont. He separated from that part of Buchan which belongeth to Aberdeen, by the water of Ugie to the East. It hath the water of Deerness to the West the water of Spey; to the South-west that part of Buchan and the Dort of May; and to the north. The length from
In the reign of Alexander the second, Alexander Comyn captured the honour of Earl of Buchan, who married a daughter and one of the heirs of Roger & Quency Earl of Winchester in England; and his grand-daughter by his first wife brought the same title to Henry Beumont her husband. For he, in the reign of Edward the third, sat in the Parliament of England under the name of Earl of Buchan. Afterwards, Alexander Stewart, son to King Robert the second, was Earl of this place; and was succeeded by John, a younger son of Robert Duke of Albany, who being sent for into France (with seven thousand Auxiliary Scots) by the French King, Charles the seventh, did extraordinary services against the English, and had a great reputation there, that, having killed Thomas Duke of Clarence, King Henry the fifth's brother, at Bann, and got as great a victory as ever was obtained over the English, he was made Conquer of France. But three years after, when the fortune of the war turned, he with a small band, the survivors of his victorious army, turned to flight. Whom yet as the Poot Eild.—

"Aburrair monemquerie Gallia eitot
Grata fossa, quisque qui aqua & tumulto.

Those grateful France shall ever call her own,
Who owe to her their graves and their renown.

The French cannot but confess, that they owe the preservation of France and recovery of Aquitaine (by forcing out the English in the reign of Charles the sixth and seventh) in a great measure to the fidelity and valour of the Scots. Afterwards, King James the first, out of compassion to Groce of Dunbar, whom, by the theory of Parliament he had before divested of the Earldom of March for his father's crimes, gave him the Earldom of Buchan. And not long after, James, son of James Stewart of Lorn, gave him the name of Black Knight, whom he had by a daughter of Douglas, a younger brother of the House of Lochlann. [As the Scotish Historians report, Christiana daughter and sole heir of John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, married Robert Douglas, Brother of William Earl of Morton and, being in right of her, afterwards Earl of Buchan, he had by her James Earl of Buchan, who, being a younger daughter Mary, marrying James Eversin, eldest son, at the second marriage, of James Earl of Marr, married the title of Buchan into that noble family, in which it still remains.]

Beyond Buchan, in the bending back of the shore northwards, lies Benn; and Banff, a small Sheildon. [It comprehends that part of Buchan which lies north of the River Ugie, with the counties of Strathbogie, Banff, Buchan, Strathbog, and Balnain. To the South, it is separated from that part of Buchan which belongs to Aberdeenshire, by the water of Ugie. to the East it hath the water of Deveron to the West the water of Spey; to the South-west, Buchan and the Brae of Mar; and Murray's hill on the north. The length from west to east, it is about thirty two miles, and the breadth about thirty. In Balnain is found the stone of which Alon is made; and in the country of Banff, great quarries of spotted marble have been discovered of late. The country is generally well furnished with griffs and corn. Banffy, a Burgh-Royal, is seated at the mouth of Deveron in the Bore; where the Sheriff hath his Court; and it flows the Ruins of an old Childe. The country about it is very fertile, and the Salmon-fishing very advantageous. Near this, is the Abbey of Dorn, which belonged to the Cistercians, and was founded by William Comyn, Earl of Buchan. At the Beggil, Reides the Duke of Gordon; whose stoutness is adorned with excellent gardens, and vast woods of oak, surrounding it. In this Shire and Stone-Mans the Parish of Aberlour, is a place called (in their Language) the Bollal Chapel; from a Monument of Brown which, thick there, but is now demolished; such as are spoken in the County of Moray, and supposed to be Heausten-Temples. And in the same Shire, in the Parish of Aberlour, is another of the face kind, called Caithness, or Caithness; the first part of the name being probably derived from Gaun, a heap of stones, which is usually to be found within such Monuments.]

Near Banff, is Ann a little tract of land now aye of Salvage, named Inverness by Sir Barnes Alexander Fraser of Kipflor, in right of his father, mother, daughter to the Lord Salton, was the Nest of Prat's, loch Prat's, being Lord Salton, married and approved in Parliament upon the death of Alexander Abercromby, Earl Lord Salton of that franchise. Beneath thefe, geology, lies Strathtown, that is, the Valley upon the Beggil, formerly the Sea of the Earls of Athol, who were burned from thee; but it is now the chief Soo, the residence of the Marquis of Hamilton. For, this is the Marquis of Hamilton, the title James the sixt conferred upon George Hamilton, Gordon Earl of Hamilton, Lord Gordon and Balleter, eminent for his ancient Nobility, and his numerous Dependancy. Whose ancestors are descended from the Stewarts, and by authority of Parliament took the name of Gordon (upon Alexander Stewarts marrying the daughter of Sir John Gordon, with whose he had a very noble estate) and received the honour of Earl of Hamilton from King James the second, in the year 1449; for which family, George Marquis of Hamilton was advanced to the honour of Duke of Gordon by King Charles the second. In this Shire, did all the Oylords of Findlater, and Oglis, of whom Walter Oglis was created by King James the sixth, Lord Deveron, and his Son by King Charles the first, Earl of Findlater; whose descendant is James, the present Earl, a Person of great Eloquence and Abilities. Sir George Oglis, was by King Charles the first created Lord Banffy.

7X

MURRAT.
Beyond the mountain Grampus (which by a continuall range of neighbouring hills, extends its ridge with many ringles and linkings as far as this country,) the Castrum in ancient times had its habitation, upon the Bay of Varuna, where now Murray lies, in Lorn Minerva; noted for its fertility, pleasantness, and the profitable product of fruit-trees. It comprehends the Shire of Elgin and Nairn. Upon the north, it hath Murray-birth and the water of Niffle, which separates it from the Glaire of Inveraide; to the east, it is separated from Benfin by the River of Spey; to the south it hath Balnach, and to the west part of Lochaber; It is about thirty miles long, and twenty broad. The shore of it comprehends all that part which both to the east of the River Findhorn; and the shore of Nairn, that which is upon the Westfde of the said River. They have an air very whiffom, and some mild: the Low-country bears very much Corn, which is soon ripe; but the High-country is fitter for plafure. They have very good woods of Firs and other trees, especially upon the River of Nairn.

The Spey, a noble river, (famous for the in-credible number of Salmon taken in it,) is a plajefurthroughe this country into the sea; wherein it lodges it self, after it hath watered Roderick-Cally, wherein the Family of Lehy derive their title of Earl, ever since King James the second advanced George Lehy to the honour of Earl of Rothter; of which Family John, Earl of Rothter, High Commissioneer for King Charles the second to the Parliament, was created Duke of Rothter by the said King, to him, and the heirs male of his body; for want of which the Duke dom expired, but the title of Earl still remains; Of the river Spey, thus our Poet Neeham:

Spey now wanatt's praysie agitate avenue
Innumerus certar usque berevia vives
Officium herois orbis jubeb, hanc regin avend
Carbus lobatis natae fontes sequens.

Great Spey drives forward with impetuous force
Huge banks of sand, and knows no certain course
Here for a boat an Oifer-puntier, row'd
By some bold peafeant, glides along the flood.

The river Loa, mentioned by Prolemy, and now call'd Lybge, hides it fell hard by in the sea. Near this, we have a light of Elgin, is Royal-Burgh, where are the ruins of an ancient Caffel, stality of one of the miff flately Churches in the Kingdom. In this Town (as alfo in Forres adja-enting) St. Dunste of Combeche, defended from the House of the Earls of March, * ad-\n
* Admini-\n
baffed justice as hereditary Sheriffs; (whose descendant, is Alexander Dunste of Wellicold) from the House of the Earls of March, * admin-\n
inistered justice as hereditary Sheriffs; (whose descendants, is Alexander Dunste of Wellicold.) From this place, the Chiefs of the district, appear commonly at the Court of Edinburgh, as well the March, as the other ancient Inverenlines hath the * Duke of Gordon for his Marquifs of hereditary Sheriffs; who has a large Jurif-\n
\n
hierarchy. The Sheriffship comprehen-\n
Edinburgh, Badinsh, and the South part of \n
Rofe. To the South it hath the Bras of Marid-\n
\n
after, the Westmofe; to the North, Rofe, and to the East, part of Murray-birth. The length of it from Roselaw
to Linlithgow, in a straight line, is fifty miles. 

It has plenty of low-land; and great woods of 

Fir, ten miles long; with some large woods of 

Oak, and that part called Baldhom, has many 

Deer.

Linlithgow. 

* The chief town of this Sheriff- 

Court. It is commodiously situated upon 

the South side of the River Neith, on the very 

bank of it; which renders it exceeding con- 

venient for commerce with the neighbouring 

places. It was formerly the seat of the Kings 

of Scotland; and has a Castle standing on a 

pleasant hill, with a fine prospect into the 

fields and town. Near the Castle, there is a 

Bridge built over the water of Nith, consisting 

of seven Arches, all of hewn stone. It has a 

harbour for smaller vessels. There is in it 

two Churches, one for the English, and the 

other for the Irish. Near the town of Lin- 

lothian, is a fort with a garrison, upon the bay 

of Lochlo.

But take here what St. Johnius writes upon 

these two places:

**INNERNESS,**

* AND *

Imperius wass eun propagandus quassum, 

Prinmonaque regni mouere flavis sevum,

Turritus apertis adversus in montes strictant.

Hae Zephyrum, Solis adeo orientis equos,

Ambitus has adeoque suis circit, atque psibus

anii.

Euxandus, hanc partemque man 2 passe.

Hae sunt, at pate hmen, sum <ne nunc memnu

Hesperius quem Ricas, eft haftra facta feris,

Aurora sparsit adsit sueg tefam immotum.

Qua debet filiae velique stellae moenis.

De aliis sua Carthago gentem un Marius Roma?

Teuigas & innumere ditatis oec Astra.

Quod minorum enim morales velare fasit

Corpora sum vides apud fafft. curit.

Two fiately Forts the Realms old guardians 

of froid.

The fir great walls of rovvs builders prov'd

Their lofty turrets on the shores were

shown.

One to the rising, one the setting sun.

All round, well lock'd, with fair rivers 

lay,

And one peculiar to fable and cafe bay.

Such once it was; but now a nameless 

place,

Where Prince lodge'd, the monarch cowered.

Their survives, and fainty breathes as yet,

But must ere long submit to conquering 

power.

Where's haughty Carthage now with all her 

poet?

Where's Rome? and Troy that seal'd as great 

before?

Where the vaft riches of the Aesop bride?

No wonder then that we fail men should die,

When towns themselves contend mortality.

(As to the Lake-bed before-mentioned, & upon Sibth. Tract. 

It stands on the famous Castle of Urquhart, consisting 

of seven great Towers, said to be built by the 

Caim, and overturned by King Edward the 

conf.

Above four miles to the westward of 

which Castle, on the very top of a high hill, 

two miles perpendicular, is a Lake of cold fresh 

water, about thirty fathom in length, and 

six in breadth; no Stream running to it or from 

it. It could never yet be fatermed; and at all 

seasons of the year, it is equally full, and nev- 

er freezes; as on the contrary, about seventeen 

miles to the west, on the north-side of a 

Mountain called Gla-in-tsea, there is a Lake 

called Lusaway or Green-lake, which is all Green-Lake, 

ways covered with Ice, Summer and Winter;

as is also the Lake Strathloch at Glenorchy, in the Phi. 

middle. Another Lake there is in Strathell, N. 114.

which never freezes all over (in the most vege-

stratified) till February; after which, one 

night will freeze it all over, and make it of 

considerable thickness. The same thing has been observed also in two other Lakes, one of which is called Loch-Monar.

Well from the end of the river Nith, is an 

Arm of the Sea called Baudle-Firth, which un- 

Baudle fitch. doubtless was herefore firm Land, inasmuch 

as near the middle of it are found long oak

Trees, under the Sand, with the roots; and 

in it also are three great heaps of Stones, called 

Caith; the greatest of which, being accessible 

at Low-water, appears to have been a Burial-

place, from the Urns that are sometimes disco- 

vered in it.

In this Shire, are many of the Stone-Monu- 

ments, spoken of more late in the Country Mr. Andrews of Meres. And one of them, in the Parth of 

Ermalbe, is full of Groves, and was, within Ermalbe. 

the memory of the last age, an ordinary place 

of burial, at least for poor People; and con- 

tinues to be so at this day, for Children who 

die without Baptism, and for strangers. An- 

other, in the Country of Stratheath, and Shire of Innerloch, and Parth of Duffet, confists of Duffet, 

two Circles of Stones, and is called Chapel-Pig-Chapel-Pig-

It is on Lady of that name, who used to repair thither for the exercise of her devotion, before 

a Church was built in that part of the 

Country. Within half a mile of which, is a Buft of 

Grove of Trees, of no great bigness, which is 

reputed to Sacred, and held in such Veneration, 

that no body will cut a branch out of it; and 

the Women who dwell near, when they re- 

cover from Child-bed, go thither to return their 

Thanks to God, as in other places of the King- 

dom they repair to Churches for that end. 

This Grove is called, in their language, the 

Buft of the Chapel, and the Buft belonging to Pig-

It; in the middle of which, is a Well of Foun-

called the Well of the Chapel; and this also is 

often called Sacred.

In the reign of King Robert Brevd, Thomas Earl of Mar-

Randlep, his father's son (a person that took in-

finitely pains in the service of his Country, and met with great oppositions) was very famous 

under the title of Earl of Murray. In the reign 

of King Robert the Second, John de Dunbar 

took the King's daughter in marriage, as an ar-

mend for her lost virginity, and had with her 

the Earldom of Murray. Under King James 

the second, William Crichton, Chancellor of the 

Kingdom, and Archibald Douglas, had a vi-

lent contest for this Earldom; when, against 

the Laws and ancient Customs of the Realm, 

Douglas, who had married the younger-daughter 

of James de Dunbar Earl of Murray, was pro-

fessed before Creedien, who had married the eld-
Ll. that trait of Land beyond the Neft, which bends down to the Weitfern coast, and points to the Lake Avern, it then is called Loghuabre (that is, in the ancient Britifh, the Mouth of the Lake) as that which lies towards the northern coast, is cauf'd Roffe.

Loghuabre abounds in paffures and woods, and hath fome veins of Iron, but little Corn. It is inferior to none for lakes and rivers, admirable well ftruck with fift. Upon Log-huabre, stands Invernefs, ftrengthen'd with a Fort, and formerly of much note for the great fufficiency of Merchants; but having been ruined by the depredations and infults of the Danes and Norwegians, it hath been fo abandoned and difcarded for many ages, that there fcarce remain now any footwip of what it hath been; which is in- timated in the Verfes that I produced a little before. On this Shore of Invernefs, Albion Macdonald Lord of Glauber, was by King Charles the fecond created Lord Macdouar, to him and the heir-makes of his body.

I never yet read of any Earls of Loghuabre; but about the year 1705, we read of a moil no- ted Trojan thereof, one Raffhan, who was made away by Madob the Badard (when, by murder and blood-thed, he had fteal'd the Kingdom) out of fuchwife that he might poftibly disturb him. For he had found by a Prophecy of ex-

Witches, that the time would come when a King of Banfhew's line being extifis, Banfhew's pofterity fhould obtain the Kingdom, and that's a long fuccedion reign in Scotland: Which fell out ac-

cordingly. For Banfhew, Son of Banfhew, who, in the dark, efcape the fnares that were laid for him, fteal'd into Wales, where for fome time he kept himfelf undifcovered: and, having afterwards married Nefta the daughter of Griffith ap Linwyl, Prince of North-Wales, he had by her Calud, who, returning into Scot-

cand, fuppof'd the rebellion of the Ilanders with the reputation of fo great bravery, and managed the King's Revenues in their parts with fo great prudence, that the King made him Stewart of the whole Kingdom of Scot-

land. Whereupon, this name of Office gave the firname of Stewart to his pofterity: The Original who, spreading through all parts of Scotland, and family

in many noble branches, and being advanced to great honours, have long flourifh'd there.

Three hundred and thirty years ago, Robert Savour, a defendant of this House, in right of Marjery his Mother, daughter of King Ro-

bert Bru, obtained the Kingdom of Scotland.

And James Stewart the fithth of that name, & And now King of Scotland, in right of Margaret his Wife, c. Great Grandmother, daughter of Henry the

seventh, was by divine Wildom, with the

general applaufe of all Nations, advanced to the

Monarchy of Great-Britain.

ROFFE.
The County of Ross.

ROSS, so called from an old Scottish word, which some interpret to have signified a King; others a Person of Quality, was in Ptolemy's time inhabited by a People called Rossii; a word which imports something like it. This extended to the shores of the Ocean, and in many places two miles broad: though the entrance of it be narrow, yet it is very deep and safe. Into this, runs the water of Connel, famous for the Pearl's found in it. The Vicount of Tarbat, who has his residence at Tarbat, is now Sheriff and Proprietor of that ancient Estate. Sir George Macdonald of Tarbat, Baronet, was created Viscount Tarbat, and Lord McDonald and Capple-Tarbat, by King James the seventh; and was advanced by Queen Anne to the higher honour of Earl of Connaught. In this County, the Lords of Kinglassie, Earl, who, in the reign of King James the second, were advanced to the honour of Peerage, by the title of Lords MacKemzie of Keith, and after that to the higher honour of Earls of Caithness.

Above the Harbour, is Liston, a Town, now called Liston, which has given name to the River Liston, and the town next to it is called Liston, now called Liston. Among the Cannery Islands (fifteen leagues distant) and have failed the neighbouring Sea, so as to make the shores of the Island a very secure and safe place. In these parts, the coast of Ross, is a Cape and Bay of the most ancient family of the Fergus, who were made Bishops of Ross, as it is said, by King James the second, for the singular services they had done the Crown of Scotland. This family had been entirely extinguished, in a Quarell, with the Clan-Ranald, a most bloody People, who had not for many years given any peace to the Country, by good Providence, left their Wise big with child at home; who being delivered of so many Sons, renewed and restored the Family. This is a good trading Town, is a Royal Burgh, and gives name to the Shore. Its Firth is about twenty miles long, but admits not Ships: Laughter-Bay, which is ten miles wide, is famous for the parlour number of Herring taken in it. Dingwall, another Burgh, is a town in the arm of the Firth of Ross, to the North of which lies the great Mountain Weem.

Clannamey. At Niffe, a small mouth of Connel, formerly a noted place, and so called from a rich College of Canons in the flourishing times of the Church, in which was erected a See for the Bishop of Ross. He had a large Cathedral Church, part whereof still remains. At present, it shows a statue of the Earl of Stewartry, who has considerable Returns in this County. Hardly his title, is Connesay, where Urquhart, a Gentleman of noble extraction, was Administrator of this District: and this is the ancient, and so safe a Harbour for any Fleet, though never to great, that Mariners and Geographers give it the name of Portus Saturni, Portus Satuli, or the Haven of Saturn. [It is a Royal Burgh, on the Firth which is about fifteen miles long, and in many places two miles broad: though the entrance of it be narrow, yet it is very deep and safe. Into this, runs the water of Connel, famous for the Pearl's found in it. The Vicount of Tarbat, who has his residence at Tarbat, is now Sheriff and Proprietor of that ancient Estate. Sir George Macdonald of Tarbat, Baronet, was created Viscount Tarbat, and Lord McDonald and Capple-Tarbat, by King James the seventh; and was advanced by Queen Anne to the higher honour of Earl of Connaught. In this County, the Lords of Kinglassie, Earl, who, in the reign of King James the second, were advanced to the honour of Peerage, by the title of Lords MacKemzie of Keith, and after that to the higher honour of Earls of Caithness.

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it either the Earldom it self, or any part begotten. Whereupon Charles second Son of thereof, or to grant the same to any person, King [James the first.] and Duke of York, but only to the King's second Son lawfully enjoyed that Title.

* Note on

CALEDONIA.

SUTHERLAND.

...that tract of Land lying between Pin massa and Dung- by, was of old called CATTIE... So much of it as lies Eastward from the hill Ode, was called Cotton, and afterward Catt-wip, but so much as lies on this side of Ode, was called South-Cathly, and Sutherland... Beyond Raife, lies Sutherland (as aforesaid) to Sutherland, the German Ocean. It contains the Country that past under that name, with Southneth, Edinbragh, and Durnorie; having Cathnife to the East and North-east, the main Ocean to the North, the country of Affin to the West, Raife to the South, and the German Sea to the East and South-east. From West to East, it is in length about fifty five miles, and in breadth from South to North twenty two miles; but taking in Southneth, thirty three. The Inhabitants of these parts are much given to hunting, and will endure a great deal of labour and toil. The Shire affords plenty of Iron- ore, and some Pools. They have Coal, Free- stone, Lime-stone, and good Slate, in abundance; it is said also that they find some Silver; and it is supposed that there is Gold in Durnorie. In several parts of the Country, they have much Salmon-fishing, and are also well provided with other Fish; and of the river Schy, it is reported, that it never freezes.

The Country is more fit for breeding of Cattle, than bearing of Corn. Here are also Hills of white Marble, a thing very unusual. Hills of white Marble in so cold a climate; but it is almost of no Marble, because Extravagance in buildings, and that vain ostentation of riches, has not yet reached these remote Countries. Here, (in a More hard by the Sea,) stands Dowreyn-Ca-Kemel, a piece of the greatest note in these parts, and especially remarkable for its fine Gardens; the principal Seat of the ancient Earls of Sutherland, of the Family (if I mistake not) Earls of So- of Murray. Of whom, William in the reign of King Robert Brus, was very famous, marrying King David's own sister, and having by her a son, whom King David declared his Successor in the Kingdom, and to whom he made his Nobles swear Allegiance. But he died a little after without issue, and the Earl- dom in the end came by descent by a daughter and heir to A. Garden, of the Family of the Earls of Hanley, from whom is defended John, the present Earl of Sutherland, who by his Valour and Conduct hath done signal Service in these parts, to his Prince and Country.
CATHNES.

Omeat what higher, lies Cathnes (s), called also the Shire of Wike), which butts upon the German Ocean, and is indented (as it were) by the many windings and breakings of the shore.

To the South and South-west it is divided from Sutherland by the Ord, and a continued ridge of Hills, as far as the hill of Ross-shire : Then, along the course of the river of Hollowdale, from the rise to the mouth of it, and the Mountains Demont-net: The same river is the bound between it and Strathnaver. To the East it is wash'd with the Ocean; to the North it hath Promontory, which divides it from Orkney, its length from South to North is thirty-five miles; its breadth, about twenty. The Woods here are but few and small; being rather Commons of birth. In the Forest of Mowman and Berrida, is great plenty of Red-deer, and Roe-bucks. They have good store of Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Wild-fowl. At Dunnottar, there is Lead; at Old-wike, Copper; and Iron-ore in several places.

The whole Coast, except the Bays, is high rocks; so that they have a great number of Promontories, e.g. Sandfieldhead, at the West end of Catlame, pointing North to the opening of Promontory, Hollow-head, and Drum-card-head, both pointing North to the Firth; Duncan-key-head, which is the North-west point of Catlame, where the Firth is but twelve miles over; and near it is the ordinary ferry to Orkney, called Drum-clay-head: Offhead, pointing North-west: Caitham, pointing East.

Here, in Ptolemy's time, dwelt the Catnes, fully written in some copies Carini; amongst whom the same Prolemy places the river Ill, The River which may seem to be the present Wiffe. Gaming and hasting are the main income of the Inhabitants of this Country. The chief Castle therein is called Girnage, the usual residence Girnag of the Earls of Cathnes. The Episcopal See is at Dornoch (standing between the rivers of Plesswater and Lin); a Village otherwise obscure (herefore, but now a Burrough Royal); where King James the fourth appointed the Sheriff of Cathnes to reside, or else at Wikes, as occasion should require.

A little Esse of Dornoch, is a Monument like a Croft, called the Thane or Earl's Crofts; and another near Ebon, call'd the King's Crofts, where one of the Kings, or chief Commanders of the Danes, is said to have been slain and buried.

Though Wikes be a Royal Burgh, and the Wick-head Courts kept there; yet Touch, (only a Thoar, Burgh of Barony) is more populous, where also the Judges reside. It is a lease-place for Ships of any burthen to ride in, being defended by Hollow-head.

In these parts, are many foundations of ancient Hous of many nobles, some now ruinous; supposed to have formerly belonged to the Pells. Many Obelisks also are erected here and there, and in some places several of them together.

The Earls of Cathnes were anciently the same Earl of with the Earls of the Orkneys, but afterwards Cathnes, became distinct: and by the eldest daughter of one Midly, who was given in marriage to Whitham Stuart the King's "Pantler, his Polarity came to the honour of Earls of Cathnes, which they still enjoy.

STRAITH.
Caledonia.

Strath-na'Vern.

The utmost Coast of all Britain, which with the front of the whole looks full against the North-pole, and hath directly over its head, the middle of the tail of Oris Major; that, as Cardan thought, caused the translation of Empires; was inhabited, as we may see in Ptolemay, by the Caledii. Among them, he places the river Nith; and these two names are so nearly related in sound, that the People seem to have taken their name from the river upon which they dwelt. Neither is the modern name Strath-na'Vern, that is, the Valley by the Nevers, altogether unlike them in sound. The Earl of Sutherland is superior of this Country, and his eldest Son is filled from it Lord Strathnavern. The chief Inhabitants are the Mackays; of whom Sir Donald was by King Charles the First created Lord, Ra'. from a place belonging to him in the Country of Caithness. The Country hath little cause to brag of its fertility. By reason of the sharpness of the air it is very thinly inhabited, and thereupon extremely exposed to the fiercest of Wolves, which, to the great danger of the Country, not only fearlessly sit upon the Castle, but even upon the Inhabitants themselves, to the manifest danger of their Lives. Inform'd that not only in this, but in many other parts of Scotland, the Scots and respective Inhabitants are bound by Act of Parliament, in their several Sheriffdoms, to go a hunting three evert year, to destroy the Wolves and their Whelps. But (if in this northern Climate it may be any comfort to them) the People of all Britain, have the sturdiest nights, and longest days. For by its being distant five nine degrees and forty minutes from the Equator, the longest day is eighteen hours and twentyfive minutes, and the sturdiest night five hours and fortyfive minutes. So that the ancient Penegraft was in the wrong, when he said that the Sun did not set at all here, but dipp'd aside, and glanced upon the Horizon; relying upon the authority of Tácitus, who says, That the extreme points and plains levels of the earth, having few shades, had no darkness in all. But Pliny speaks more truth and reason, where he treats of the longest days, according to the inclination of the solar Circle to the Horizon: The longest days, says he, in Italy, are fifteen hours, in Britain seventeen, where the light nights in Summer prove that by experience, which reason alone is to believe. Than in the station when the Sun approaches nearer to the Pole of the world, the place of the earth under (the Pole) have a day five months, through the light's having but a narrow compass; an angular and night for so long, when it is four months in Summer.

In this utmost tract (that is carried further to the East by Ptolemay, whereas indeed it is best full North; for which Roger Basset, in his Geography, taxed him long ago,) Tácitus says, That a prodigious soft space of Land was not so long, and even narrower like a wedge. Here, three Promontories shoot out into the Sea, which are mentioned by ancient Writers. Berubium, now Unesshead, near the Víd-Breachain, or Breachadale; Virredunum, now Dounby, other Virredunum; wife Diamer-bay, which is look'd upon as the remotest Promontory of Britain; and Orns, now Berwick, which is placed by Ptolemay over against the Orads, the utmost of all the Islands. This is likewise called by Ptolemay Tarvus and Tarvania, for this reason (Tärve jsam Tarvianam) the gulls sight because it doth mean British Maritima. For Tarvus, in the Britiff tongue, signifies an crying; with which give me leave to make elegodies.
THUS, have I run over SCOTLAND, more hastily than
the Dignity of so great and noble a Kingdom deserves;
for do I at all doubt, but that some Person hereafter will give a
larger Draught of it, with a more exquisite Pen, and more cer-
tainty and exactness; since (as I said before) * the greatest of
Princes hath now laid open to us these remote Countries, which
have been hitherto shut up. In the mean time, if I have not been
so vigilant as I ought (for the most watchful may sometimes
nod;) or if my wandering in an unknown Country hath led me
into a wrong way (as nothing is so easy as Error;) I hope
the courteous Reader, upon this my Confession, will grant me his
pardon, and kindly direct me into the right way.
HE first occasion of building the Roman Wall (which now goes by the name of Graham's Dale) was given by Titus Agricola; of whom Tacitus has left us this character, Non ut roman Duce, tum Dominum appellatus loco, bonum factionem atque**. That never did any General with greater diligence, in the choice of places. And here, particularly, he made good his claim to that Character; for, the Hillocks or neck of land upon which it was built, is not above fifteen miles over, between the rivers of Forth and Clyde. So that, having fortified that slip of ground with Garrisons, the Enemies were, as Tacitus has observed, famuti noli in alien Infaniam, removed in a manner into another Island. But here, we must not imagine, that Agricola built a Wall along this track, since neither Historians nor Inscriptions give us any reason to believe it. Tacitus only observes, that this narrow slip of ground, forming a frontier, was fortified by Forces and Garrisons; and we may believe, if there had been any thing of a Wall, he would not have omitted the mention of it. So that it is probable that Agricola contrived himself with placing Garrisons at such convenient distances, as that the Forces might easily draw together upon the first apprehension of danger. Whether some of the Forts that are placed upon the Wall, were built by him at that time, or by others afterwards, is not certain; however, it seems probable that he built these following Garrisons.

1. That which is called Cursa Dammatrix, Garrisons, from the Water of Carsa that runs near it. The neighbours thereof call it at this Day Carsemount; nor that it is to be imagined, that is the Carnodiuseum mentioned by Tacitus, which is some hundreds of miles distant from hence) but rather the Causalidium, which Ptolemy makes a Town of the Brigantes, where he places Eliurus & Otha, ad uraupone maris, below the Elgore and Osmuthi, adjoining to the two Seas, and was the Town in the 77th Degree of Latitude. And indeed, the Golse, which were placed here, were a tribe of the Brigantes, that polished the Country between the Irish Sea and the Firth of Forth. Carnalidium likewise is thought to import the Palace of the Prima; and it may be gathered from History, that this was the Palace of the Picts. But by whomever it was built, the remains of the fortifications, and the tracks of the Streets, are yet to be seen; and there is a Roman Military way which begins here, and runs South. In ancient times, it was water'd by the Sea, which hath been confirm'd by an Anchor dítvow'd near it, within these hundred years, or thereabouts. As a further confirmation of its Antiquity, they discover old Vaults, and meet with several Roman Coins about it; one particularly of brass, much of the signa of a Half-crown, with a Shield on one side, and above it a Lion; but the Impression on the other side is not legible. Here it is, that Ptolemy places the Legio Septa Victoris; and
and it seems to have been their head-quarters.
The Dorn Pani are very near it; and just over
against it, on the North-side of Carron-water,
is the *Edes Termini.

2. The second Fort, built by Agricola, seems


\[
\text{\textbf{IN EXCVAGITLE}}
\]

\[
\text{\textbf{LEG}}
\]

which shewed that a Legion kept garrison
here. It is most probable, that this is the
Agrinna of Ptolemy.

3. The third Garrison (for the out-guard of
this, and for securing the tract where the river
is but narrow) was plac'd above eight miles to
the North-east from the second; and is more
fully described in the Account of Thule, written
by Sir Robert Sidney. It bids fair for Ptole-
my's *Victoria*, which name it might possibly
get from the Victory obtained near it, by Agri-
cola, over the Caledonians. Roman Medals
have been found at it; and not far from it,
there runs a Roman military way.

4. The fourth seems to be that which Bede
calls Guidi, and which he places about the
middle of the Wall; call'd at present Kirkland-
how, and antiently *Kernavalled*, and situate
up
on the tract of the Wall. Here are ftil to be
seen the ruins of great fortifications; and near
in several Inscriptions have been found, some
whereof were deposited at the house of Clemens

\[
\text{* See after The Sirical Stati.} \]

\[
\text{\textbf{\textit{4 See Sterling. It is most probable, that this is the \textit{Carins}} mentioned by Ptolemy.}}
\]

5. The fifth was, where the Town of Padi-
now is; which one would imagine from the fi-
tuation to be the * Asellum of Ptolemy.

\[
\text{\textbf{\textit{5 See Nor-
chamberlain.}}}
\]

6. The sixth was the most remote to the
Wall; call'd at this day Dumbarth, and con-

\[
\text{\textit{6 The sixth was the most remote to the
Wall; call'd at this day Dumbarth, and con-
veniently situate in a point where the water of
Leuon runneth into Clyde. But if this conveni-
ence were not testimony enough, the Inscrip-
tions that are found in the neighbourhood,
would put it beyond dispute.}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{The placing of these Garrisons was probably The Wall
the occasion of building the Wall afterwards a-
long this tract. But in building, they took
the directest line, which must be the easest
for the former of the Garrisons are at a distance
from it. It seems also to have been built
at different times, and by different men,
as the situation of the ground required,
for repelling the Enemy, and covering the
Provincials against their invasions. Bede tells
us, That they made it between the two Firths
of the Sea, that where the water did not secure
them, there the Wall might defend them against the
Hosts of the Enemy. From which we may
probably infer, that first they began it where
the river of Forth is narrow, and so carried it
along the neck of land, betwixt the Firths of
Clyde and Forth; but afterwards they found it
more convenient, that it should be carried farther East.

The Pevensey or Pevenshane (where Bede says
it begun) is call'd Walboum at this day; where Walboum
was at an arbitrary Mount dyked about. The
manners of the Wall will be more easily appre-
cended by this Draught of it, taken from the
Papers of Mr. Timothy Paz (who had exacly
rived it) and from the Observations of some
others, who after him had been at the pains
}

\[
\text{\textit{A AA.}}
\]
A A. A ditch of twelve foot wide before the Wall, toward the Enemy's Country.

B B. A wall of squared and cut stone, two foot broad; probably higher than the Wall, to cover the Defendants, and to keep the Earth of the wall from falling into the Ditch.

C C. The Wall is self, of ten foot thickens; but how high, not known.

D D. A paved way close at the foot of the Wall, five foot broad.

E E. Watch-towers within call out of another, where Centricts kept watch day and night.

F F. The wall of square stone, going through the breadth of the Wall, just against the Towers.

G G. A Court of guard, to lodge a sufficient number of Soldiers against all sudden Allarmes.

I I. The body of the Rampis, with an outer-wall of cut stone, higher than the Rampis, to cover Soldiers.

K K. The Wall within, for the Soldiers Lodgings.

Besides these, there were along the Wall great and Royal Forts strongly entrenched (though within the Wall) able to receive a whole Army together. For the Wall being long, and they not knowing where the Enemy would make their attacks; it was necessary that lodgings should be provided against all occasions. In the fixing whereof, it is observable, that they did not so much look after high grounds; as places that were well-watered; but where these two concurred, they were sure to have a Fort.

The Forts which remain'd in Mr. Poni's time, (who trust them all) were these. One at Long-

The Wall is thirty six Scotch length, and miles. Beginning between the Queenserry Captis, of the

Kirkintilloch, and Ayr; and passing by the forest of Kameshield (where hath been a

next, it runs to the great Fort at the Balmhill; where have been found several Stones, borne with Inscrip-

the Balmhill, the greatest Fort of all; and so

and to Dumfries, with a great ditch upon the

The Roman Wall.
The Roman Wall.

The North side of the Wall was along, it had also along it many square Fortifications, in the form of Roman Camps.

As to the Inscriptions on or near the Wall amongst these, one is said to have upon it these words,

COHORTIS HISPANORUM TIBICEN
HIC JACET.

Others have been likewise found in these parts, pointing out some of the Forces that quartered thereabouts.

1289

1290

MATRIBVS

MILITES VEXILL IO
LEG X VI
BRITTON V'S LPM.

IMP. C TAE. HA
DRIANO AN.
NN. AVG. PI PP

VEX
LEG XX
V.V. EE

CDXI

IMP CAES TITO AEL
10 HADRIANO AN
TONINO AVG PIOPP
LEG II AVG

8 A
To
To these we will add the following Inscription, found at Castlehill, near Kilpatrick.
IRELAND.
THE
GENERAL HEADS
IN
IRELAND.

IRELAND,
1301
The British Ocean
ibid.
The Government of Ireland,
1323
It's Courts or Tribunals
1325
It's Division
1327

MUNSTER, 1333
Kerry
1333
Defmonia, or Defmond
1335
Cork
1337
Waterford
1341
Limerick
1345
Tipperary
1347

LEINSTER, 1351
Kilkenny
1353
Caterlogh
1355
Queen's County
ibid.
King's County
1357
Kildare
ibid.
Weisford
1359
Wicklow
1363
Divelin, or Dublin
ibid.

8 B METH,
### The General Heads in Ireland

#### M E T H
- East-Meth: 1369
- West-Meth: 1373
- Longford: ibid.

#### CONAGHT
- Twomond, or the County of Clare: 1379
- Galway: ibid.
- Maio: 1381
- Slego: 1385
- Leitrim: ibid.
- Roscoman: 1387
- Lords of Conaght: ibid.

#### U L S T E R
- Louth: 1391
- Cavon: 1393
- Fermanagh: 1395
- Monaghan: ibid.
- Armagh: 1397
- Down: 1399
- Antrim: 1403
- Colran, or London-Derry: 1405
- Tir-Oen: 1407
- Donegall, or Tir-Conel: 1409

The antient and modern Customs of the Irish: 1415
IRELAND.

The BRITISH OCEAN.

HAVE at last survey’d, or rather run over, the whole Island of Britain, namely those two flourishing Kingdoms, England and Scotland, [now united into one Kingdom of Great Britain.] And since I must necessarily cross the Sea, to come to Ireland and the other Islands, I hope it will not be thought a Digression, if I premise something concerning the British Ocean.

That vast and wide Ocean, which surrounds Britain on all sides but the South, ebbs and flows with so strong a tide, that Pithœus Maffiliensis reports it to swell eighty cubits higher than the Island. St. Basil calls it the great Sea, to be dreaded by Mariners; and St. Ambrose speaks thus of it; The great Sea, unattempted by Mariners, is that roaring Ocean which compasses Britain, and extends into the most remote parts; of which we have not so much as a fabulous Account. Sometimes it overflows the Fields adjoining, and then retreats and leaves them. To speak with Pliny, it lies so wide and open, that the force and pressure of the Moon does considerably affect it; and it flows with such Force, that it not only drives back the rivers that run into it; but either surprizes the beasts upon the shore, it advances so fast; or leaves Sea-monsters upon the banks, it returns so quick. Every Age has seen so many Sea-monsters left behind upon the dry land, to the great amazement of the beholders, that Horace had good grounds for what he said,
Bellus qui remotis
Obtrepit Oceanus Britannis.

And Seas (where shapeless Monsters roar)
That wash Great Britain's farthest shore.

And Juvenal,
Quanto Delphino Balena Britannica major.
As much as Dolphins yield to British Whales.

Nay, a voyage over our Sea was thought such a notable Enterprise, that Libanus, the Greek Sophist, in his Panegyrick to Constantius Chorus, exclaims, This Voyage to Britain, seems equal to the noblest triumph! And Julius Firmicus, not the Astrologer, but another who was a Christian, in a Treatise upon the Errors of profane Religion, dedicated to Constans and Constantius, Emperours, says, You have row'd over the swelling and raging billows of the British Ocean in the very Winter; a thing never yet done, nor ever to be done again. A Sea, almost unknown to us, hath submitted to you; and the Britains are terrified at the unexpected arrival of a Roman Emperor. What would you achieve farther? The very Elements have yielded themselves Captives to your Valour.

The learned Julius Scaliger, in his Poems, would make the Caurus or north-west wind, the produc of the British Sea; in opposition to Lucan, who writes thus,

Primus ab Oceano caput exeris Atlantæo, Caurus, movens æstus,

You fierce North-west, that swell the raging tide, Raise from Atlantick waves your lowering head.

For certain, this wind exceedingly annoys Ireland; and for a great part of the year, as Cæsar says, it blows in this Island.

That Ships first ply'd upon this Sea, as some write, seems incredible to me. But that the Britains used small wicker Vessels, cover'd with leather, such as they call Corraghs at this day, is evident from Pliny; with whom Lucan agrees,

Primum cana fælix madefacto vime parvam Texitur in puppin, caesoque induta juvenco, Vectoris patiens tumidum super emicat amnem: Sic Venetus stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus Navigat Oceano.

First,
The British Ocean.

First, little Boats of well soak'd twigs were made,
A reeking hide above the twigs was laid:
Thus rudely fitted, o're the waves they rode,
And flock'd with Passengers, outbrav'd the flood.
Thus rough Venetians pass the lazie Po,
And British Keels the boundless Ocean plow.

Thus likewise Polybius; In that Sea, which is between Britain and Ireland, they sail in wicker bottoms, cover'd with Ox-hides: During their Voyages (how long soever,) they do not eat.

As for the Commodities and Advantages of this Sea; it's warmth, which cherishes the Earth; it's steam and vapour, which feeds the Air and bedews the Fields; the many Fish of all kinds bred in it, viz. Salmon (which Bede calls Lifici, and Pliny Efox,) Plaice, Pungier, Cod, Haddock, Whiting, Bafse, Maccarel, Mullet, Turbot, Seal, Ruche, Sole, Pilchard, Scate, Oyster, Lobster, Crab, and innumerable others which swarm in great hordes on this coast; these, I say, are not to my present purpose. Yet I must not forget to take notice of those Jewels, which Jubas tells us are roundish, and like Bee's Pearls, swim in clusters, with one like a Captain at the head of them.

Thus also Marcellinus, after he has spoken of the Persian and Indian Pearls; Which kind of Jewels, we know very well, are found in the creeks of the British Sea, tho' not so fine. But although Pliny gives them the character of small and ill-colour'd, yet Suetonius makes them the great motive of Caesar's coming hither, and says, they were so large, that he used to poise them in his hand, and dedicated a Breast-plate made of them to Venus Genitrix; which appears by the Inscription.

Origen also to the same purpose: The best Sort of Sea-pearl is found among the Indians, or rather in the Red-Sea. The next, are those pick'd-up in the British Ocean. In the third place are to be reckon'd those that are found near Scythia in the Bosporus, being not so good as either of the other.

And a little after: As for that Pearl which they say is found in Britain, it looks like gold, but is somewhat speck'd and cloudy, and without the proper Lustre. Thus also our Venerable Bede, concerning the Shell-fish of this Sea:
Among others, there are Mussels, in which they find the best Pearl of all colours, purple, violet, green, and especially white. There are Cockles also in great abundance,
with which they dye the Scarlet colour so strong, that neither Sun nor Rain will change it: nay, the older it is, the better it looks. Tertullian, reprehending the dissolute luxury of his time, says, If ambitious Luxury would feed itself from the British or the Indian Seas, there is a kind of Shell-fish so agreeable to the palate, that it not only exceeds the Purple-fish, or the Oyster, but even the Scallop itself.

This Sea in general is call'd the British, and Caledonian Sea, but yet has several names, according as it touches upon the several Coasts.

On the East, towards Germany, they call it the German Ocean. On the North it is call'd Oceanus Hyperboreus, which the Antients untruly described, to be still, and heavy to the oar, and for that reason not easily rais'd to a storm. This, Tacitus thought, was because Land and Hills, which are a great cause of Tempests, are rare here; and also the Sea itself is so wide and deep, that this weighty mass of waters is not easily to be mov'd and driven. To the West, it is call'd Oceanus Deucalidonius, and Vergivius; and between England and Ireland, it goes by the name of the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel. This the Antients describe to be so high and raging, that it was not navigable all the year round, except only some few days in Summer. On the South, towards France, it is properly call'd the British Sea: but, at this day, the Dutch, call it the Chanel; the English, the Sleeve; and the French in the same sense, Le Manche; because it grows narrow, by little and little, like a sleeve. That the Sea as far as Spain, went under the name of the British Sea, we are affur'd by Pomponius Mela, who was himself a Spaniard; where he tells us, that the Pyrenean Hills run out as far as the British Sea.

Nature has scatter'd certain Islands up and down this Sea, for show and ornament; some few to the East and South; but on the West and North-sides, very many. For there, they stand so thick, that they do as it were, parcel and embroider the Sea. But since Ireland so far exceeds the rest; both its Largeness and Renown may justly entitle it to the first place.
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footh) being most skilful Seafighters, and prevailing much, as by far the most ancient names of this Island. [The first (which signifies People of Belgium) and the second (which signifies Danian People) were names of certain Sorts of Inhabitants, such as Scots, Picts, Saxons, in Britain. It is possible, they might be Colonies of the Belgae and the Damnonii or Danmonii of Britain.] But as to Banagh ['Blefed'] I know not how to account for it, unless it be the Banamanna, which Pliny mentions...
IRELAND, in General.

N the Vergilian Sea (so call'd), not as some think, a vortex, from heading, but from Mer, which is the British name, or col, from Fyr, which is the Irish name of it, has the most famous file of Ireland, on the West-side of Britain. Formerly, it was thought the most eminent Island in the World, but two. For thus the ancient Geographer writes of them. *

"The name of the Hebrides, for its being the most wind, from whatever quarter it blows here, is cold and piercing as in winter. Hibernia, Tayacock, and Core, are without all question derived from Iarna (the name that we find in Orpheus and Aristotle) and so likewise is Erin, Iris, Fortuna, and Ireland, from Erin, the name by which the Inhabitants themselves call it.

And therefore the original is to be traced by this Irish name Erin only. And here I am puzzled, and must, like the Philosophers of old, * suspend. For I am at a lost, nor can I call what to think in this matter; for which it might perhaps come from Hirc, an Irish word signifying the Wild, or a Truth Unright, and to Erin may import as much as a Wild-country, and be deriv'd from thence. This I have long thought a plausible Conjecture; both, because it is the most Wastcountry in Europe, bearing but twelve degrees distant from the utmost point in that quarter; and also, because the most Wast river in this Island, (Kannavon,) is called Erin by Prolemy, and the most Wastly Promontory in Spain (from whence our Irish were transplanted,) is called Erin by Seneca; and the river next it, which lies also more Well than any other in Spain, is named Irena by Mela. From this Wastly situation likewise, Spain it was termed Hibernia; the Western Cape in Africa, Hiperion iswan; and in Germany Wyfthib, Wipfthorn, &c. are so call'd from the same position. So that it is not at all strange, that this Country should derive its name from the Wastly situation.

Belide the names of Ireland already mention'd; the Irish Bards, in their Ballads, call it * E- * Prolemy, hind or Fiscing, * Teud-De Damus, and * Nun-Coragh, as by far the most ancient names of this Thes, Island. The first (which signifies People of Iarna, C. Bologa) and the second (which signifies Dam- nian People,) were names of certain Bats of Inhabitants; such as Sats, Pihs, Saurni, in Britain. It is possible, they might be Colonies of the Boga and of the Damonii or Dano- nii of Britain. But as to Bannagh (Thele- fed) I know not how to account for it, unless it be the Bamnannus, which Pliny mentions our
IRELAND, in General.

out of Timacus; where he describes the

northern Parts of Europe, and the Firths of the
Northern Ocean on the left, from Seychis, as
far as Cadiz. For it does not yet appear to

Geographers, what this Timacus was. Bisson

in Irish figures holey, and the Island itself is
called *Screw or the Infalda Sarsa, by Felice
Avitius, in his little Book, entitled "On Marit-
time, which he collected out of the most anci-
ent Geographers, Heurtot Mifsion, Holomanc
Ludens, Pedeos Abhinnoid, Caryandam, Panyn-
dera Samson, Damoflin, Eldonius, and others.

But I will subjoin his Verses; for when he
speaks of the Ofyrmisland, he says,

"All line audion in Sacram, sc infalda

Duode com, fabdon ecqen van otf.

His wet mada muldom effomin pait.

Epanque last gap Henticornum otf.

Propagin roynj infala Ailmonum part.

Hence to the Holy File (the ancient
name)

Two Sunt will bring you through the

ghastly Stream.

Where falling turf advances eternity,

O're fpacious tracts the roving Irith
spread;

And neiboring Ailina shows her lofty
head.

(Mr. Sedg thinks that Esuin Tucex, in his

* Prov. 155. Commentary upon Lycopech, may indeed
Ireland by that expression, "I" in inoff. Bela

Sigea, in Lab. &
Mand in
Zona,

If that Oggy, which Plutarch places on the
Weft of Britan, was a matter of real truth,
and not a mere dream, one would take Ireland
be dignified by that name; though the
Scots which are said to be, are all Romish
and idole. Nor is it idle to find a reason, why
they should call it Oggy; unless from the
Antiquity of it: for the Greeks never attri-
butated that name to any thing that was not
particularly ancient. Robert Cugnaminus seems
to be in error, in affirming our Ireland to be
the Cyn in Lycopech. For Lycopech him-
self, and his Commentator Tucex, make Cyn
be figured in the Esi; and the learned are
all of opinion, that Madagascar must be the place
which lies, as it were in another World, un-
der the Tropic of Capricorn, over against E-
gypt.

Thus much of the Names of Ireland; not
forgetting, in the mean time, that in later
ages it was called Sara in Shibe and Beso, from
the Scotch Inhabitants; and that from those
the name of Scotland, together with the Scon
themselfs, came into Britain. But this has
been always obvi'd, and need not be re-
peated.

This Island is firstrate'd out from south
to north, not broad nor long, as Strabo says,
but of a bordered or oval form, nor yet of twenty
days flat, as Philomonus in Prolevi has re-
tected; but according to modern computation, it is
reckoned three hundred [English] miles in
length, and scarce one hundred and twenty in
breath. *From North to South, sixth Sir
James Ware, it contains upwards of two
hundred miles, and from Esi to Well, one hun-
dred.

Antig. Hi-
bern. c. 3. S. 5.

The stature, bred, and twenty.] On the east of it, lies Ei-
of Ireland island, fever'd by that boisterous Sea, call'd the

Iriby Sea. On the west, it is bounded by the

sill Western Ocean; on the north, the

cladeful; and on the south, the

E. jungle.

A Country (say Giraldus) cover'd, mountain-
ous, sife, wetly, woody, wintry, and fo loggy that
you may fee flowering plants upon the very
Mountains. But as it hath grown more populous, it is
become less watrthilig and boggy; the Low-lands
and Marshes being drain'd by the industry of
the Inhabitants. The Woods too are in good
mature defir'd; and as for Corn, they have
that in great abundance; The Climate (accord-
ing to Melas) is fo sufhid, that it does not el-
In Perf; yet the Country produces Grain in fafh
phony (and that not only very rank but very fount)
that the Calf fill themfelves in a very little time,
and will even biff, if they are not kind'd from
eating Sugar. Upon this account, their Bread
of Ireland is inferior, and are indeed the great-
est Producers of Wheat and Barley, of the In-
habitants; as also ours of Br.

Scotch, which they bear twice a year, and

of England. Their Wool of Ireland, which are

carried to foreign parts. Thall and Hug.

Hoffe lifewife (we call them Haxbe) are very flour-

Ireland; excellent, they go not as other Horses do, but

lip very fweet and enfe. The Hunc also

Mith's are not without their Excellencies; but the

Criter are like as all other animals (besides men and grey-

pigeo glem-

fiunjeds) are of a fhefe fize here, than in

Ireland. The air and ground are of too muft

Hawwin

ature, and this makes fluxes and ruches fo Diltem,

ulfed in the country, especially among dran-

gers; yet their * Ailure, which is like unto a

Aquain wine,
mig and yet more dying than our's, is an ex-Uliah

tolent remedy for this diftemper. Giraldus

says, that none of the three kinda of Ewey

touch the Natiues of this Country; which is
daily refuced by experience. Yet to cite

the fame Author as evide in another matter, The

Country it felf is of all where the air temperate;

here are weft the forthing heats of Cancer
to drive men into flades, nor the piercing colds of

Capricorn to drive them to the f Fire. The air is fo

mild and fpacious, that all fponus are in some degree
warm. [Upon the whole, though there is not

all the difference in the fpring; but between the

Climates of England and Ireland; yet of the

two, Ireland feme to be the more temperate;

that is, not so hot in Summer, nor fo cold in

Winter.

Bees are fo flourijhing and plentiful in this

Country, that we find them not only in hives,
xerfes, and meadows, but on furf, and trees,
covers of the earth. Vines also grow here, but yield not fo

No Grapes in

care freeh benefit, by their fruit, as by their flade.

For as foon as the Sun has pafs'd Leis, we have why

cold bliids in these parts, and the afternoon

heat in Autumn is too little, in Strength and

continuance, both here and in Britain, to ri-

pen and caufe Grapes to perfection. More-

over, Ireland has no Snakes, nor other veno-

ous Creatures, nor it has Eews, or Males; yet

it is fli'd infected with Wolves (* on the * All over,

wild and forlorn Mountains, where there are

no few or no Inhabitants.)

To wind up all: Whether we regard the fruit-

fulness of the Sea, the advantages of a Sea

with fo many conncctions Harbours, or the

Natives themfelves, who are warlike, ingenii-

ous, proper, and well-cumolided, soft-skinned,

and conjecturing they're peculiar plantation

of the Mufes; this Island in many refpects

fo happy, that Giraldus might very well fay

nature had been more favourable than ordinary, to

this Kingdom of Zephyrus. And the reason

why it is now and then reflected on, is because
of the Inhabitants, who are unciviliz'd in some places, and, which is ordinarily insupportable, love Idleness and their Ease. They begin very early with their Amours; for among the wildest forts, when their daughters arrive at the age of ten or twelve, they marry them, as brides and bridegrooms, without expecting that age and maturity which is requisite in other Nations. But in the end of this Book we shall treat more largely of their Customs; and in this place, in the Reader's favor, he shall hear Ireland speaking of itself and its Commodities, in the Verba of the most learned Hibernians.

I'lla ego sum Graius idem gladiator Arcus
Dolx, & Jovinix puppet bene magis quam
Quis Tertulianus propter so tinge folae
Flamum caeleptum, Caesius fubjescit praece.
Two others, that the North's sole dreams divide.
Lift their proud cliffs above the unequal tide.
Wide are their fields; their corn and pasture good.
Where Wlihern Rhime roars on its lofty flood;
And wondrous Britain make their wild abode.

Nor is there any Country, from which, by reason of vicinity, it was more easy to transplant People into Ireland, than from our Britain; nor from home the pilage is as fruitful and easy, as from France to Britain. But afterwards, when the Romans had established an universal Empire; it is not to be questioned, but that the arrival of people out of Spain, Gaul and Britain, retir'd hither, to be eas'd of the plagues and grievances of the Roman Tyranny; and I understand those words of Tacitus, to be with an eye to this: Ireland, from coasts between Spain and Britain, her very convenient for the French-hills, and would unite the living members of the Empire, with great advantage; its ports and haven are better known than those of Britain, by reason of the resort and traffick there. For, though Julius Agrippa entertain'd a petty Prince of Ireland (who was forced from hence by his rebel-subjects,) that he might have a pretence to invade that Island, which he thought could be conquer'd and kept in subjuction with one Legion and some few Auxiliaries; and yet moreover, that it would prove a mighty advantage to the Roman-In- terest in Britain, if the Roman Arms were on all sides of it, and liberty banish'd as it were out of sight: Yet we do not find that the Romans made any attempt upon it. Some, indeed, think they did, and endeavour to trace this inference from that of Juvenal;

\[\text{[Quintus Curtius] in Roma quid aliter?}

\[\text{Littera Juveniae promovimus, & multo ampar.}

\[\text{Ovante, et minima sunt milia Britanni?}

What though the Ovantes have own'd our power?
What though Ovanda's tamb'rd; and Britain's throb,
That beholds the shorter night? —

The Persugry spoken to Conquering the Empire, terms oile to intimate, that Ireland was subject to him: The words are, Britannia est suae recependa, that even those Nations which be along the confines of the same Island, are become obedient to your command. We are likewise informed by later Chronicles, that Ireland together with Britain and Thule, fell to the share of Conquering, (so of Constantine the Great, in the division of the Empire. And that lofty story of Cæsarius, Næth's Grandchild, has at least so much of Cæsar in it, that it forms to intimate the arrival of some Cæsar or other in Ireland. However, I cannot be persuaded, that this Island was conquer'd by the Romans without question, it had been well for it, if it had, as it would have been a means to civilize the Nation. For whereas the Romans were Conquerors, they introduc'd humanity among the Conquer'd; and, except where they rov'd, there was no such thing as humanity, learning, or polite, in any part of Europe. Their neglect of this Island may be charg'd upon them, as very inconsiderate. For, from this quarter, Britain was spoil'd and infir'd with most cruel Enemies; which seems to have been done by Augustus, when he neglected Britain for fear of the dangers threatened from the adjacent Countries. Towards the decline of the Roman Empire, a Nation of the Scots or Scythers (for formerly, as Strabo wrote, in his-writes, all the people southward were serv'd Coli t. Scyths,) grew potent in Ireland, and began to make a great figure in the world. In the reign of Honorius and Arcadius the Emperors, it was inhabited by Nations of the Scots, as Oriaus writes. Hence Claudian his Contemporary,

Scythum cantamus forens gladiis luce.

O're heaps of Scots when icy Ireland mourn'd.

And in another place,

— Tauson van Saturnu Fluctuam Moveret.

When Scots all Ireland now'd to sudden war.

For from hence the Scots made their Defenitifh from into Britain, and were often repuls'd with Spain, great loss.

But from whom they came into Ireland, Nimaniu a very ancient Author and Diptope of Elitudugus (who by his own testimony liv'd in the year 83) under Augustus, King of Anglehy and Gaul.) which will inform you. For, when he told us, that in the third age of the World the Britains came into Britain, and that the Skyeans came into Ireland in the fourth, he proceeds to tell us, That all of the all the Scots came from Spain into Ireland. The third that arrived, were Pictshanes with one thousand men and two Barbarišanes men, who multipli'd in the number of four thousand four hundred, and then a great mortality befell them, so that place, all did it in a week, without it's much as the fore-prev. The found that landed in Ireland was Ne-mother, the Son of Agamittis, who by report was a young and half together upon the Scots, and at left go to a harthour in Ireland with two hundred Vips, From hence he return'd into Spain; and after that, the thee Scots of a Spanish Knight came hither * Asturis, in every Cały, with thirty cars in each Cały, and Or perhaps of continued about a year. The last that arriv'd, was one of Melfi, Elam-hill's, whose proficiency continues here to this other- wise day. With this, agrees Henry of Huntington; and also Clement of the Britains on the third age of the world came, Britains, Britains, and the Scots in the fourth age into Ireland. And though those things are not very credible, yet that they came from Spain into Ireland is manifest, and that from an isle lot for said again, and made a third Nation among the Britains and Picts in Britain. The received Opinion among the Irish, doth, when he comes to tell, who value themselves upon being the off-spring of the Spaniards. Neither is it strange, that so many should come into Ireland from the north of Spain, which (as Strabo writes) is very
IRELAND, in general.

very barren, and force intolerable. From that pious of Nimius, we may infer that the coming over of Bartholomew and Nimius, is to that they have in’d. It is 

I need not put the reader in mind again, that this Country was call’d Sessa from the Sessa. 

These Sessa, not many years after, were conver-

ted to Christianity in Ireland (though they would have that Story in Story concerning the conversion of the Irish to, be, to be made of them). Then also Palladius the Bishop was sent to them by Pope Celestine. Whereupon Prosper Aquinas writes against Callan; Ce-

Jah; the Areobdates, from the Ptolemy horror-

by, by handling certain errors to God’s grace (as were more then in their native country) even from that unhallowed part of the Ocean, and, having Or-

dated a Bishop among the Sessa, while he ende-

vored to prove the Catholic Religion as an Island 

belonging to the Romans, he also adorn’d a house of 

Ninian, in the Christian Tri Murusma says, that nothing was objected by Palladius (he be-

longing tain away by an uncouth death) and, 

usual, upon the authority of the Tenth writers, 

that they had no familiarity of their own. Thus, 

that this is in Supplement Secunda, The Right of 

the Bishops to the Council held at Rimini were manu-

te’d by the public, having nothing of their own 

be true upon. The Saxons in that age were 

as the great part of them; and this 

inhabiters with, he was 

called the Hijo Apollinis. Heirs to Adviclo-

Antioch or of Axeris, an ancient writer, has 

this passage concerning him in his Book about 

the Mission of St. German. Ex-anguinis as the 

glory of a Father becomes most confessorous in 

the government of his Son, among the many Son of 

Crist manage which are believed to be his Depedek, a final 

tater to flow to make them wise, the most famous of 

the, as the son of his disciples; and this also 

is Prælius, the Apostle of the Irish Nation, who 

being sixteen years under his own holy Depedek, drew 

from that Fouchus so great knowledge in the Holy 

Scriptures. The holy Bishop, allowing him to be 

afflicted to Religion, contents for Virtue, and unac-

quainted in Learning; and deeming it wise, that 

a handmaid of such strength and ills should he 

in the Lord’s Vineyard, recommended him to the 

Holy Father of his Predecessor, who 

is directed to inform the Apotheose Son of 

the world of this holy man. Being the first approval of 

the soundness of his discernment, and being 

of his Holiness, he took a voyage into Ireland, and 

made the peculiar Apostle of that Nation, as he then 

instructed them by his preaching and miracles, he 

also, at their request, he decked them with the 

wonderful Power and Privilege of his Apotheose 

in Ireland.

St. Patrick’s disciples were so great proficients in 

the Christian Religion, that in the age fol-

The Monastic, the Country of Saints, and the Scotch 

of St. German. Fo-danath as the 

ppor Carus Calvus. When should I speak of 

Ireland, which begat the dangers of the sea, comes 

with great numbers of Philosopher into this Country? 

and the mighty nations among them are subject 

therefore, to attend the mighty Craft Salmamus.

The Monastic Preceptor, then in his infancy, Monks, 

was very different from this of our age. They 

endeavored to be what they professed; and 

were above dissimulation and hypocrisy. If 

they er’d, it was through simplicity, and not 

out of wickedness, or obstinacy. As for wealth 

and the things of this world, they esteemed 

them to such a degree, that they did not only 

not covet, but even reject them, when either 

or some, or defended by inheritance. For 

Scotland, who was himself a Monk of 

Ireland, being proce’d (as Abbot Wulfred Wulfred, 

writes) by Sigebert King of the Franks, with 

many large presents, not to leave his Kingdom 

made this noble reply (the same that Eudesius 

tells us of Thasius) That it because not them to give Contempt of 

their own, and to send us luxuriant riches, 

they own for the sake of Craft. The Britth The British 

Bishops form no laws to have defined riches; since 

Bishops. 

their Honor, and they are to tell, that 

is the reason why we find it so often in our 

Writers of the Letter of Saints. Such as we now 

find, first ever into Ireland to be educated, &c. and the V. Red. 1.* 

reason also of this passage in the life of St. Wilgils, c. 7. To 87. 

who flourished 700 years ago: 

Example parish cununmous amore legunt, 

Foot the Ethbans, Sophias, mortuus, clause, 

With love of learning, and examples rich’d, 

To Ireland, firm’d for wisdom, he repair’d.

And perhaps our fore-fathers, the Saxons, The Saxons 

took the tendering and form of their letters from 

learned; their character being the image with that, their letters 

which is at this day used in Ireland. 

Nor is there any reason to wonder, that Ire-Irish 

land, which for the most part is in now modern 

and barbarous, without any parts of polities in 

Learning; did abound with pellicos of to great much im-

port and Abilities, in an age when learning 

fain and yet was little heeded in any other part of 

Civilisation Religion and 

Chirldom; since the wisdom of Providences Learning 

sows the seeds of Religion and Learning, now flourish-

in one Nation, and thus in another, as in forests in one 

many Boys; to the end, that by every tran-

sition, a new growth may shoot up and another, 

knight, to his glory and the good of man-

kind. 

However, Wyr by little and little put a stop Ireland 

now to the study of Religion and Learning in this land; by 

the Kingdom: For in the year 644, Ecgfrith King of Northumbria 

of Northumberland send’d Ireland with fire and 

word, which was then a very kind ally to Eng-

land; and for this he is hereby complimented of and 

condemned by Bode. Afterwards, the Norwegi-

ans, under the conduct of Turdsect, waffled this 

Country in a most diffil manner for the space of 

years together; but being cut out of this both, 

the inhabitants fell upon the Norwegians, 

and made such an entire defeat and slaughter of 

them, that hardly one escaped. These Norwegians 

were without doubt the Scots who (as I Normans 

Rhegnus tells us) in Charles the Great’s time 

traversed Ireland, on Island of the Sea, and were put
IRELAND, in general.

Ireland was first conquered by the English, and then by the French. The English conquest was in 1171, by Richard, the first Earl of Pembroke, and the French conquest was in 1238, by Henry de Montfort, the son of the King of France.

Conquest by

Richard de Montfort

1171.

But the French conquest was not permanent, and the English were able to recover the whole of Ireland in 1295.

Conquest by

A. Henry

1295.

Afterwards, the English were able to keep possession of Ireland, and they ruled it for many centuries, until the 16th century, when the Tudors took possession of it.

In the 16th century, Ireland was ruled by the English, and the English were able to hold it for many years, until the 17th century, when the Jacobites took possession of it.

Conquest by

Richard Strongbow

1349.

Afterwards, the English were able to keep possession of Ireland, and they ruled it for many centuries, until the 18th century, when the Irish Rebellion took place.

In the 18th century, Ireland was ruled by the English, and the English were able to keep possession of it for many years, until the 19th century, when the Irish Rebellion took place.

Conquest by

Richard Strongbow

1800.

Afterwards, the English were able to keep possession of Ireland, and they ruled it for many centuries, until the 20th century, when the Irish Rebellion took place.

Conquest by

Richard Strongbow

2000.
The Persons who came with Dermic Mac Morrog into Ireland.

Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; who by the daughter of Morrog, a petty King of Ireland, had one only daughter, who brought to William Marshal the title of Earl of Pembroke with a fair Estate in Ireland, and had issue five Sons, who succeeded one another, but all without issue; and as many Daughters, who enriched their Husbands (Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; Guair de Montchefey; Gilbert Clare, Earl of Glocefter; William Ferrers, Earl of Derby; and William Brose,) with Children, Honour, and Possessions.

Robert Fitz-Stephen.
Harvey de Mont Marish.
Maurice Prendergast.
Robert Barr.
Melier Melierius.
Maurice Fitz-Gerald.
Redmond, nephew to Stephen.
William Ferrand.
Miles de Cogan.
Richard de Cogan.
Gualter de Richmond.
Gualter Alexander, 3 Sons of Maurice Gerald.
William Netto.

Robert Fitz-Bernard.
Hugh de Lucy.
William Fitz-Aldem.
William Macare.
Haufray Bohun.
Hugh de Grindelwell.
Philip de Hosing.
Hugh Tovell.
David Walch.
Robert Peer.
Obert de Hartkater.
William de Bendulan.
Adam & Ger呵.
Philip de Byss.
Greffius Neighbour of Stephen.
Ralph Fitz-Sethon.
Walter Barr.
Philip Walch.
Adam de Hertford.

To whom, out of Giraldus Cambrensis, may be added,

John de Curcy.
Hugh Cambium.
Redmond Canthorne.
Redmond Fitz-Hugh.
Miles of St. Davids; and others.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

INCE Ireland hath been subject to the Crown of England, the Kings of this Realm have sent their Vice-Kings to administer the publick affairs there; who at first, in their Letters Patents or Commissions, were

"Stat'd Keepers of Ireland;" after that, as pleading,

"Inhabitants, Linnenants, and Deputies of Ireland;"

Their jurisdiction and authority is ample and Royal; they make war and peace, (with Rebels, or Invaders, upon sudden Emergencies;) have power to fill all Places and Offices, except some very few; to pardon all Crimes, but that of High-treason; to confer Knighthood, &c.

These Letters Patents, when any one enters upon this honourable office, are publicly read; and after the new Deputy has taken the usual Oath before the Chancellor, the (word, which is to be carried before him, is delivered into his hands, and he is seated in a Throne, attended by the Chancellor of the Kingdom, the Members of the Privy-Council, the Peers and Nobles, the King at Arms, a Sergeant at Arms, and other Officers of State. So that, whether we consider his jurisdiction and authority, or his train, attendance, and splendor; there is certainly no Vice-King in Christendom that comes nearer the grandeur and majesty of a King. His Council are, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and such others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons, and Judges, as are of the Privy-Council. For Orders or Ireland has the same Orders and Degrees of Honour that England has, namely, Dukes, Ireland, Marquises, Earls, Barons, Esquires, &c.

THE
THE

Courts or Tribunals

OF

IRELAND.

The Supreme Court in Ireland, is the Parliament which, at the pleasure of the King of England, is called and dissolved by his Deputy; and yet in Edward the second's time it was enacted, That Parliament should be held in Ireland every year. Here are likewise four Law-Terms in the year, as in England; and there are also the Courts of Justice, the Chancery, the Exchequer, and the Star-Chamber. There was also the Court of Star-Chamber, called the Court of Exchequer-Chamber, because it was usually kept in the Castle of Dublin; but it hath never been held since the Court of Star-Chamber was suppressed in England. Here are also Chief-Justice, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, as in England, and Chief-Justice of Peace in every County: and the King has his Sergeant at Law, his Attorney, and Solicitor General.

Laws. As for their Laws, the Common-law was there, in the same name with that of our's in England. For thus it is in the Records of the Kingdom of Ireland, that the third, in the twelfth year of his reign, his order to his Judiciaries in Ireland, that he should assemble the Archbishops, Bishops, Barons, and Knights, and make the Charter of King John to be read to them, which he did accordingly, and obliged them to take an oath to observe the Laws and Customs of England, and that they would be governed by the same. And even the Parliamentary Laws, or Statutes, of England, were in use in Ireland, till King Henry the seventh's time. For in the tenth year of his reign, they were established and confirmed by Authority of Parliament in Ireland. But since that time, they have had Parliamentary Statutes of their own making.

Besides the civil Magistrates aforesaid, they have had also one Military Officer, named the Marshal of Ireland, who was very serviceable to the State, not only in restraining the insolence of the soldiers, but also in collecting the rebels, who were apt to be troublesome now and then. But there being now no War in the Kingdom, neither is there any Marshal. This office in old time belonged hereditarily to the Lords Morley of England, as appears by the public Records. For King John gave it to be held by one of King John, in these very words: We have given and granted to John Morley, for his homage and fealty, our Marshalship of Ireland, with all appurtenances. We have given him likewise for his homage and service, the Chancery and the Seal of Ireland, to have and to hold to him and his heirs, of us and our heirs. From him it descended, in a right line, to the Baron of Morley. This Marshal had under him one or two Marshals, and sometimes more, according to the difficulties and exigencies of affairs, who exercised their authority by Commission and Instructions under the Great Seal of Ireland. But these and other matters of this nature, I leave to the diligence of others. Concerning the methods of Justice and Government among the Wild Irish, I shall insert somewhat in a more proper place, when I come to treat of their Manners and Customs.
Division of Ireland.

Ireland, according to the Munsters and Counties of the Inhabitants, is divided into two parts: They who would reject all Laws, and live after a barbarous manner, are called the Irish, or more commonly the wild Jês; but the civilized part, who submit themselves willingly to the laws, are termed the English-Irish, and their Country the English Pale: for the first English that came hither, mark'd out their bounds in the more easterly and the richest part of the Island: Within which Ann, 1607. completed, even at this day, some remain uncivilized, and pay little obedience to the laws; whereas some without, are as courteous and princely as one would desire. (However, the King's Writ runs now through the whole Kingdom, and every part thereof is answerable to Law.) But, if we consider the more early state of the Kingdom; it must, from its situation, or rather number of Governors, be divided into five parts (but it was anciently a Pentarchy,) namely, Munster southward, Leinster easterly, Connaught westward, Ulster northward, and Meath almost in the middle. Which, as to civil administration, are thus divided into Counties.

In Munster, are the Counties of

- Kerry
- Limerick
- Waterford
- Cork
- Tipperary
- Kilkenny
- Tipperary, with the County of the Holy Cross
- Clare

In Leinster, are the Counties of

- Kilkenny
- Carlow
- Wexford
- Wicklow
- Dublin
- Meath

In * Meath, are the Counties of

- Meath
- West-Meath
- East-Meath
- Longford

In Connaught, are the Counties of

- Galway
- Sligo
- Leitrim
- Roscommon

* Or Clare, formerly part of Munster, but lately added to the Connaught-Circuit.
In Ulster, are the Counties of

Leitrim. 
Cavan.
Fermanagh.
Monaghan.
Armagh.
Down.
Antrim.
Coleraine.

Tir-Glun, or Dungall.

The Ecclesiastical Government of Ireland hath been from ancient time by Bishops, conferred either by the Archbishop of Canterbury or by one another. But in the year 1532 (as we find it in Philip of Flartenburg) Counties Bishop of Limerick, Legate of all Ireland, held a famous Council at Meath, where were present the Bishops, Abbots, and others, to advise the Pope, and consent of the Bishops, Abbots, and others there met together, four Archbishops were established in Ireland, Armagh, Dublin, Cavan, and Tuam.

Under the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, are the Bishops of

Glendev.
Fenn, united to Dublin.
Offer, or de Emly, and Kilkenny.
Lisburn, or Kilk." the former united to Dublin.

Under the Archbishop of Dublin, are the Bishops of

Louth, or de Kendalum, [now Kildare.]
Limerick.
El of Galway.
Colmard, or Kilfenora, united to Kildare or Tuam.
Melas, or de Emly, [Emly, annex'd to Clogher.]
Rafford, or the Bishop of Waterford.
Limerick, united to Waterford.
Clon, or de Colmard, [now Clon.]
Creoir, or Cork.
Dr. Kildare, [united to Cork.
Dr. Kildare, united to Limerick.

Under the Archbishop of Cashel, are the Bishops of

Drum, or Kilmacduig, [now Kilk.]
Dr. Magee.
Emly.
Dr. Coleraine.
Dr. Kilk." the former united to Kilk.
Dr. Conolly.
Dr. Kilk., [now Kilk.]

Under the Archbishop of Tuam, are the Bishops of

Lahenv., or de Emly, [Emly, annex'd to Cashel.]

The Bishops which were under these, Ancient Ecclesiastical Government (for some have been abolished to feed the diocesan Diocese, under the greedy humour of all times, and others have been mixed and united, and others again translated.) I defer to subjoin in their ancient State, out of an old Roman Provincial copied from the Original, adding only the changes that have been since made, to lead us, in some measure, to the present Ecclesiastical State or Division in Ireland.
Besides these Alterations already mention'd, the Bishops’cks of Dailiapat, life of Gathal, Refher, Mygo, Enachdon, de Odais, Refhain, and Connalj, are united to some of the rest; so that, at this day, there are no such in being; but in that ancient Catalogue, those of Dromore and Kidmore are wholly omitted.

The present Ecclesiastical Division of the Church of Ireland, stands as follows:

Under the Archbishop of Armagh, are the Bishops of

- Meath
- Kilmarron
- Clogher
- Raphoe
- Down and Connor
- Derry

Under the Archbishop of DUBLIN, are the Bishops of

- Kildare
- Ferns and Leighlin
- Offaly

Under the Archbishop of Cashel, are the Bishops of

- Waterford and Lismore
- Limerick
- Cahir and Leigh
- Cloyne

Under the Archbishop of Tuam, are the Bishops of

- Elphin
- Clonfert
- Killala and Achomy.
MOMONIA, or MOUNTSTER.

The County of KERRT.

The County of Kerry, near the mouth of the Shannon, floats like a little tongue into the sea: the waves roaring on both sides of it. This County stands high, and has many wild and woody hills; between which lie many valleys, whereof some produce corn, others wood. This was once reckoned a County Palatine, and the Earls of Desmond had therein the dignity and prerogatives of Count Palatines, by the gift of Edward the third, who granted them all estates except four plains, Fins, Rapte,服饰, and De movies, with the profits arising out of them, to Hugh, Lord of Desmond, and afterwards to his heirs and assigns, being long since the link of Mischief, and the refuge of Sedition, and is now extinct. In the very entrance into this County, there is a territory called Claremore, from one Morris, of the family of Raimond Morris, whose heirs were called Barons of Lixman; and at this day, the Family of Morris are Barons, under the joint titles of Kerri and Lixman. Near it, runs the river called Lixman, now named the Orlon, though perhaps by its situation, the name which Prokney calls the Don. It passes through a thriving Place; being the Shirie-Town, and a Corporation; where was once a House of the Earls of Desmond, and a poor Bishop, called of Ardfert. (In the Irish Histories and Records, the Bishop of this place are sometimes called Bishop of Kerry, which is here altered, to prevent mistake.)

* In C. Chas. Moris. De movies, etc. De movies, the Coronel of the thirteenth, and the King of Spain; who fortifying themselves here, and calling it Fort del Oye, threatened the Country with ruin. But this danger was at an end by the coming and first attack of the Viceroy, the most famous and warlike Bower, the Lord Arthur Grey, Arthur Lord For they immediately terminated, and were Grey, most of them put to the Sword; which was thought, in policy, the wisest and best course, considering the then present posture of Affairs, and that the Rebels were ready to break out in all quarters. In conclusion, the Earl of Desmond was himself forced to fly into the Woods thereof, and from thence was set upon in a poor Cottage by one or two Soldiers, who wounded him; and being afterwards discovered, he was beheaded for his daring and for the vast mischief that he had done to this Country. 1783.
MUNSTER.

In Kerry also is a thriving Village called Killaway; and near it is the famous Castle of Beale, and a considerable Leal-Mile. From a place in this Shire, the Palmers, have taken Callemame, their title of Earl of Callemame, which being ceded, as to that Family, the place hath from the given title of Vifcount to Sir Richard Child, Baronet, of the Kingdom of Great Britain. In like Beechaven manner, Beechavenward gives the title of Vifcount to the Family of Beeky; and now affords the same title to the Family of Clewynd. Also, the Families of Pery, and Herberts, have derived their respective titles from hence; the first (who was before Baron Shelly) advanced lately to the honour of Vifcount Donkieran, and also of Earl of Shelly; and the second, who Caftle-Iland are Baronets under the Style of Castle-Iland.

DESMONIA or DESMOND.

Earath the Country of the old Lusum, lies Desmonia, stretch'd out a long way to the South. It is called in Irish Dyfurnis, and in English Desmonis; and was formerly peopled by the Velydhi, and the Boras, who in some Copies are called Oiveri. The Velydhi seem to derive their name from Abert, i.e. Actionis; for they dwell among Frisians, on parts of Land divided from one another by great incursions of the Sea; from which the Anachri and Camburs in Spain did also take their names. Among these Armas of the Sea, and three former Promontories (besides Kerry above mentioned), stretching out with their crooked thores to the South-west, which the Inhabitants formerly called Herevans, i.e. Weft-menoffr. The first of them, which lies between Dought-ly and the river Man (otherwise Kilmen or Kaminus), is called Glou-cy for rather Gloam, from the river Carah and the Gla through which it runs, and is divided into to the kingdoms of Iveragh and Dunkerin, and has a Castle at Dunkerin, built by the Charms of England; but is now the possession of Hoyes, an English Family. In this Castle, Talbot, 21st of Sullivan More, a petty King of Irish descent, who in the year 1566. surrender'd his Territory to Queen Elizabeth, and had it return'd to him, to hold of her after the English manner, by fealty and homage. At the same time, he was created Baron of Valer-ria (an Irish adorning) and Earl of Glou-cy, being a person of great power and eminence in their parts, and formerly a bitter enemy to the Fitz-Giraldo, who dispossessed his Ancestor (Kings, as he pretended, of Desmonis) of this their ancient seat and inheritance. He enjoy's not the honour very long, having but one daughter legitimate, whom he marry'd to Flor-vern Mac Carthy, and liv'd to be very old. He was living, the Irish before mention'd, deth at this day give the title of Vifcount to the Family of Aber-go.

The second Promontory, lying between two Bays, one the Mane and the being a person of great power and eminence in their parts, and formerly a bitter enemy to the Fitz-Giraldo, who dispossessed his Ancestor (Kings, as he pretended, of Desmonis) of this their ancient seat and inheritance. He enjoy's not the honour very long, having but one daughter legitimate, whom he marry'd to Flor-vern Mac Carthy, and liv'd to be very old. He was living, the Irish before mention'd, deth at this day give the title of Vifcount to the Family of Aber-go.

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Perhaps some would impugn it to value of a ridiculous custody: but, whether its custody: but, whether its
the poor People, was apprehended by an Order from John Tingey Lord Deputy, and beleaguered in the year 1657. for his own and his father's wickedness. However, his Children were released, and this honor was gratuitously enjoyed by his Poultry, till Gerald's time, the rebel before-mentioned; who being banished by Act of Parliament, Desmond was annex'd to the Crown, and reduced into a County, with a

sheriff to govern it from year to year; and it is also an Earl'som at this day, in the person of the Earl of Desmond in Ireland.] The most noted and considerable Families here, the Interest and Wealth, are the Cusack and Macnamara; who are known by several names, that have been affur'd by them upon the above accounts.

VODIAE or CORIONDI.

BEYOND the River, dwell the CORK in a large Tract; who are call'd also Vodiae, The Vodiae, and Cork or: a refuge of which name remains very clear in the Territories of Idum and Lycia: as three days from the Cornish to the County of Cork, which borders upon the Coriniandi, them. These People inhabited the Counties of Cork, Tipperary, Limerick, and Waterford.

Comitatus Corcagiaenis; commonly, The County of Cork.

The County of Cork (which was formerly a Kingdom, and continual all that Country upon the shore between Limerick and St. Brendan's, or Brandon's Head in Kerry), where it lies Desmond to the west, has in the midst of it Muskerry, a wild and woody Country, where Curragh Mac Tigh was very famous; and, towards the Sea, Corland, where the Corcagia were most considerable. The first place that we come to upon the Coast, is Kinsale, a Bishop's See, now united to Cork. It is a road for Ships, and was formerly much frequented; but now, by an act of a ridge of Sand, is disused. From hence there flows out a narrow neck of Land into a Peninsula called, The head of Kinsale, near which, the Corcantici forefathers purchased in great State, defended from a brother of John Cusack, an Englishman, who refused to serve. Of which Family, there still remains Cusack of the Kinsale, but (which is the uncertainty of human Affairs) not considerable in point of Fortune. (The ancient Seat here is now turn'd into a Light-House.)

Next, in a fertile Soil, upon the mouth of the river Illaun, and well wooded, stands Kinsale, a very commodious Harbour, and a Town fortify'd with old Walls; upon which, in the year 1601, the Kingdom of Ireland was at Stake, and put to a fair trial whether it should belong to Spain or England. For at that time, the King was embroiled by Enemies, foreign and domestick; and Dom John D'Aguila, with an Army of eight thousand Veterans, had surpriz'd this place; relying upon the Cunners, which the Popes, Prince Gregory XI, and Chief of the Popes, Philip the Eighth, had thundr'd out against Queen Elinor of Ireland. Sabath, and upon the assistance of these Re-


beus, who had sent for them under pretence of establishing their Religion (the mask and disguise for all Villanies, in this degenerate age, wherein it occasions such warm disputes;) In opposition to these, Charles Blanc Baron Monjoy Lord Deputy, though his Army was harried, and it was now winter, beleaguered the Town by Sea and Land; and at the same time took the Field against the Rebels, who were headed by the Earl of Orcon, O Donnel, Mac Guire, and Mac Maelmord; and by his Valour and Conduct he so effectually suppresse'd them, that, by the Selby's Victory, he beheld recover'd the Town (which was surrender'd to him with the Spaniards in it), and disarmed the whole Kingdom of Ireland, when they had (which he effectually suppresse'd, or rather were actually restraining. Over against Kinsale, on the other side of the river, lies Kerry-valley (called at Kerry-where-this day Kerryerry;) a small territory; about 43° 30', and 6° 30', belonging to the Earls of Desmond. Just before, there are more two great mountains, and Giraldus Cambrensis, by the change near Tipps, of one letter, Sancamu, and Sansamu; which, (being at present called Lenn, and) sprang from the Mountains of Muskerry, puffs by the principal City of the County, adorn'd with an Episcopal See, to which the Bishopric of Cashel was formerly annex'd, Giraldus calls this, Gr. Oregia; the English, Cork; and the natives Cork. Cork. It is an oval form, enclosed by Cork, C., with Walls, and encompass'd with the Channel of the River, which also crosett it, and is not conicle but by Bridges: lying along in one direct Street, that is continued by a bridge. It is a populous trading Town, and much trade was transported to it; but to a greater extent and more Town, they are oblig'd to the River, and its watch, as if the Town was continually beset by foreign forces, and dare not marry out their Daughters into the same.
into the Country, but marry among themselves; whereby all the Citizens are related in some degree or other. At this day, it is mostly inhabited with English, who by their industry have so improved their Estates, Towns and City, that it far exceeds any City in Ireland, excepting only Dublin. In the Cemetery here, is a Steeple, which some think to have been a work of the Danes, and so have been used by them at first for a Watch-Tower. They report, that Bros, a very religious Person (who in that fruitful age of Saints was famous among the Goths, and from whom the Diocese of Samboich in Armoric, commonly called St. Brian, takes its name,) was born in this Town.

Beneath Cork, the Channel of the River is divided into two branches, which make a large and very pleasant Island (called the Green Island) over-against the chief Seat of the Barons, an ancient and eminent family; and there Barry-Court, upon it is called Barry-Court. For they are Baron Barry, descended from Robert de Barry, an Englishman of great worth, one who was continuous rather to be really great, than to form so: the first that was wounded in the Camps of Ireland, and that ever I saw, a Harsh in that Island. His Polarity also, for their great Loyality and Valour, have been honoured by the Kings of England, first with the title of Baron Barry, and afterwards with that of Viscount Ballyhea, and are now Earls of Barramore; and, from their val E-flat, are call’d by the People, Barry More, or Barry the Great. A little below this, the river Sareen, riv. Savon, and on the same side, or which is said to be formerly a large Estate of the Earls of Desmond, falls from a creek mouth into the Sea.

As the Savon waters the lower part of this Country, to Bracknagh (now commonly call’d Blackwater,) and formerly Acaul, that is, a great water, supplies the upper part. This by some is supposed to be the river Durance, mentioned by Ptolemy. Upon it was the feast of the noble family of Ego, or Eog, transplanted out of England to this place; where it exceedingly "brach’d, and is said to the title of Viscount Famp. In Edward the Third’s time, they were certainly Barons of Parliament; for George Rokes was fined two hundred Marks, for not being present at the Parliament of Dublin, according to the Sermont. The chief Seat of this Family was at Capham, in Roche’s County, on the river Oulgh. Where the river Bamborough (for some time the boundary between this Country and Westminster) runs into the Sea and makes a harbour, Shally, not very large, but walled round of an oblong form, and divided into two parts, the upper, which is the greater part, as formerly Northward, having a Church in it, and a little Abbey without the Wall, called North Abbey (North-Aber, and has also an Abbey, called South Abbey-Belmont. The convenience of the harbour, which hath a South Abbey, makes a Mayor for its chief Magistrate.

Besides the aforementioned places, there are several good Towns, in the County of Cork, as, Charleville, Callan, Callygown, Mountrath, Tallow, Silerton, and Caligny: but especially Bandon, in which are supposed to be not less than three thousand Inhabitants; all Proximants: British or Irish. The Town was walled by the industry and at the expense of the first Earl of Cork, and adorned with three very fine Cafes for Gates; besides which, together with the Walls, were demolished by the French and Irish, in the year 1690, in revenge for their never suffering any Popish Houfe-keeper to live among them.

At present, the County of Cork is only of this extent; which (as I observed) was here before counseled a Kingdom, and was of greater Kingdom of extent, containing 1 Earldom also, within it. It now consists of two Earldoms. King Henry the Second gave this upper part of the Kingdom to Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Mele de Gor. In these words: "Respoly to the Earldom of "Bantry, granted the whole Kingdom of Cork, except the "City, and County of Outmans, to hold them as, and the "Earl of Desmond, and the Curfew, the "Earls Fitz-Stephen, Genge Carraw, * Baron Carraw of Cripst. Now, the "title, did defend in a right line, who was not long "Precedent of Mountra, and, as I truly conclude, 

knowledge, did really give me light into some of the Affairs of Ireland.

In the reign of King James the first, Cork-Earldom of was reduced into an Earldom, in the Person of Richard Boyle, which honourable Family both still enjoy it; and in the same County the Earldoms of Orrey are enjoyed by another branch of the Orrey, of the same Noble Family; and in that vast the honours of Viscount Slane. Besides Whits before, the title of Earl to the Family the Sea Earl, and the same title of Viscount, Mallow, to the Right Honourable Alan Berkeley, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; as also Baltimore the title of Baron to the Family of Calvert’s, Duke of Devonshire, and to the Family of Hankey, King of the Sea, and to the Family of King’s Ashlin, to a branch of the Ashlin Family of Ambley, Carlow, to the Family of Cur NEWBY, and Barrow the same title to the Family Barrow of Persivall."

The
The County of Waterford.

O the East, between the river Broadwater on the West, and the Suir on the East, the Ocean on the South, and the County of Tipperary on the North lies the County of Waterford: a County for the most part mountainous and barren; but in some places very agreeable, both in respect of pleasure and fertility. Upon Broadwater, at its leaving the County of Cork, branches Lifmore, e. o. a great Fort, the chief Seat of the Earl of Cork and Burlington, and adorned with a noble Park. It hath an Aislehouse and a Free-School, and a Borough, containing two members to Parliament. It is also remarkable for being a Bishop’s See: where prediced Christian the Bishop of Limerick, about the year 1168, and preaching highly defending the Church of Ireland, and educated at Claravall, in the fame Cleaster with St. Bernard and Pope Egidius. [Here is a basiluck Cathedral; but by reason the people belonging to it were armed, all alienated, it is annexed to the See of Waterford.] the which union was made by Pope Innocent the first, in the year 1517. This place was also famous hereafter for a Publick School or Academy, which was governed for a time by St. Colman, afterwards Bishop of Tavurum in Italy, whither men flock’d in great numbers for the advantages of a Religious and Liberal Education.


This City, which the Irish and Britains call Portall, and the English Waterford, was first built by certain Pirates of Norway, who having embraced Christianity, and defining a Bishop in their City, sent Molchn a Benedictine Monk of Winchester in England, to receive his Conformation from Andros Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 614. Though it is situated in a thick air, and on a barren soil, and is a close built, yet by reason of the convenience of the haven, it is the second City in Ireland for wealth and population, and does ever continue particularly loyal to the Crown of England. For from the time that it was first taken by Richard Earl of Pembroke, it was so fruitful and faithful, and quiet, that in our Conquest of Ireland it always could serve us from an Enemy on our fronts. Upon this occasion, the Kings of England have granted it many, and such considerable privileges, which were enlarged and confirmed by Henry the Fourth, for their having behaved themselves with great valor and conduct against Perkin Warbeck, a sham-Prince; who being a young boy of mean extraction, had the impudence to arm at the Imperial Crown, by pretending to be Richard Duke of York, second son of King Edward the fourth. With regard to these testimonies of their bravery, the Moro of this City was, insula mane Waterford; but in the course of the Irish Rebellion, begun An. 1641, by means of the Papish Church, it became exceedingly faulty. Now, that the English Inhabitants daily increase, we are not to doubt, but that it will recover its ancient Character. From this place, Richard Lumley, Earl of Shrewsbury, in England, enjoys the honourable Title of Viscount Waterford.

King Henry the 10th gave the County of Waterford, together with the City, to the former Earl of Waringdon, to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, but afterwards, by reason it was convenient to command that part of Munster which was to be reduced, the Parliament annexed it to the Crown of England for ever. (The greatest part of it belongs to Sir John O’Brien, Baronet, whose ancestors for several Generations have been of good note in this County.) Near Dangerous, the Poors, an ancient and noble family. The Earl of Waterford, from the first conquest of this country by Carthag. the English, and were advanced to the honours of Earls Corregghuny, and after that to the title of Earl of Tyrone; the sole daughter and heir of the last of whom married Sir Thomas Tyrone, Baronet; but the title of Baron of Court Tyrone was conferred on the ancient Seat of the Family, dedicated to the Family of Por.}

Upon the bank of the river Suir, stands Waterford, the chief City of the County; Of Waterford, which, thus Nascit:

Suirm, in suum gaudet disser Waterford, Annuus unda afferente est.

This, Waterford, Suir’s streams with wealth supply, Hating to pay their tribute to the sea.

* Little, C. + Biflim, C. — Darius, is the biggest Baronet in this County: in the time of Edward the 1st, the Earl Robert, being defended from the Earls of Pembroke, had, in the first age, the honourable title of Viscount Dejor, conferred upon him; which title he received, for the sake of his faction.

Dungarvan, a town well fortified with a Castle, and advantageously situated for a harbour. King Henry the 2nd gave this, with the Castle of Dungarvan, to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; but afterwaords, by reason it was convenient to command that part of Munster which was to be reduced, the Parliament annexed it to the Crown of England for ever. (The greatest part
MUNSTER.

We therefore (says the King) after a great deal more, wherein one feem to
defects both of the Laws and Eloquence of the Secretaries of that age) in condemnation of the fe-
delay and value of our meafures dear and fuitable
Confifit John Earl of Shrewsbury and Weymouth,
Lord Talbot of Furnival and Leftrange, suffi-
ciently prou'd in the wars aerafter'd, even to his old
age, not only by the fuccefs of his body, but many
times by the loss of his blood: and confidering how our
County and City of Waterford, in our Kingdom of
Ireland, with the Coffy, Seigniory, Honour, Lands,
and Barony of Dungarvan, and all the Lardships,
Lands, Honour, and Barony, and the appurten-
nances within the fame County, which by forfeiture of
vulnies, by reverfion, or defcape of any prifon or prifons,
by ficens, or any other title of land, have come to us
or our Predecessors, are, by reafon of inerences or
intercurrences in their parts, become fo defebrate, and
(as they be expofed to the fiuits of war) fo ex-
tremely weak'd, that they are of no profit to us, but
have reduced, and may do, many times, reductions
in our life: and alfo, that the faid lands may here-
after be better defended by our fald Confift, again-
ning the attempts and junctions of enemies or rebels: We
do proue how Earl of Waterford, with the figh
title, name, and honour thereunto belonging.
And that all things may correspond with this fate and
dignity, we hereby, of our special grace, certain horne
helps, and more meafures, than the Government of the
Earl our Confift may be more honourably fuppor-
ted, borne guion, given, and by thofe prefents confirmed
unto the faid Earl the County aerafter'd, together with
the afoforf'd title, figh, name, and honour of Earl
of Waterford, and the city of Waterford aerafter'd,
with his fee-feoff, cofyes, lardships, honour, lands, and
barony, and thofe appurtenances, within the County
as afo all meafures, hundred, meafytaker, &c.
along the fea-coaft, from the town of Yoghall to the
city of Waterford aerafter'd. To have and to hold the
faid County of Waterford, and the figh, title, name
and honour of Earl of Waterford; and likewife the
City of Waterford aerafter'd, with the cofyes, lard-
sips, honour, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, and
all other lardships, honour, lands, and barony, within
the faid County; and alfo all the aerafter'd mone-
y, hundred, &c. to the afoforf'd Earl, and to the
heir-make of his body legitimate, to be held of us
and our heirs, by homage, fealty, and the fervice of
being our Servants; and that he and his heirs be
Servants of Ireland.

While the Kings of England and their Nobil-
ity, who had large potifhions in Ireland,
were either taken up with foreign wars in
France, or civil diftinctions at home, Ireland
was quite neglected; fo that the English inter-
reft doth? as we feem, and by reafon of their ab-
Vid. Stat. of
ience, the power of the Irish grew formidable.
Abjettion in
And then, to recover their intereft, and to sub-
port this growing Power of the Irish, it was
exacted, that the Earl of Shrewsbury fhould fur-
render the Town and County of Waterford, and
that the Duke of Norfolk, the Baron Barkley,
the Leftrange Female of the Earl of Osmonds, and all
the Abbeys, Priors, Cts. of England, who held
any lands there, fhould surrender them to the
King and his interefts, for their abfence and
negligence in defending them.

At prefent the honourable family of Talbot,
which afoforf'd, enjoys the joint Titles of Earl of
Waterford and Wexford; and the honourable
family of Villiers, the title of Viscount Grand-
fon, in these parts.
The County of LIMERICK.

Thus far we have surveyed the maritime Counties of Munster, two remnant, that are inland, namely, Limerick and Tipperary, which we now come to. The County of Limerick lies between that of Cork to the North, between Kerry, the river Shannon, and the country of Tipperary; it is fruitful and well inhabited, but has few remarkable Towns. The Weil part is called Coillagh, where, among the hills, Knob-Patrick, i.e. St. Patrick's hill, is the highest; from the top thereof, one has a pleasant prospect prospect into the sea and along the river Shannon, which at a great distance falls from a vast wide mouth into the Virginia Ocean. At the bottom of this hill, the Earl of Kerry's house, called Knocknash, embraces it. The Ithill call it * Lounweagh, and the English, Limerick. It is a Bishop's See, built and endowed by Donald O Brian, King of Munster, a famous river, which divides its territory, and was built by Remnant le Grof, an Englishman, the son of William Fitz-Gerald; and afterwards, burnt by Duonendall, a petty King of Thomond. At last, it was given in fei. to Philip Bourke, an Englishman; and fortified by King John with a castle. At present, it is two towns: the Upper (for so they call that where stands the Cathedral and the College) has two gates, and each a fair stone bridge leading to it, fortified with bulwarks and little draw-bridges; one of which leads you to the Well, the other to the Eas. The Lower town, which joins to this, is fortified with a Wall and Gate, and a forest-gate at the entrance. More to the Eas, stands Cloon, William's, to call'd * from a family of that name, Grandison de Burgues, from whom this family, was extinct, and the castle, which is near the town, was burnt by the English, and the town itself in 1627. Of this family, was that William (who the French were called William Fitz-Michael, and is to be found in the county), upon whom Queen Elizabeth conferred the honour of Baron of Cloon-Cullin; Baron of where Richard Raff's Earl of Ulster, laid for the Castle, together with a yearly pension, in recompence of his own bravery, and the loss of his sons, who were slain in that battle. Several good Families of the surname of Bourke do still remain in these Parts.

In the South part of this county, stands Killaloe, which lies in a district to Limerick. Kilmea, a little town, fortified heretofore, and situated upon the river Mungo; which presently runs into the Shannon. Near this, stands Clan Gilla, a little town, fortified heretofore, and situated upon the river Mungo; which presently runs into the Shannon. Near this, stands Clan Gilla, i.e. the Lord of the Castle, John Fitz-Gerald, called John Oge Fitz-Jerold, called John Oge Fitz-Jerold, and from his grey horns, the white Knight, was attainted for certain Crimes by Act of Parliament, but by the Clemency of Queen Elizabeth, his son was restored; and the name of Fitz-Gerald last this day more numerous than any other in this Kingdom. At present this Town of Clan-Gilla stands in the County of Cork. The most noted and eminent Families in this tract (besides the Bourkes and Fitz-Gerolds) * were the Lucas, the Bourkes, the Herberts, the O Brien, the O Brien, the Guinness, the Carew, the Carew, the Banks, the Macarons, the Macarons, and of Irish extraction. Some of whom are now extinct, and some others of no great note at present; but from the O Briens are the Earls of Thomond and Bohemian, besides others of considerable Fortune and Character. Divers noble Families derive their Titles of Honour from this County; namely, a Family of Hamilton, the title of Vicount Limerick; a Family of the South—Vic. Limerick, the title of Vicount Castle-Maitreiss, and a Family of the same, the title of Baron Loughnane, and also the title of Vicount Limerick.
The County of Tipperary.

HE County of Tipperary is bounded on the west with that of Limerick and the river Suwanee; on the east, with the County of Kilkenny; on the south, with the Counties of Cork and Waterford; and on the north, with the territory of the Kingdom of Munster. The fourth part is a fruitful soil, and produces much corn, and is well built and inhabited. The west part is of water'd by the long course of the river Claffy; not far from the bank thereof, stands Emely, or Ann, a Bishop's See, 'now annexed to Cashell,' and, by report, a very populous city herefore. At present, a branch of the honourable Family of Fairfack take the title of Villacount from this place.

The Suwar or Suwe, a noble river which rife out of Blacken-hill, runs through the middle of it; and so through the lower Offery, which by the favour of King Henry the eighth, gave the title of Earl to the Butler; (as Upper Offery hath given the title of Baron to the Fitz-Parakers) and then through Thruns, which gave the Barons the title of Villacount. From whence it paffs by Holy-Croft, a famous Abbey heretofore; which makes the Country about it to be commonly called the County of the Holy Croft of Tipperary.

The County of the Holy Croft of Tipperary.

The people of the Craft.

For there are, C. Cashell.

The Count is, 1599.

From hence, the Swere paffs by Colaff, amid'st with an Archbishop's Se by Pope Eugenius the third, which had many Suffragan Bifhops under it in old time. At firft, the people of Caffell it happened to have been fubjeft to the See of Emely, twelve miles dilant. Who was the founder of this Church, is not certain; but there is nothing thus, that about the time of the coming of the Englih, Edmund Bosse, King of Limerick, built a new Church from the ground, and endowed it, converting the old one into a Chapel, or Chapel-house, on the fourth side of the Choir. It is fittuate without the City, and furronded with a rocky and steep hill; but is, by reason of the height, of its situation, too much expofed to the Winds. In the action of it, it is a great lone, at which (as is the tradition of the Inhabitants) every new King of Munster was publicly proclaimed. From this City, the family of Bulkly derived their title of Villacount Caffell; and from two other places in their family, the family of Derry derive their title of Villacount Mountafheal, and the family of Colafhe their title of Villacount Colafhe.

From Cashell the Swere runs fortward, making many Islands as it goes, till it encountered Cashell-Croft, which has its Baron, one of the Family of the Butlers, who was exalted to that honour by Queen Elizabeth. But his Son proving default, endowed accordingly for it; the edile being taken by the Earl of Edex in the year 1599, and he himfelf committed to prison. From thence, it runs by Connell, a Connell market town of good repute, and well fortified; and alfo by Carriff Man-Griffins, fittuate upon a rock, from which it takes its name; a Son of the Earl of Ormond, which (with the honour of Earl of Carrick) was granted by King Edward the first, to Edmund Butler or Butler. Here the Swere leaves Tipperary, and becomes a boundary to the Counties of Waterford and Kirk. Thus much concerning the fourth part of this County. The north part is barren and full of mountains, twelve of which are hop'd together above the raft; and thence they call Philen Montele-Mons, in Irish Laacann, that is, 'The front of Ormond.'

The Swere, with many very corruptly Wurracht. All its glory is from the Earth, whereof, since James Butler, to whom and his heirs King Edward the third gave this title, for term of life, together with the royalties and other benefices to the Kings-fofe in the Country of Tipperary, which by the favour of the Kings of England, his peregrity * enjoy'd, and, by the Grant of King Charles the second, the Title was changed, as before, C. from that of Earl to the more honourous one, first of Marquis, and then Duke, of Ormond.

On account of the Forementioned Royalties of this County, is reputed Palatia, and he has been call'd by the Earl of Tipperary. The ministers of this County were: Father of the honourable priory of Butler's of Ireland; from which they derive the name of Le Butler or Butler. It is certain, that this family was newly related to Thomas Butler, Archbishop of Armagh, and others, by a grant of the title of Earl of Ormond, which he hop'd to wipe off the found of that fact, by preferring his relations to wealth and honours. (Of thefe, one branch doth enjoy the honourable title of Villacount Beres, in Kerrow.)

The first Earl of Ormond of this family, was James son of Edmund Earl of Carrick; who married the daughter of Humphrey Báth Earl of Orford, by a daughter of King Edward the third; and this relation was the means of their advancement. Hence, his Son James was commonly called by the people, The Noble Earl. The fifth Earl of this family (not to be particular in the account of every one of them) had the title of Earl of Wiffhite given him by King Henry the eighth, to whom and the heirs of his body; but being Lord Deputy of Ireland, as some others of this family have been, and Treasurer of England, he was attainted by Edward the fourth, and soon after taken and behended. His brothers were attainted likewise, and abdicated; John died at Jerusalem without children; Thomas, by the favour of Henry the seventh, had his attainted revoc'd, and died in the year 1515, leaving two daughters, Ann marry'd to James de St. Ledger, and Margaret, the wife of William Bullock, who had title
Thomas Bullein, who was made first Viscount Rochfort, and after that Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, by King Henry the eighth, upon his marriage with Aoife Butler, the Earl's daughter: By her he had Elizabeth, Queen of England, whose memory will be ever precious to the English Nation. After the death of Thomas Bullein, Peer or Peeress Bullein, a person of great power in Ireland, and of the Earl's family (who had been before created Earl of Ormonde by King Henry the eighth), was now also advance'd to the Earldom of Ormonde. He dying, left it to his son, James, who by the daughter and heir of James Earl of Desmond, had a son, Thomas Earl of Ormonde, * whole fidelity and loyalty I figure forth in the most difficult and dangerous times. He married his only daughter to Thomas Butler, his Brother's son, upon whom King James the first confer'd the title of Viscount Tolly. As to the Earlsham, after a continuance of many ages, it was ruin'd, first to a Marquifate, and then to the higher honour of a Duke; by King Charles the second, in the person of James, Marquis of Ormond and Earl of Orford, in consideration of his eminent loyalty, and sufferings in the cause of the Royal Family. Which James was also afterwards created by the same King, Duke of Ormond in England, (to enjoy the dignity of an English Duke, under that title;) and was father of Thomas Earl of Ormonde, a person of great valour, who dy'd in the life-time of the said Duke, and left a Son, James, who succeeded his Grandfather in all his honours, and gave many proofs of valour, during the French wars in the reign of King William the third; but, being in the next reign, unhappily drawn into such Mafhems and Pretences, as were thought highly dishonourable and injurious to his Country, and being impeached in Parliament for the same, he thereupon fled out of the Nation, and stands attainted of High Treason. As to what is said by some of the Irish (and Men turn'd those too, such as would be thought very erc. into wolves, liable warneff,) that certain men in those parts are every year converted into wolves; it is without doubt fabulous: unless, perhaps, through excess of melancholy, they may be affected with the distemper that the Physicians call Amused, which makes them lousy and imagin themselves to be transformed. And as for those metamorphos'd Lycians in Lycia, so much talk'd of, I cannot but have the same opinion of them also.

Thus far we have continu'd in the Province of Munster, which Queen Elizabeth, with great wisdom, and to advance the wealth and happiness of this Kingdom, committed to the government of a Lord President; who (with one President of Affairs, two Lawyers, and a Secretary,) might Munster, correct the inoffences of this Province, and keep all men to their duty. The first President was Mr. Thomas Lacy, a man who was consituted in the year 1565; being a person of great experience in the affairs of Ireland. (But this Office (as hath been said) was superseded by King Charles the second, (she left being the ingenious and noble Earl of Ormond;) and no more remains to be said concerning this Province, but that the honour of Dutchefs of Munster was confer'd upon Eagnaire Molyneux Schullenburg; who hath since been also advance'd to the honour of Dutchefs of Kendal in England, as we have already mentioned.)

LAGENIA,
LAGENIA, or LEINSTER.

NOTHER part of Ireland, call'd by the Inhabitants Leignigh, by the Briffco Lein, by the English Leinster, by the Latin Lagena, and by the old Legends Lagen, lies to the east entirely upon the Sea. It is bounded towards Convoy, for a good way, by the Shannon; and towards Meath, by its own limits. The Soil is rich and fruitful, the Air very warm and temperate; and the Inhabitants near as civil and gentle in their Modes of living, as their neighbours in England, from whom, generally speaking, they are defended. In Ptolemy it reaches beyond the Shannon; but in inhabiting near or civil and gentle in their Modes of living, as their neighbours in England, from whom, generally speaking, they are defended. In Ptolemy it reaches beyond the Shannon; but in inhabiting near or civil and gentle in their Modes of living, as their neighbours in England, from whom, generally speaking, they are defended. 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B R I G A N T E S, or B I R G A N T E S.

HE Brigantes seem to have been seated between the mouth of the river Swine, and the confluence of the Neva and Barrow; which last is call'd by Ptolemy Briga. And because there was an ancient City of the Brigantes in Spain, call'd Brigantium; Florus-Brigia, now named Campo takes a great deal of pains to derive these Brigantes from the county of Spain. But, if circumstances are to be allow'd, others may as probably derive them from the Brigantes of Britain, a Nation both near and populous. However, if what I find in some Copes be true, that these People were call'd Birgantes, both he and others are plainly under a mistake; for then they take their name from the river Burgus [now Barrow] above which they inhabit; as appears from the affinity of the names. These Brigantes (or Birgantes, which Birgantes, you plajy) peopled the Counties of Kilkenny, Offaly, and Catterlogh, all, call'd by the river Birgus.

The
The County of KILKENNY.

The English-town is much newer; being built (as I have read) by Ralph, the third Earl of Chester, and wall’d on the well-side by Robert Talbot, a nobleman, and fortified with a Castle by the Butler. When the daughters of William Mascell, Earl of Pembroke, made a partition of their Lands, it is curious, that this fell to the share of the third Butler, who was married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

Lower, upon the same River, stands a little forti’d Town, called in English town-town, Thomas-in-Itch Bala-mac-Audus, i.e. the Town of Town.

The family of the Butlers spreads its branches almost all over this Country, and has long flourisht in great honour; having been, for their eminent Services and Merits, dignified with the title of Earls of Ormond, of Wellington in England, of Brockley in Wales, and (as we said) of Orford. Besides the Earl of Or-, so called, Vifcount Thurles, and Knight of the Garter; there are of this family the Vifcount Ormond, and the Vifcount Town, the Barons de Donogue and Celery, with many other noble branches. The other Families of note in these parts, were also of English origin, namely, the Graves, Welles, Lovelace, Ferrers, Shortes, Blounts, or Blounts; Deventhal, Corfeys; &c. Some of them are Lords of feveral places; and none are wholly extinct.

From these several places in this County, the following Titles of Honour have been respectively taken: the title of Vifcount Celibonwm, Celib-comer, by the family of Waterford; the title of Baron of Ormond, by the Fitz-Patrick; and the title of Baron of Kilcrem, by General George Kilcrem, in England.

1353

The
The County of CATERLOGH.

The E County of Caterlogh, by contraction Cardagh, borders upon Kilkenny to the east, lying mostly between the rivers, Barrow and Slane. The Soil is fruitful, and well finished with Woods. It hath in two Towns of note, both situate upon the well bank of the Barrow: The one, Caterlogh, about which Lord Duke of Chandos began to build a Wall, and Bellingham, the famous and excellent Lord Deputy, built a Castle for the defence of it. The other is Leighlin, in Lat. Leithoum, where was formerly a Bishop’s See, that is now annex’d to the Bishoprick of Ferns. These Towns have both of them their Wards and Castles; and at Leighlin-bridge, a mile south of Old Leighlin, was a Commandery of the Knights Templars, which is still of some use to guard that considerable Pass.

The greater part of the County belongs by inheritance to the Hosworth, Duke of Norfolk (defend’d by the Earl of Warren, from the eldest daughter of William Marshall Earl of Pembroke;) but King Henry the eighth, by Act of Parliament, had all the Lands and Possessions granted him, which belonged either to him and the other English Gentry, or to the Monasteries here in England; because, by their absence, and neglect of their own private Affairs there, they had endangered the publick interest of the Nation.

From hence the Barrow runs through the Barony of Ydre, to the town of Athlone, which hath belong’d to the Countess of Drogheda, ever since Sir N. Carew, an English Knight, married the daughter of Duke of Ormond; and which is in the memory of the English, was recover’d, after a long suspension, by Peter Carew.

Upon the river Slane stands Tallis, memorable Tallis for Frankhard Butler, brother’s son to the Earl of Ormond, who was honour’d by King James the first, with the title of Vicomte Tallis. The Cuanagho, are very numerous in these parts, Cavanagh’s, defended from Donnell, a younger Son, or Hallard (as some say) of Dermot the last King of Leinster; warlike-men, and famous for good horsemanship, and though they are generally very poor at this day, yet are they of as much honour and bravery, as their forefathers; and some of them of good note. Upon the account of some daughters, which many years ago, they committed upon one another, they are, in 1607, living in a state of war, plunder, and blood:―Live, C.

And some of them, being enthrall’d by the English, to manage their Estates in their parts about King Edward the second’s time, usurp’d all to themselves, assuming the name of O’Moores, and making the Tallis and Barrow into their Patrician condendercy; by which means they dispos’d of all the English estates, by degrees, of all that territory places and between Caterlogh and Leighlin, and by force, &c. Upon which stands a high tower. This is still built by the Merchants of Raff, while they govern it. In the honour’d town of Ydre.

* V. County of Waterford, left Paris.

† In our note in Irish Baron, and which is in the memory of the English, was recover’d, after a long suspension, by Peter Carew.

QUEENS-COUNTY.

O the north-west, above Caterlogh, lies a woody, boggy Tract, call’d in Irish Tadlo, in English, The Queen’s County; which Queen Mary, by Thomas Ratcliff Earl of Suffolk and Lord Deputy at that time, first reduc’d into a County, and where the chief Town is call’d Mary Boro, (from whence the Family of Mervin have the title of Vitcomes,;) defended by a garrison under the command of a Steward, by which means, no garrison kept off the O’Moores, pretending to be the states of ancient Lords of it; as also the Mee-Collins, the O’Donnells, and others (a mutinous and rebellious sort of people,) who are daily conspiring against the English, and endeavouring to free themselves from their Government.

At the first coming of the English into these parts, Malore was sent to find out this wild and stubborn part of the Country. Hugh Lacy, Lord Deputy, built a Castle at Talmoge, another at Ocheg, a third upon the river Barrow, and a fourth at Noragh. But the most famous was Doncomey, an ancient Castle, situate in a very fruitful part, which fell to the Bessels. Doncomey, Lords of Bessels, by Elsa, the youngest daughter of William Marshall Earl of Pembroke.

Where also the Barrow, rising out of Slieve-Bloomy-falls on the west, after a solitary course through the Woods, sees the old City of Raths, a name which it still preserves entire in its pre-Rhathit.
KING'S-COUNTY.

The KINGS-COUNTY.

The County of KILDARE.

The principal town of this County, is Kildare, eminent in the first ages of the Irish Church, for Brigid, a Virgin much renowned for her devotion and chastity; not the, who about 330, and 40 years since instituted the Order of the Nuns, and St. Brigid (formerly, that in one Monastery both Monks and Nuns should live together in their several apartments, without seeing one another;) but one more ancient, who lived about a thousand years ago, and was a disciple of St. Patrick, and very famous in Ireland, Scotland, and England. Her Memorial, and the Fire never going out (being preserved and cherished in the Inner Sanctuary,) like that of Vesta, by the Nuns,) and such a light, burning without any increase of fume; are related by Authors at large. This Town has the name of being a Bishop's See, who was formerly built in the Pope's Letters, Darnaff. It is said to have been founded by St. Colman, and the assent of St. Patrick; and amongst 1746, the Sultagans Bishops of Ireland, in Councils and elsewhere, as the Bishop of Meath had the first place, to the Bishop of Kildare had the next. This Town was, first, the habitations of Richard Earl of Pembroke, afterwards of William Moeld. Earl of Pembroke: his son in-law; by whose fourth daughter Editha, it came to William Ferrars Earl of Derby, and by a daughter of his (by her wife,) to William Fitz; whole son William Veley, Chief Justice of Ireland, being out of favour with King Edward the first upon a quarrel between him and not by the King, they were not Lords of Parliament.

This County is now well inhabited, and much improved; and contains, besides the Burrough of Mary-burrough, the Burrough of Ballybunion, and the considerable Towns of Montrath, Montamolinick, Aboyleafe, and Barrow, the first of which gives the title of Earl of Montrath, to the Honourable Family of Gouth.

The Countess of Pembroke and Kildare.

The Queen's County was granted from Queen Mary, to the adjacent little County on the north (divided by the river Barrow, and called here Philips-town, Philip-town,) where was a garrison, a Smalshold, and several noted families of the English, the Warren, Herberts, Colliers, More, and the Leitellers; and of the Irish, the family of Gouth, to whom a great part of it formerly belonged; as also of Mac Coghlan, and O'mally, Fox, and others, who were taken from them, and no others in lieu thereof,

affigned them to live upon. For this reason they broke out into rebellion upon every occasion, the Brugh, C. and being that brought into a Spirit of Revenge, the English with great out rage and cruelty. But now, all those Families, C. both English and Irish are extinct; except the Leitellers, who are in a low state; and the Mons, who are in a flourishing condition, and have been lately advanced to the honour of Barons of Tullamore. This County is now well improved and inhabited; and besides the Borough of Philip-town (which gives the title of Baron to the Lord Viscount Monmouth,) hath the Borough of Boughers; and Edenderry, a large Town; with several pretty Villages; and from Griffiths, herein, the honourable Family of Digby in England take their title of Barons.
and John the son of Thomas Girald, and hav-
ing left his only legitimate son, gave Kiladar
and other lands of his in Ireland, to the King,
upon condition that he should invest his natu-
ral son nammed de Kildare, in other Lands
in England. A little after that, the said Jofe,
son of Thomas Girald (him an ancestor, de-
scended from Gerald Windfor, Celtifan, of Pen-
brook, did great service in the conquest of
England, and the cife and town of Kiladar
together with the fite and title of Earl of Kil-
dare, belaud'd on him by King Edward the le-\ncond. That Fize-Grifald, or Giraldus as they now
call them, were Men of great name, and par-
cularly eminent for their brave actions, who of-
themselves (as one fay) prefer'd the Sea-coat of
Waler, and enviy'd Ireland. And this family of
Kildare fir'dn'd a long time with their ho-
nor and reputation unvalu'dly ; having never
had any hand in rebellions, till in Henry the
eight's time, Thomas Fize-Grifald (fon of Gi-
rald Fize-Grifald Earl of Kildare and Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland,) upon the news that his
father (who had been far for into England, and
charg'd with male-adminiration in Ireland ) was
executed; was fo far transported by the
heat of youth with this false rumour, that he un-
wittingly took up arms against his King and
Country, invited Charles the fifth to take po-
fefion of Ireland, waited the Country with
fiege and famine, being[g]he [the Cille of Dublin,
and put the Archibifhop thereof to death. For
which outrage, he was fon after hang'd, with
five of his lievels; his Father being dead, of
grief before. However, this family was re-
found'd to its ancient grandeur by Queen Mary,
who advow'd Girald, brother of the faid Tho-
mas, to the Earldom of Kildare, and the Bi-
rony of Offaly; whose two foes, Henry and
William, having both succeeded, and dying
without like-name, the title of Earl came to
Gerald Fize-Grifald their Confing-german.

The other remarkable Towns in this County,

The County of WELSFORD.

Below that mounth, from
which the three rivers, the
Barrow, the Nire, and the
Suir, empty themselves into
the Sea; upon a Promontory
called Ballybunion, which makes a
winding shore, lies the County
Welford or Wyleford, in Irift Country
[i.e. defire or rafhly] where the Munuip ap-
pli'd by Proleny. That fhef Munuip were the off-
spring of the Munuip upon the Sea-cofl of the
Lower Germany, the name it fems to in-
timate. But whether that Carafiius who was for a
time in Britain againft Dicoflan, as
of this, or that Nation, I leave to the Enquiry
of other, for Aurelius Vitellus calls him a
Citizen of Munuip; and the City Munuip is
placed by Geographers in Ireland, and not in
the Low Countries.

Published by
Scotton.

Upon the river Barrow in this Country, formerly
gourth'd Roff; a large City, now a Bur-
ough; of good trade, and well-ad-
ornifed with a wall of great compass by Hibel
daughter of Earl Richard Scraftones; which is
the only remains of it at this day. For
the diminution between the Citizens and the Re-
ligious here, did long since ruine the Town, and
reduced it almost to nothing. It had anci-
terly a Cathedral and a Bishop; but the See
was afterward united to that of Cork. The
Honourable Family of Parfow have been ad-
vanced to the dignity of Vicars, and more
lately, of Earls, of Roff.

More earfward, Dunama, a garrifon'd castle, Dunama-
conis, is upon the river, that no Ships can
pass to Waterford or Ross, but by its lower,
and therefore they took care to fortifie it in
the year 1588, when the Spaniards made a
defect
defeated into Ireland. From hence, to the very mouth of the river, a narrow neck of land shoots out; upon which stands a high tower built by the Citizens of Rea in the time of their prosperity, for the direction of Sailors into the river's mouth. At a little distance from hence, upon a winding shore, stands Tuatha, where William Marshall Earl of Pembroke built a famous Monastery, and call'd it De Foes, because, in a dangerous storm, he had made a Veue to found one, and, being here call'd upon the shore, perform'd it in this place.

This very Monastery, Poemly calls Here, the Prominent; and it question not but it was call'd by a name of the same import among the Inhabitants. For the left Town in it, where the English landed when they first invaded this land, is calld in Irish Banne, which signifies land.

From this Holy-Promontory the shore turns eastward, and runs for a long way towards the north; over which, the Sea is full of flats and shallow's that are very dangerous, as the Grounds, and are call'd by the Sea the Grunades. Here, the Poemly fixes the river Medern, and the city Monape at the mouth of it; names, so utterly left at this day, that I defir'd of giving light to a matter so very obscure. Yet, feing there is but one river which empties it left here, and, in a manner, parts the Country in two, and is call'd Slane; and since upon the mouth, where it flattens, there stands a City call'd by a German name, Winford, the head Town of the Country; methinks it is very probable, that this Slane is the old Medern; and this Winford, that Monape, and the others, because the present name is but novel, and of a German origin, having been given it by those Germans whom the Irish genell, C. called Oifinn. This is a large Town, and a Corporation, and as much frequented by Strangers in Summer, by reason of a good Chalybeate-Spring that is near it. The Town is remarkable upon this account, that it was the first of the Island that submitted to the English; being ridg'd by Fitz-Symphor, a trusty Commander, and made an English Colony. So that this Slane is very full of English, who subsf. after the old fashion of the English, and speak the English Language, but with a mixture of Irish. Dornal, who invite'd the English latter, gave the City and the Territory about it to Fitz-Symphor for ever, who began a Barron-town hard by at Carew; and improve'd the natural Richness of the place, by great additions of Art. But he had of Great Britain.

For * Enfield, a Barron-town, stands* Enfield, C. upon this river; as also more inward upon the same, Tewer (only famous for its Bishop's See,) for the Fitz-Gerald's formerly furnish't with a College. Hard by, on the other side the Slane, there were the Granagh, the Path, the| Monape, and Ann. 1607, O-Mores, Irish Families of very turbulent [n] Karratt, and felonious spirits; as also, the Slane, the* Enfield. Rache, and the * Popards, all English. On this side the Slane, thefe of greatest note, I were| Ars, C. the Viscounta Mont-Carret (the first of whom was Edmund Butler, a younger son of Peter Earl of Ormond, dignify'd with that title by Edward the sixth,) and many more of the same name; with the Drerower, Saffords, Ogenres, Winter, Fowlers, Fitz-Harry, Bumers, Briers, Blane, Colders, and Makers, of English Extractions (as are very many of the common people) all, or most of whom, are now in a low condition; but the Rache and Sauns, before-mentioned, remain in a good estate.

From Newberrow, in this Country, the newberrow, or knowldge of Lirion is enjoy'd by the Heeroculis. George Oclamullay, on whom also hath beenVol. Angles, said the benefactor of a Bishop, in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

8K


cauci
The County of WICKLOW.

Byond the Cave, in the Eli.-It is that tract which is now the County of Dublin or Dublin ; bounded on the east by the Irish Sea, on the west by the County of Kildare, on the north by the County of Meath and the river Nanny. This soil produces good corn, and Grains in great plenty; and the Country is well-wooded with game, both for hunting and fusling; but for the most part, that they generally burn a fire kind of curt, or else coal out of England, instead of wood. In the fourth part, which is less improved and cultivated, there is here and there a hill pretty well wooded; upon which live the low vales called Glyouns, and the thick set with woods; and these were formerly sadly infested with those numerous People, the O-Tods and O-Browns; but are not now at this day, but on the contrary so safe and secure as any part of Ireland. Among these Glyouns is the Bishoprick of Glindalough, which has been a bishoprick ever since it was annexed to the Archdiocesepriick of Dublin. In other parts, the Country is very well wooded and peopled, and surpasses the other Provinces of Ireland in improvements of all sorts, and peculiar neatness and elegance. It is divided into five Baronies, Rathdown, Newcastle, Coffee-Kerne, Greave, Balbriggan, and Northcroft; which

The County of DIVELIN or DUBLIN.

Eye on the Cave, in the Eli.-In this tract which is now the County of Dublin or Dublin; bounded on the east by the Irish Sea, on the west by the County of Kildare, on the north by the County of Meath and the river Nanny. This soil produces good corn, and Grains in great plenty; and the Country is well-wooded with game, both for hunting and fusling; but for the most part, that they generally burn a fire kind of curt, or else coal out of England, instead of wood. In the fourth part, which is less improved and cultivated, there is here and there a hill pretty well wooded; upon which live the low vales called Glyouns, and the thick set with woods; and these were formerly sadly infested with those numerous People, the O-Tods and O-Browns; but are not now at this day, but on the contrary so safe and secure as any part of Ireland. Among these Glyouns is the Bishoprick of Glindalough, which has been a bishoprick ever since it was annexed to the Archdiocesepriick of Dublin. In other parts, the Country is very well wooded and peopled, and surpasses the other Provinces of Ireland in improvements of all sorts, and peculiar neatness and elegance. It is divided into five Baronies, Rathdown, Newcastle, Coffee-Kerne, Greave, Balbriggan, and Northcroft; which

The Country of DIVE LIN or DUBLIN.

Eye on the Cave, in the Eli.-In this tract which is now the County of Dublin or Dublin; bounded on the east by the Irish Sea, on the west by the County of Kildare, on the north by the County of Meath and the river Nanny. This soil produces good corn, and Grains in great plenty; and the Country is well-wooded with game, both for hunting and fusling; but for the most part, that they generally burn a fire kind of curt, or else coal out of England, instead of wood. In the fourth part, which is less improved and cultivated, there is here and there a hill pretty well wooded; upon which live the low vales called Glyouns, and the thick set with woods; and these were formerly sadly infested with those numerous People, the O-Tods and O-Browns; but are not now at this day, but on the contrary so safe and secure as any part of Ireland. Among these Glyouns is the Bishoprick of Glindalough, which has been a bishoprick ever since it was annexed to the Archdiocesepriick of Dublin. In other parts, the Country is very well wooded and peopled, and surpasses the other Provinces of Ireland in improvements of all sorts, and peculiar neatness and elegance. It is divided into five Baronies, Rathdown, Newcastle, Coffee-Kerne, Greave, Balbriggan, and Northcroft; which
anciently belonged to the Talbots; and Old Co-

.angle, one of the estates of the Wallingst or Weffers of 

Carrigaline) is not only ancient and noble, but very numerous in these 

parts. Next to this is Powerscourt, formerly, (as the name if el\'l\'e\'s) belonging to the 
Powers; a very large Caflle, till Thriant Q. Tills, 
in a rebellion, demolished it. This is a fine 

seat; and from hence the Wexfoghs took 
their title of Vefcomus; and tho' the title be 
likely extinct, the Edifice still remains in the 

same name.

This river, Bcey, is the present bound be-

tween the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow; so 

that the past already described, south of 

that River, is properly in the County of Wick-

low.

From the mouth of the Bcey, the shore draws 
in, and makes a Bay; where at the very turn of 
the of the estuary lies the little Island of S. Rave-

dolf, which belongs to the Archdiocese of Dlb-

lin. This Bay is called "Dubh-ehan," into which 
runs the Liffey, the noblest river of this 

County; and though the spring of it is but 

fifteen miles from the mouth, the course is so 

winding and crooked, that it goes south by 

St. Piooreland, and then west; after that, 

nearly watering the County of Kildae, and at length 

eastward, by Castle Kanes, hereof 

foretold the Barryn of the Tores (while state by 
females was transferred to other families about 
the year 1370) and by Kilmanus, formerly 

belonging to the Knights of the order of S. 
John of Jerusalem; and here, before a place of 

retirement for the Lord Deputy. But now it 

belongs to the Erat of Roffe, and is the place of 

the County-Sessions. And the County-Palace 

for the Government is at Castle-Link, on the north-

side of the River, where is a noble Park, 
called the Parks-plaice.

This Liffey is certainly mentioned in Pro-

lemly, though the crookedness of Lirianistan 
depends, of it of its proper place. For the river 

Llumin is described in the Copies of Ptolemy, to 

lie in the same latitude on the other side of 

the other Island, where there is no such river; and 

therefore now, with the Reader's leave, let 

it be re-called, and referred to its Edifice. Con-

sidering this River, Novan writes,

Vfeura Capita-Kain unus domimam Arcu-

a

Niam Dubhlinn fefirat unda mari.

Nor then, poor Cafe-Kowsh, does Lidy 

from,

While stream at Dolbe to the Ocean's 

born.

For Dublin is but four miles from the mouth 
of it, eminent, and memorable, above the 

Cities of Ireland; the same which Ptolemy 
calls Edheana, we Dcclin, the Latin Dolhini-

num and Dublinum, the Welsh Dinis Dbllin, the 
Saxon Doffin, and the Irith Badeleugh, that is, 

a Town upon Hardles; for so they think the 

foundation lies, the ground being soft and quag-

gy, like Seas in Spain, that it is laid by Lidore 
to be so called, because it stood upon piles fa-

fled in ground which was loose and fen-

ty. Dismantled, we shall have nothing certain 
about it; but that the 

City must be very ancient, I am satisfied upon 
Ptolemy's authority. Some Grammaticians tell 

us, it was falsely shitter'd in the Duth war; 

afterwards, it fell under the subjection of Ed-

ing King of England, as his Cances already men-
ned, though, next, the Norwegians 

get possession of it; and therefore in the life of 
Griffith ap Graan, Prince of Wales, we read, that 

Harold the Norwegian, after he had hold of 
the greatest part of Ireland, built Dublin. 

Thus Harold seems to be that " Har-fanger (or * Politiues, 

Farr-bas,) the first King of Norway, which pedigrees stands thus in the life of Griffith. To 

Harald was born J Athole; to Aulo d, another * Otherwise 

of the same name; Thus Auloed had a Son, calld Atticus, 

King of Dublin, Strive led a Son, Athola; A., 

wood daughter Rachel was mother to Gryfish 

ap Cymon, born at Dublin, whilst through reign'd till 

Thirteenth 

in Ireland. Thus, by the by. At length, up-

on the first arrival of the English in Ireland, Dub-

lin was soon taken, and gallantly defended by 

them, when Alosph, Prince of Dublin, and 

afterwards Gerald King of the Isles, asserted 
it vigorously on all sides. A little after, an 

English Colony was transplanted hither from 

England, by King Henry the second; who gave 

them this City (being perhaps at that time 

unrav'd of inhabitants) in these words, With 

all the liberties and free customs, which state of 

freedom waged. From that time, it grew 

more and more; and in this of the greatest 

incivility, has given many and ample proofs 
of its loyalty to the Kings of England.

This is the Royal City of Ireland, and 

the most noble * Murt; wherein the Courts of * Emperor 

Jacobites are held. The City is well walled, 

nearly built, and very popolar, being ex-

ceedingly eventful, in this and the last age, not 

only in signs (for it is as large again as it was 

before,) but also in People, Buildings, and 

Magnanimity of all sorts. An ancient 

writing gives it to be molly molu'd, very plentifully de-

scribed, and well supply'd with Fish from the re-

Tronto in the 

sea and the sea: famous for trades, and for things which are 

large and wonderful, as it shall be seen, in the 

remainder of this work. And the 

City is, for trade and commerce of merchants, 

ruin our London. Its situation is particularly 

picturesque and beautiful, sitting hills on the south, 

plains on the west, the best hard by one 

plain, and the river Liffy, where Ships ride safely. On the 

This river was herefore the bound to the north, C. 

north; but the City is so much enlarged 

especially on the north-side, that now it runs al-

most in the middle of it. Upon the river, there 

are (as we call them) or certain 

places of the river, which is 

identified, and fortified on the 

south with ramparts; it has six gates, which 

open into large Suburbs on all sides.

The entrance on the * East, is by Damme-

* South, C. 

gate; near which stands the King's castle upon 

a rising ground, well terraced with ditches and 
towers, and provided with a good Arsenal: it 

was built by Henry Lundy, Archbishop, about 

the year 1230. In the Suburbs on the eal-

side, near St. Andrew's Church, Henry the 

second, King of England (as Hovenden tells) 

erected a royal palace to be built of smooth stones, very 

curiously curv'd, after the manner of this Country; 

and here, with the King and Prince of Ireland, 

he kept Christmas in great salmeaty.

Over against it, stands a fine College (on the 

same spot, where Aldermen-Magistrates heretofore 

lived)
LEINSTER.

The University of Dublin is situated in the city of Dublin, and, like all the other universities of the world, is founded on the principles of education, and to turn them with an excellent Library; all which gave no small hopes that Religion and Learning, will, after a long exile, return to Ireland, to which foreigners once returned, as to the great Mart of liberal Arts and Sciences.

In the reign of Edward the fourth, Alexander Balfour, Archdeacon of Dublin, first began to recall them; having obtained of the Pope the Privileges of an University for this place, and induced public Lectures; but this laudable design was defeated by the turbulent times that followed.

The north-men opened towards the bridge, which is arched, and was built of freestone by King John, who joined Ossington to the City. For here, the Ossington, which Geraldus says came from Normandy and the Northmen islands, settled (according to our Historians) about the year 1050. In this Suburbs stood formerly the famous Church of St. Mary de Ossington (for so it is called in King John’s Charter) and also a House of Black Friars, of the Courts of Judicature were transferred. This is now called The King’s Inn, and here the Judges and Lawyers meet in Common and decide in every Term. But as to the Courts of Judicature, they are now removed near Christ Church, to a free-fenced Fabric intended for that purpose.

On the north-west of Dublin, are two gates, Ormond-gate, and Neongrave (which is the common Gath) both leading to the longest Suburbs of this City, called on St. Thomas, a place aff hold a noble Abbe of the same name, called Thomas a Courte and endowed with large revenues by King Henry the fourth, to stone the death of Thomas Archdeacon of Canterbury; but now turned into Hothae and Streets.

On the South, we enter by St. Paul’s gate, and that called St. Nicholas, which opens into St. Patrick’s Suburbs, which stands the Palace of the Archdeacon, known by the name of St. Paul’s, and a Barty Church dedicated to St. Patrick, and famous for the curious worksmanship within, and for its fine-pavements, arches, roof, and high chapel. It is uncertain when this Church was first built; but that Gregory King of Scots, about the year 850, came in pilgrimage to it, is plain from the Saxon History. Afterwards it was much enlarged by King John, and made a Church of Preribidaries by John Comyn Archdeacon of Dublin; which was confirmed by Pope Celestine the third, in the year 1219. After that, Henry Luttrell, his successor in the See of Dublin, augmented it with Deposition of * Purification, as the words of the Founders are; and, in immunities, orders, and curates, made it conformable to the Church of Salisbury. At present, it consists of a Dean, a Chapter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacon, and twenty-two Prebendaries the only light and lamp (not to conceal a very noble Character which a Parliament of this Kingdom gave it) of all parts and Ecclesiastical discipline and order, in Ireland.

Here is also another Cathedral Church in the very heart of the City, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; but commonly called Christ’s Church, Concerning it’s foundation, we have this passage in the registers of that Church. Sir John de Foley, of Dublin, gave a piece of ground to the Holy Trinity, and to Donatists the fifth Bishop of Dublin, to build a Church in favour of the Holy Trinity; and not only thus, but gold and silver insignia for the design, and to finish the Church-yard. This was done about the year 1245. For it is affirmed, that Sir John de Foley (to be called here) did found the work. The work was begun by Donatus, but finished by Laurence, Archdeacon of Dublin, Richard Sturgiss Earl of Pembroke (commonly called Corno Sturgiss), whose tomb, repaired by Henry Sidney Lord Deputy, is to be seen here; Robert Perceval, and Remond Gerald.

On the south side of the Church, stands the Town-hall, built of square stone, and called Temple, where Councils are tryed before the Mayor and Aldermen, and where the publick meetings of the Citizens are held. The City enjoys many Privileges. Formerly, it was governed as chief by a Provost; but in the year 1539, King Henry the fourth gave them the privilege of choosing every year a Mayor, with two Bailiffs, and of carrying a gift Sword before him. Afterwards, King Edward the sixth changed their Bailiffs into Sheriffs. There is nothing wanting to the grandeur and honour of this City, but the removal of those heaps of sand, that by the ebbing and flowing of the Sea, are wand into the mouth of the river Liffy, and hinder great Ships from coming up, except at high water.

Thus much of Dublin; the account of which is confisf to be mostly owing to the diligence and learning of James Ugl, Chancellor of St. Patrick’s, whose Knowledge and Judgment are, very far beyond his years.

As for the River Liffy, it runs out of the sea, hands almost entirely composed by the Salt-Water (Baron’scourt) which gives name to the family of St. Lumen, who have lived there so happy, that in a long series of Successors (for they carry their pedigrees as high as Henry the second) no one, as it is said, has been ever at a loss in the choice of the future King or Prince. Hence also, the name is derived, that the land, being free from high waters, is called Lambsland or Liffy.

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But to return to the north, friends of English, which is an Irish word, and signifies a nation of Foreigners (for they call the English, Celts, i.e. foreigners, and Scotchmen, i.e. Saxons;) a small territory well cultivated, and as it were, the granary of this Kingdom; it yields such plentiful crops every year. Here, the earth as it were, to the husband-man, is not only the land itself, but in some other parts of the land it is folegeged, that it seems to compl
Plain of the foot and islands of the inhabitants. There are letter'd up and down a thin County, many eminent Emblems of the English as, besides those but now mention'd, the Plunkets, Barnwals, Raffels, Talbots, Deans, Nottvelds, Holywood, Luttrells, Barnwals, etc., Wills, Finch, Williams, Goldings, Ohidss, Cadell's, Englishs, Saffolds, Blankyvets, Grafts, etc. [Of whom, the Plunkets, Barnwals, Luttrells, Etc., etc.] all Miss: and Ubeds, are still in a flourishing condition. In this County, the Honourable title of Earl of Bellamont is vested in the family of Coote; that of Vicount Squard, in the family of Moteworth; that of Vicount of King's, that of Vifcount of the Family of Moyle, that of Vifcount of the Barony of Golditogs, to Holywoods, the Earl of Castle Kilies, the Marquis of Leflers, Earl of Woford and Castleagh, Vifcount Mowrugg, and Baron of Ruffs, and Tais. Thus, exalted with these pleasant titles, and intending to invade Ireland, he turn'd into Africa, and together with three Kings was slain in one battle; and so ended a Romantic Life honourably enough.

Thus much, as briefly as I could, of Lenfher, which formerly went no further. I know not whether I deserve to be thank'd or laugh'd at, if I tell you how Thomas Scob fellowship, when he had his reputation and fortune, both in England and Ireland, and exalted the justice of the Law, did by fair promises and big words intimate himself so much into the favour of Pope Gregory the thirteenth, that he conferred upon him the title of Marquis of Lenfher, Earl of Woford and Castleagh, Vifcount Mowrugg, and Baron of Ruffs and Tais. Thus, exalted with these pleasant titles, and intending to invade Ireland, he turn'd into Africa, and together with three Kings was slain in one battle; and so ended a Romantic Life honourably enough.

The County of M E T H.

His remaining part of the Country of the English, was formerly a Kingdom, and the first part of Ireland; called in Irish Men, in English Meth, and by Giraldus Medius and Medus; pulverize, because it is in the very middle of the Island. For they say that Kil-lair, a Cell in these parts (which seems to be Prokony's Laurbre, as the same it self intimate is), as it were, the Nodd of Ireland, and Lake in Irish signifies the middle. This Meth [comprehending also Weft-Meth and Lenfherd,) extends from the Irish Sea to the river Shannon. The fall (as Bichol Angilica tells us) yields plenty of corn, and good pasture.

which is well feed'd with cattle: The Country is also well furnisht with fish and flocks, and other animals, as butter, clouts, and milk; and red wine d with roses. The procmus is pleasant, and the air wholesome. By reason of woods and meares in the borders of it, the entrance, or access, is difficult; so that for the great number of inhabitants, and the strength of its arms and affairs, it is commonly (as account of the Peace it enjoy's) call'd the Chamber of Ireland, within the memory of us our Fathers, when the Country was too large to be govern'd by one man, 1607. Sheriff; for the more easy administration of Justice, it was, by Act of Parliament, in the thirty eight year of Henry the eighth, divided into two, viz., the County of Meth, and the County of Weft-Meth.

The County of M E T H.

HE County of Meth, on the South, bounds upon the Country of Kilkear; on the East, upon the County of Dublin, and the Sea; on the North, upon the Country of Louth; and on the Weft, upon the County of Weft-Meth. The whole is subdivided into eighteen Baronies, Dunleig, Strone, Stane, Mangles, Narum, Kendal, the mastery of the Barony of Weft near Kendal, Kehlum, Demare, Chnos, Mylough, Ledge, Oldcaflle, Lough, Moylecuragh, Dope, Rutmuth, and Dangbour.

R. H. Y. M.

The Boys, call'd in Prokony Bravanda, and in Giraldus, Boudain, a noble river rising in the North side of the King's Country, runs through the middle of it. In the hinder part, on this side the Boys, the places most memorable are Galston, where the Family of the Hobs;* did have long long dwell; Kehlum-Coffe, built by Hugh Lhey, with: C. Governor of Ireland in Henry the Second's Galston, time; and Dangbour, which had its Barony of Killea, Parliament, eminent for their ancient Nobility, at Hau, C. and defended from the Phukus; others derive them from the Dames; but their Arms are the same, only in different colours, with those of Allan Phuket of Kilpeck in England; who was also a Baron in Young the first time. Their [Name] See Hugus.

8 L
Ire in Ireland have been very eminent, even since Crippus, the Phocas, a prophet of great valour and wisdom, who was Deity to Richard Duke of York, Viceroy in Henry the Sixth's time) was raised to the dignity of Baron of Kilhe, which came to his wife, as heir to the Family of the Cufflers; and his second son had the title of Baron of Donfaghe, and was raised for his great worth and value.

Baron Donfaghe, 1668.

Beyond the Boys, Bande Tomlefean, which is a Barony belonging to one of the Family of the Barows, for John Barnwell was made a Baron of Parliament by King Edward the fourth. Then Cormacfean, which has its honorary Venues, is descended from the Provences of Linnalfe, as it is thought, and who have deferved exceeding well of their King and Country; and Slane, which has also its Barons, of the Family of the Flemings; among whom is Ay, a populous Market-town. The Boys, after it has passed Glus-Ivy, i.e. the land of the sons of Geog, (who was of the Family of the Brincinians, and whose heir by marriage brought a fair Rites, with the Caffle of Gere- ly, to the Provenes) it arrives at Trim, a noted little Market-town, where William Papard built a Caffle. This was an ancient Barony of the Lusk, which afterwards became one of the titles of the Duke of York, who wrote themselves Lords of Trim. After that, it runs in Navan, which has its Baron or Baronet, but not Parliament, and is honour'd with the ordinary reverence of the Bishop of this Diocese, who has now no Catholic Church (nor Donia, nor Chapter,) but acts in all matters with the afferen of the Glory of Man.

His See seems to have been at Gnsmus, call'd also Clonard, where Hugh Lacy formerly built a Caffle; for thus we read it in the Apo- logical Letter of Elypoen Modestus, who Cumnardus, and corruptly, as it seems, in a Roman

* An Ant. Provenes, Cumnardus. (The truth of that matter, is thus. In Meath, were hereof ten many Episcopal Sees, as, Clonard, Donfaghe, Kildis, Trim, Ardbraccan, Daraghbly, and Slane, with others of hepaite, all which (except two, Donfaghe and Kildis,) were united; and this Sees were conscripted at Clonard; as those two were also afterwards united. The first Bishop of Clonard was the famous St. Finan or Fown, who, with his Episcopal Sees, instituted a School or Academy in this place, where many persons, afterwards eminent for Pity and Learning, received their Education. The Sees of the Bishops of this Diocese, who fat at Clonard, was Simon de Rialfe, who, like his Predecessor Eugenius, clothed his Nylo, and was called Bishop of Meath, as all his Successors have been to this day.

The Boys now grown larger, after a speedy course for some miles, falls into the sea near Drogheba. And what if one should think that this river was to called from the rapid stream in the Sea not only in Ireland, but in Britifh also, signifies swift; and our Countryman Nocnum signifieth that of it.

Eire Bua qui Trim celer inffns, Sufus unde

Nocnum fe Drogheba evit aquis.

See, how swift Boys to Trim cuts out his way.

See, how at Drogheba he joys the Sea.

[This is the river, famous in our modern History, for the Victory obtained on the banks of it, by King William the third, over King James the second and the Irish, on the first day of July 1690, and very lately the Right Honourable Gafficus, Baron Hamilton of Stockallstoun, hath been advanced to the honour of Viscount Boyne.

At a place called Darbhons, about two Mus. Trans. miles from Drogheba, were found in digging, N. 227. three heads, with horns prodigious large, of the Dog kind, and many more of the like kind have been also found in other parts of Ireland; to which the horns of the finest Buck, now a day, bear no more proportion; than those of the smallest young Fawn, do to the largest overgrown Buck. They are commonly called by the People fheer's-toun, but theft, upon the compa-派遣, appear be different in figure, and much inferior to fine; and no description of the horns of such Animals in any other Country, is found to agree so well with these, as that of the Dog-Dear in the Well-Indies, with exceeding large horns with broad Palms, some of those two or three feet in length, or twelve feet from the top of one horn to the base. Others, i.e. only fourteen inches wider than some of these.]

The families of greatest note in this County (besides those already mentioned, viz. the Phocas, Flemings, Barows, and Hyfors,) are the Darveys, Cufflers, * Dulkars, Berinamians, Ofkolin, De la Harce, Noryards, Garvies, Cadells, 1 Will-mans, Crofts, Drakes, Loyds, Jones, and others, who, I hope, will pardon me for omitting their names; as well as those I mention here and elsewhere, if I place them not exactly according to their several degrees and qualities...

[This County gives the title of Earl to the Honourable Family of Bremdon, and within it several other Noble Families have also their respective Titles of Honour: Chiefly the, that of Vifcount Kells; Grifton, that of Baronial Don Kelle and Vifcount Griffiths; Belloc, that of Donbog, Baron Belloc of Doalck, and Aylmer, that of Delek.

Boltrath.
The County of **WEST-METH**.

The HE County of West-Meth, so called in respect of the former upon which it borders to the North. It is not inferior to either, in fruitful-ness, number of inhabitants, or any other advantage, but good breeding, &c., distinguishes it from the County of Longford on the South. It lies between the Kings County on the South, and the County of Longford on the North. It is divided into twelve Barony's; Ferrehy, where the Thriil lived Forhill, the seat of the Darrells; Delvan, which gave the title of Baron to the Nugent's, a famous English family, descended from Gilbert Nugent, whom Hugh Lay, (who conqured Meth) in consideration of his great services in the war of Ireland rewarded with the Lands and title of Pierce. TheseGenerated Gentleman of Richard Staunton's has obtained. Then, the Furey territory, as also Coney, where the Nugent dwelt; Moygull, the territory of the Tuts and Nugents; Maghertiran, of the Petty's and Tu's (who are very numerous,) Mygoll, of the Tuts and Nugents; Rathloin, or the Delvan; Magquinre, of the Delvans, all English families: also Clonlouyn, where the Ann. 1667-O-Mahonney, who are of the old Royal Line of Meth, and Moygull, where the Maghequin native Irish, do live; with many other families, called by strange barbarous names. But however, as Manual the Poet said, after he had reckoned up certain barbarous Spanish names of places, beginning himself a Spaniard, that he liked them better than English names; so the Irish administered more than the English names, and one of their great men was a Spaniard, he would not learn English, lest it should affect his in any way. Thus, all are partial to themselves, and being immediately pleased with their own, despise the rest of the world.

West-Meth had its Kings in old time, or rather the old Kings of Meth, and Slane, the Monarch of Ireland, as it is well known, the remains of this County to supply provisions for his own table. But when the English got possession of this Kingdom, Hugh Lay conquered the greatest part of this County, and King Henry the third gave it him in fee, with the title of Lord of Meth or Meth, who in the building of Dermawire Castle, not only had his head struck off by a Cope-caster, but he was flinging down to give him directions.

This Hugh had two sons, Hugh early of O-Pharoll, of whom more hereafter; and Walter Lord of Trim, who had a son Gilbert, the boy of the life-time of his father. By the daughters of this Gilbert, viz. Margaret and Mary, one half of this estate, by the Gowenells (who are Lord of Gowenell), and theremainder of the Lords of the Larin Family, and by the Montresor, came to the Duke of York, and to the Crown. For Peter de Gowenell, son of O-Mahonney, a daughter named Joan, who was married to Roger Montresor, Earl of Meth; the other half, by Margaret wife of John Verdun, and by his heir, who were운동, who are of the old Royal Line of Meth, and Moygull, where the Maghequin native Irish, do live; with many other families, called by strange barbarous names. But however, as Manual the Poet said, after he had reckoned up certain barbarous Spanish names of places, beginning himself a Spaniard, that he liked them better than English names; so the Irish administered more than the English names, and one of their great men was a Spaniard, he would not learn English, lest it should affect his in any way. Thus, all are partial to themselves, and being immediately pleased with their own, despise the rest of the world.

The County of **LONGFORD**.

O West-Meth, on the North, joins the County of Longford; which was reduced into a system by Sir; or, Sir J. O'Keen, Lord Deputy, some years ago. It was formerly called Anamely, and inhabited by a numerous family of the O-Pharoll (called G-Pharoll) of which there were two pery Princes; one in the South part, called O-Pharoll Dalby, of the Tully, and the other in the North, called O-Pharoll Bush, i.e. the white. Very few Englishmen live among them; and those who do, are of a long standing.

One side of this County is westerly by the Shannon, the noblest river in all Ireland; which (as we observed) runs between Meth and Co. naught. Poet's name it boss, Gracians Sons, and in some copies Smeen; and Geraldus, Pharam, and Sneyl. The Inhabitants thereabouts call it the Shansine. "Shannon, that it is (as some explain it) the ancient S. Shan-tane, or river. It rises in the County of the Thanes, out of the mountains of Thanes, from whence, Southward, it grows very broad in some places, like a Lake. Then, it contracts it fell into a narrow stream, and after it has made a lake of two, it gathers in it fell again, and runs to Menham, and enters the Shannon, now called Male, Male.

As the most learned Geographer G. Mervar has observed, there be such things as Menham, which is in the County of Galway."

Soon after, the Shannon is received by another broad lake (called Lough Reagh,) the name and situation whereof make it probable, that the
Ríche City Ríja (which Ptolemy places in this Country) stood not far off. When it has passed this lake, it contracts itself again within its own banks, and runs by the town of Athlin, of which in its proper place, From hence the * Killah, C. Shannon, having passed the Cataract at * Killah (of which I shall take notice by and by,) carries ships of the greatest burthen; and, dividing its stream, encompasses the city of Limerick, of which I have spoken already. From hence, in a direct course of three score miles (wherein it makes an island here and there, and is broad, and deep) it runs very swiftly to the West. Wherever it is fordable at low water, it has been guarded with little Forts by our provident forefathers, to secure the country against inroads and plunder. Then, it falls from a huge mouth into the Westem Ocean, beyond Knoc-Patrick; for so Necham calls it in these Verses upon the Shannon:

Great streams do Ireland's happy crafts adorn, Shannon between Conaught and Munster born. By Limerick's walls he cuts his boundless way, And at Knoc-Patrick's shore is lost in the sea.

(The right honourable family of Aungier enjoy the title of Earls of Longford; and that of Forbes gives the title of Viscount to Lanesborough, and the title of Viscounts Shannon. Also Great Vili, Shannon, and gives the title of Earl to the Family of Granard. Forbes and Lanesborough the title of Viscount to Lanesborough.)
CONAGHT.

The fourth part of Ireland, which looks westward, and is ended with the river Shannon, and the north end of Lough Erne (as some called Trovis, by others Tullare, and the Western Ocean; it is called by Giraldus Cambrensis, Conaghtia and Conacia, by the English Conagh, and by the Irish Connacht. Antiently, as appears from Ptolemy, the Gangani, otherwise called the Concani, Anzeri, and Nagnata, dwelt here. These Concani or Gangani (defended Concani, like the Luceni, their neighbours, from the Lucenii of Spain) are probably, Anteri, from the affinity and nearness both of names and places, deriv'd from the Concani, Nagnata, of Spain, who in different copies of Strabo are writ Coniaci, after Conisci; these were originally Scythians, and drank the blood of horses, as Silius tells us: a thing not unusual heretofore among the wild Irish.

Et qui Meffagin tern monftrum feritate parentem,
Cornipedis fulatiaris, Concane, vena.

Concani that prove themselves of Scythian strain,
And boreis blood drink from the reeking vein.

And Horace also,

Et latum equino laqueo Concaneum.

And Concani warm with horses blood.

Unless Connacht, the Irish name, may be thought to be a compound of Concani and Nagnata. The Country, as in some places it is pleasant and fruitful, so in others which are wet and marshy (called Boghs, from these fferfins, which are common alike in other parts of this island) it is dangerous; but produces good grass, and very much wood. The Sea-coast has fit many bays and navigable rivers in it, that is seems to invite the inhabitants to Navigation. However, these advantages have not that effect upon a people so idle, charmed with flith and idleness, that they had much rather go from door to door, than labour for their living as the rest of the North. At present, it is divided into these Countries, Two-mond or Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon. The forementioned Concani people'd the South part of Connacht, where are now the Counties of Two-mond or Clare, Galway, the Territory of Clat-Richard, and the Barony of Atter-rath.
TWOMOND, or the County of CLARE.

Women or T'oumond, called by Geraldus Vivariumus, and by the Irish Tevnum, i.e. the Ninth-Monaster, flows out into the sea with a very great Promontory, which tapers by little and little. Though it be beyond the Shannon, it was (always) counted within Monaster, tell Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, laid it to Conaght. On the East and South side, it is bordered by the winding course of the Shannon, winding bigger and bigger; on the West, it is so shut up by the sea, and on the North by the County of Galway, that there is no coming to it by land, but through the territory of Clare-Richard. Neither the Sea nor the soil would be wanting to the happiness of this County, if the Inhabitants would contribute their pains; which was formerly endeavoured by Robert de Mohrigen, an English Gentleman, and by Richard Clare, and Thomas Clare, younger sons of the family of the Earl of Gos advertise, to whom Edward the first gave this County: They built many Towns and Called, and cultivated the Natives to a more tolerable kind of Life. From their name, the head town of the County is called Clare, which is now the Seat of the Earl of T'oumond, and gives name to the County of Clare. The Place of note, are Kilkenny, in Lat. Fionnabrigh, heretofore a Bishop's See, and now united to Thom.; and Kilkadle (or Luanrigh) [Bally a Bishop's See. This, in the Roman Provincial, is called Lackford, land, about the end of the 15th Century, the See of Refere was united to it, which made it a large Diocese, containing about a hundred Parish-Churches, besides Chapels. Here, a Rock stands in the middle of the Shannon from whence the water falls with great noise and violence; and this rock hindered ships from falling further; but if it could be cut through, or removed, or if the channel could be drawn round it, the river would bring up Ships much higher, to the great benefit of the Country. Not far from the Shannon, stands a Monastery, for which Robert Mohrigen obtained Benetall, the privilege of a Market and Fair, from Hen- ry the third; and after he had fortified it with a Castle, he gave it to King Edward, who granted this and the whole County to Edward Clare, already mentioned. Seven miles from hence, stands Clare (once) the chief town of Clare the County) upon a Creek of the Shannon that is full of Islands; and these \* were the only two \* Are, C. Market-towns in the County. (But at this day, they are mean Villages; and Eamor is the Shir-Town, and by much the best in the County.) Many of the Irish who were formerly transplanted hither, are either rooted out, \* or turned Irth. (From Kilkenny, the \* Ed degree. Family of Nitham take the honourable title of Kilroy. Of Vicount; and Kildare gives that of Baron Kilned. to the Family of Allingham.

This County was under the Government \* At present of the Frith, the Macs-Nemar, Mac-Mulagh, \* Nemar, C. \* O-Legan, and the most powerful of all the \* None of O-Brijay, defended from the ancient property this name, Kings of Conaght, or, as themselves say, from some, or any the Monarchs of Ireland. Of thefe, Mergy Earl of T'oumond had the honor given him by King Henry the eighth for term of life, and after, to his Nephew Donogh, who was made at the same time Baron of Boren : he succeeded him in the Earlom, and was then by his brother Donell. Conaght; O-Brijay, son of this Donogh, was the third Earl, and father of Donogh, the fourth Earl, who \* gave his King and Country Hatt give, try me slum proofs of his Loyalty and Vs. C. Favour. \* At present, the right Honourable Honr. O-Brijay is Earl of T'oumond, and another honourable person, of the fame name, enjoys Earl of Inchiquin, the title of Earl of Inchiquin.

The County of GALLWAT.

Next, Luinneburgh, formerly famous for a Mo-Raifennery of Scots and English founded by Oliphant, a piron of great sanctity; and Nuil Beandail, Breda, ibid, which signifies in Scots (as Bade explains it) \* e. c. Ech. theisle of white heifers; though the word is sheer. cruelty. This Monastery was soon abandoned by the English, who could not live peaceably and easily with the Scots. More inward, lies Lough Cor, (where Pretemoy places Lough Cor, the river Arbeg) about twenty miles in length, six, and three or four in breadth. It is navigable, and adorned with three hundred Islands, which produce much gref, and Pine-trees. Towards the Sea it grows narrow, and runs by Galway, in Irish Gallave, possibly, from the Galway, Galway in Spain. This is by far the most eminent
The County of MAIO.

HE County of MAIO lies upon the Western Ocean; bounded on the South by the Archiprincipality of Team; on the East by Konamor, and on the North by Sag. It is fertile, pleasant, and well wooded with Castle, Dear, Hows, and Honey. It is first called from MAIO, a little Episcopal City, which in the Roman Province was called MAIO. At present this Sea is annexed to its Metropolis, the Archiprincipality of Team; and the neighbours live under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of MAIO, in the Barony of Kilkenny; whence the Honourable Sir Charles O'Hara hath been advanced to the dignity of Baron of Tywvally.

In MAIO (if I mistake not) Colman Bishop of Ireland, founded a Monastery, as Bede says, for about thirty English who had been educated Monks, and brought over by him immediately after the Battle.

Claw-Richard, i.e. the Son or Title of Richard, claw Richard, by the Land of the Sons of Richard, borders upon the, and is reckoned within this County. They take their name, from the Irish mountains from one Richard, of an English Family named De Bury, which afterwards came to have great authority and interest in these parts. Ulick de Bury of this Family was by Henry the eighth made Earl of Claw-Richard; who whole eldest son enjoyed the title of a Down-Kelom. He ha—tile, and a son Richard, the second Earl, whose children (by several unions) involved their father, their country, and themselves, in great troubles and difficulties. Richard, who died old, was succeeded by his son, the third Earl, and father of Richard the fourth Earl, whose untainted loyalty to the English, and great valor, were signal'd at a time when the English interest was at its lowest ebb.

The Archiprincipality of Team, which had formerly several Episcopal Sees under St. Owen, is again the Bishop of the Manx, and the Archi-
LOUGH MUCK.

Lough Muck, a large lough half of Fife, containing two small Islands well fortify'd, and formerly belonging to the family of Burgo, or the Burks.

This County is not so eminent for Towns, as for Inhabitants; who are either of Irish Original, as the O'Moles, O'Yon, or Mac-nathans, or Scots transplanted from the Hebrides and the family ofDoneil, from thence called Clan-Doneil, who are all Galloglasses, and a kind of Mercenary Soldiers, armed with two big axes and costs of mail; and who being formerly invited by the Rebels, were rewarded with Lands among them, or else English, as the Burks to Ireland, the Jordan, defended from Jordan of Exeter, the Nanght of Calc-leugh, and the Proctor of Calmorm. But the most powerful, are the Burks, who own their original and glory to William, younger Brother of Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster. He was famous for his bravery in the wars, and carry'd Prisone into Scotland; where leaving his wife a hostage, he was disham'd, and valiantly recover'd Connaught, out of which the English had been ruin'd in his absence by the O'Conor, O'Gaur. He slew Flonan O'Conor, Mac-Donnell, and Tag-O'Kelly, in battle; and himself was at last kill'd, in revenge, by Conaught Mac-Dermond. His Grandson Thomas (by his first Edmund, who was famin'd Almack, from his birth in Scotland) being the fair Estate of this family devolved upon Lord Luke of Clonmacnoise by a female, was much concern'd, and drawing together a desperate Body of men (who are ever to be had in Ireland, as well as other places) enter'd by force upon the estate of the Earl of Munster in this County, and from his Grandfather, whose Authority and Interest are strong among them, he received him self Mac-William, i.e. the Son of William. His Polter, under that title, did long tyrannize over their parts, breaking in upon one another with slaughters, and upon the poor people with rapine and plunder; so that hardly a Village was left standing, or unfil'd by them.

Richard Bingham, Governour of Connaught, a sharp man, and fit to rule in such a fierce Province, thought this was not to be endure'd, but suddenly withdrawing his troop, and observing that these practices were the causes of rebellion, barbarity, and poverty in Ireland, and that they had to far alienated the affections of the Subjects from their Prince, that they hardly knew or acknowledged any other but their own Lords. Accordingly, he resolved to employ all his thoughts and abilities to re-establish the Royal Power, and overthrow the tyranny of this Mac-William and others; wherein he persever'd, tho' often complained of both to the Queen and the Lord Deputy. The Barks and their dependants, who denied the authority of all Laws, took up arms against him, drawing to their assistance the Clan-Doneil, O'Jon, and others, who were also apprehensive of danger to themselves, and of the diminution of their authority. However, Bingham easily suppress'd them, and brought their Castle, and drove them to the woods and holes, till the Lord Deputy, upon their Petition, commanded him by Letters to desist, and to permit them to live quietly. But they who had first broken the peace, were so far from a sense of the miseries of war, that they were no sooner restored, and had live their given them, but they took up arms again, made inroads into the Country for spoil, and put all in confusion; saying, they would either have their Mac-William to rule over them, or land for one out of Spain; that they would admit no Sheriff for the Country, nor be subject to their Laws: so, they privately invited the Scots from the Hebrides to their assistance, with a promise of large Eases. The Lord Deputy for orders to the Governor to suppress these insurrections; who immediately thereupon offer'd them terms; which being rejected, he drew an Army together, and preñ'd them so closely in the woods and forests, that after five or seven weeks grievous famine, they were forced to submit. At the same time, their reinforcement from Scotland was upon their march, seeking by-ways into the Country of Mac; but their motions were so well watched by the Governor (who was night and day upon his march) that at length at Abbey he intercepted, engag'd, and defeated them; there being kill'd or drown'd in the river Moun about three thousand. This Victory was not only glorious for the present, but of great consequence to aftertimes, as having put an end to that rebellion, and the title of Mac-William, and cut off Doneill Conways, and Alexander Conways, the sons of James Mac-Connell, with those Legislators, who above all others had instred Ireland. These things have briefly related, though beyond my Design; such noble exploits being a more proper subject for an Historian. [The honourable Family of Barks, enjoy the title of Wiccount Mayr.]
The County of SLEGO.

_Higher up, the County of Sligo (very proper for grazing) lies full upon the Sea; bound
ed on the North by the River Teles, which Providence calls
Revineal, which springs from the Lough An in Ulster. It
is divided from Letrim and Roscommon by the rugged Curran-mountain and the river Scall
Negal. Prohemy places the City of Nega-
za; but I have not been able to discover it.
The same Author has likewise the River Lib-
ains in these parts, but misplaced by error of the
transcribers, and a little above reduced to She-
hom; (altho', the Learned Antiquary of this
kingdom, contends that the position is right.)
The place where Providence points at, is now
called the Bay of Sligo, a rocky road for Ships
full under the town; which is the chief in this
County, and is adorned with a Castle, now the
seat of the O-Couner, who are famed de Slie-
ge from this place, and defended, as they lay,
from this Roaden O-Couner Drea, who was for
potent, that when the English first invaded
Ireland, he acted as Monarch of that King-
dom, and could hardly be brought to submit
to King Henry the second; but, though he
promis'd submission, was ever and anon raising
a Rebellion. And, as an anonymous writer of
that age says, he was wont to exclaim against
these words of Pope Adrian in his Diploma to
the King of England, as very injurious to
him (Tk may enter into that Island, and do any
thing therein that will contribute to God's glory, and
Glamad, the Salvation of the County; and let the people of Cambre, be
that hand receivest you, and reflect you as their Lord's Expositions,
till Pope Alexander the third, by another Dis-
please, confirm'd this right to the Kings of
England. For then, he grew more time, and
willing to hear of terms; as we shall observe
hereafter. The chief families in this County,
besides the O-Couner, are O-Drea, O-Uiter, O Garv, and MacDough, but now few of
O-Stier, or O Gner, C.

Three miles from Breany, in this Country,
there is a round hill; an Entrance into which being
discovered, and open'd in the year 1640, they
found, within it, quadrangular Chambers, made
of great Stones, and raised; the passages to
which, are circular. To this, we may add the
Caves of the Hill (or rather Rock) of Corva,
in the same Country; where, within a deep and
most inaccessible Entrance, Antiquity hath
formed out of the very Rock many strange
Habitations and Recreations. Before these Caves,
is a path of about one hundred paces long,
cut likewise out of the Rock; but whether
this work (which they call the Ganv's holes)
was drift of Danish, and for what use, either
it or the forrennest Chambers, were made,
it is difficult to determin at this great distance
of time.

We shall only observe further, that the Hon-
ourable Family of Scudamore hath from hence
deriv'd the title of Vifcounts Sligo.

The County of LETRIM.

_Ext' to Sligo on the East, lies Breey, which was the Es-
tate of the ancient family of O-Rock, defended from Re-
thora, Monarch of Ireland, (where they call Rock, after
their way of countenancing,) and
was enjoy'd by them, till Brian O Rock, Lord
of Breey and Multarvile, was invaded by the
Pope (Sixto Quatuor) and the King of Spain
into a Rebellion against Queen Elizabeth. Up-
on which, he was presently forc'd to seek re-
uge in Scotland; from whence he was sent
into England, and hang'd there for his Tre-
achus and rashness. The Estate being forfeited to
the Crown, this territory was reduc'd into a
County by John Power the Lord Deputy, and
from the head Town in it, call'd Letrim. This
is a mountainous County, very rank in graze,
but not so much as to verifie that of Solanus,
Grave gene is plentiful in Ireland, that the Cows
are certainly disprofted, if they are not now and
then hasted from feeding. So many herds of
Cattle are keep in this narrow County, that it
has had above a hundred and twenty thousand
head at one time. The Bishoprick of Arlonv-
now united to the See of Killala) lies in a Broad, C.
this County, as also the head of the Shannon,
the chief river in Ireland; which in a winding
channel, sometimes broad and sometimes narrow,
passes through several Counties; as we have
already observed. The chief families, t were t are, C.
the O Rockes, O Morrises, Mac Lowthens, Mac
Glambees, and John de Brees, the son of Richard Earl of
Baron, Clan-Richard (who was created Baron of Letrim Baron Le,
by Queen Elizabeth, and soon after murder'd, by
some odious hands) took his title (as some
say) from another place, and not from this
Letrim; and I have nor learr'd the truth of
that matter. (But at present, the title of Baron
of Letrim, is wielded in the Right Honourable
Bennet Sherrard, now Earl of Harborough in Eng-
lend.)

8 N

The
The County of **ROS.COMAN.**

**B.**

E. L. W. Letrim to the south, lies the County of Rosoman, first made to by Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy. It is of a great length, but narrow; bounded on the north by the Connaught. This is for the most part a Champaign country; and is fertile, and well-wood'd with Cattle, and ever plentiful in Corn by the help of a little good husbandry. Towards the north, are the Carlowe-mountains; steep, and herefore unprofitable, till with much pains and difficulty a way was cut through them by George Blingsham. They are famous for the slaughter of Cornet Clifford, Governor of Consught, and of other brave Veterans, who were cut off there by his negligence. There are (besides the two half Baronies of Ballymore and Moyprone) four Baronies under the Carlowe-mountains upon the Shan- non; where formerly stood a famous Monas- tery, founded in the year 1533, together with the Abbey of Baoponde. This was the

Seigniory of Mac-Dermot; but the Lands of Mac-Der- mor are now the possession of Sir John, Lord Grey. King.) Next, the Baronies of Bally Tiber upon the Su: (where O Coner Don had the chief title; Hen. C. Power and Interelit.) neighbourhood upon the Ballagh of Eiltras. Lower down lies Ros-Forouman, a Baronie, herefore the Baronies of O Coner, that is, O Carse the red, wherein stands the chief Town of this County; it is fortify'd with a castle, built formerly by Robert Ufford, Chief 1606. JULIUS OF IRELAND: but the houses of the Town are all that is. More to the south, lies Ash-Athbane, now heretofore the Barony of the O-Kelley, and to call them by the present Title, Town in it, which has a Castle, a Garribee, and a lake (stone-bridge, built within the memory of this: So said, age by Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy (to the great in, 1607), a river of the Rebels) to the command of Queen Elizabeth, when the design to make this the Seat of the Lord Deputy, as most convenient. And, the death of the Earl,) was: [From hence, General Gower] had the title of Earl confir'd upon him by King Earl of Ash- William the third, for his eminent Services in the Wars of Ireland.


In this County, at the Abby of Glanmara, is the following Sepulchral Inscription,

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**The Lords of CONAGHT.**

T appears by the Irish His- tories, that Twelve O-More O- Coner formerly reigned over this Country, and divided it between his two sons Cade and Brien. But when the English invaded Ireland, it was go- vern'd by Robert, under the title of Maerch of Ireland; who being apprehensive of the English Power, submitted himself to King Henry the second, without the hazard of a battle. Soon after he revolted, and therein was first invaded by Millo-Logan and an Englishman, but without success. However, the King of Conought was reduced to fuch
the Province of Ulster, for a long time, in peace; and enjoyed considerable Revenues there:

Till it went out of the family by the only daughter of William de Burgo, sole heir to Conaght and Ulster, who was married to Lord Duke of Clarens, son of King Edward the third. But he generally residing in England, as well as his successors the Mortimers; this Estate in Ireland was neglected: So that the

The Bourke, Bourks, their relations and successors, finding their Lords absent, and England embroiled at that time, grew into a defiance of the Laws, confederated with the Irish by leagues and marriages, seized almost all Conaght as their own, and by little and little degeneratet into the Irish barbarity. Those of them who are descended from Richard de Burgo, are called Clan-Richard; others Mac William Oughe, i.e. Ugge; others Mac William Eughter, i.e. Eughter. So, those of greatest interest and authority in the County of Mayo, chose to be called Mac William (as a title of very great honour;) being descended from William de Burgo, already mention'd. (Another branch of the same ancient and noble Family hath been call'd to Parliament, by Writ, under the title of Baron of Dunkellin.)

Baron Dunkellin.

ULSTER
ULSTER.

The County of LOUTH.

HE County of Louth, called’d in ancient Books Lона and Luda, and in Irish Iriel or Uriel (it that is not rather a part of this County) lies beyond the County of Meath, and the mouth of the river Boyne; running northward upon a winding and uneven shore of the Irish Sea. It is in full of forage, and so fertility, that the Husbandman finds plentiful Returns with moderate labours.

Near the mouth of the Boyne, stands Drogheda, Irelan or Droghilh, in English Trethol, a neat and populous Town, so call’d from the bridge (and therefore by Sir James Ware named Pontiaus) and divided in the middle by the River. King Edward the Second granted it the privilege of a Market and Fair, at the influence of Thirsdal Vertus; and several Immunities and Privileges have been also granted to it by the Kings of England; particularly that of a Mint.

By authority of a Parliament held here in the year 1564, an Academy was erected, and endowed with the Privileges of the University of Oxford; but for want of Maintenance, it soon expir’d. It is now an Erldom in the Honourable Family of the Moors. Near this Town, stands Mofluen-Abbey, founded by Do. MethrotsMa-

nisd King of Urus, and commended by S. Ber-

nelroy. It was given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Mor Knight, a Kentish Gentleman, very desiring for his wife conduct both at home and abroad: the Monks having been turn’d out some time before. His descendant is the Earl of Drogheda, just now mention’d, whose chief Seat is at this place.

At Monfeul-Bay, near Drogheda, is a fanny Tall Tree

Crails, with two Cats on it, and this odd Vol. 20. p. 590.

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The County of CAVON.

E X T to this on the west, lies the County of Cavan, formerly called Erne Breony; which was divided, by the wife conduct of Henry Sidney, who divided this territory into seven Barony. The Lords, all of this family, held immediately by Knights service of the Crown of England. The way of living was not in Towns, but in Celts. But now there have several good Towns, and pretty Villages. They have a Bishopric among them (which was herefore) but poor, the See whereof is at Kilmore; and yet this Bishop was not so poor, as were thole Erith Bishops, who had no other revenues or subsistance but three Milk-cows, with this culture, that if they were dry, the Pearl was to give others in exchange for them; as Adam Bremon, relates from the intercourse of some of them, in their return out of Italy through Germany.

As to the Bishopric being joined with Waterford, Ardtag, it may be reckon'd among the richest, of all in the Kingdom; and as to the Bishops of Kilmore, they are in our Historians from the 3rd of Brumalis, from the County of Armagh; and sometimes Trishasas, from an obscure little Village called Trishas, where they were formerly seated: till, in the year 1454, the See was restored to Kilmore.

Cavan hath been erected into an Earldom, Erath of Co. in the Honourable Family of Lamberts.
The County of **Fermanagh**

Fermanagh is a county in Ireland, formery inhabited by the *Eileans*; a Country full of wood and bogs. In the middle of it, lies the greatest and most famous Lake, in this Kingdom, call'd **Lough Erne**; forty miles in length, and finall'd with thick Woods, and full of inhabited Islands; some of which contain two or three hundred acres space. And within, it is so well breed, with Pike, Trout, Salmon, and other Fish, that the Fishermen often complain of breaking their nets by the plenty, tho' of worn of Fifteen Million this Lake does not rise to call well as the Maps describe it, but (as I am inform'd by those who have taken a full survey of it,) it begins at Balbriggan, which is the utmost Village in the County of Cause to the north, and reaches from south to north; being fourteen miles in length, and four in breadth. Afterwards, it contracts itself, as narrow as the channel of a good river, and so continues for six miles together.

Upon the Longhi, in this narrow place, flonds **Iniskilling**, the chief Fort of these parts, and defended in the year 1593, by the Rebels, and taken by Dunphy, a most gallant Captain. It is frequently mentioned in the Histories of the present age, during the course of the great Rebellion in 1641, and of the late Wars where it is now a Barrack in the Family of Maguire.

From hence, turning to the well, it is at its full bigness, being at the Borough (for twenty miles together) at least ten miles broad; and near that place, it has a great fall or Cataract, which they call the Salmon leap. Here is a current report among the people, that this Lough was formerly firm ground, well cultivated, and full of Inhabitants; and that it was suddenly drown'd and turn'd into a Lake, in punishment for the abominable Sin of Bugelry, then practis'd among them. God Almighty (says Giraldus) the author of *Naturalis*, rendard that ground as prius to this filthy and unnatural Evil; which render'd it not only unfit for the feft Inhabitants, but for any others in ensuing times.

The Irish Annals lay this to the charge of certain Scotch Refugees, who were driven from the Hebrides, and shald in these parts. The most considerable among the petty Princes &c. old, here, is Mac *Grua* Thofo, of that family, anno 1607, live on both sides the Lake; so as they on the one side are reckond of Ulster; and they on this, of Connaught.

In the Parish of *Kilcor*, within this County, have been discovered *Markle Rocks*, Marble, whose perpendicular height is fifty or sixty feet. They show'd themselves, by the means of Subterraneous Rivers; which, by degrees, have wash'd away the Earth and loose stones, and discover'd these mighty Rocks. Also, in this County, have been found *Urns* in *Urns*, *Bones* (together, a Circle of very large Stones standing on end, and encompassing a great heap; but removed by degrees, for the purpose of the ways.

From this County, the Honourable Family of *Vicar*, have taken the title of *Viccount Fermanagh*.

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The County of **Monaghan**

Monaghan is a county in Ireland, and the south side of Lough Erne. It is the County of Monaghan; and the Honourable Family of *Blues*. This county is divided into five *Baronies*, and contains *Boroughs*, *Dairies*, *Fenlands, and Leaghis*, which, for Rebellion, were taken from the Mac-Mahan, by Act of Parliament; together with the territory of *Dinham*, which was given to the young *Eilean* by *William de Ely,* Earl of Ely. Thech Mac-Mahan (a name signifying in Irish the Son of a Bear) for a long time governed these parts, and are descended from *Walter de Ely*, who had a hand in the murder of *Thomas Archbishop* of Canterbury. The most powerful man of the family, according to the custom of this Nation, was stuck to Lord in the east, under the title of Mac-Mahan. And while they were containing for this sovereignty, by bordering, fighting, bribing, and other foul practices; they draw the Lord Deputy, *William Fitz-Williams*, among them, and he cited Hugh 1590. *Mac-Mahan* (where by his Acquittal he had advanced to this Sciturior) found him guilty of Treason, and order'd him to be hang'd; and that he might escape the same and furnish guilt of the Mac-Mahan for ever, he divided the Territorial between the relations of the old Hugh, and certain English men, to have and to hold to them and their heirs, by the English tenure.

[On the borders of this County and *Mayo*—*Shelburne's* first saw these, about Vol. 9. four yards deep; four Teeth of an extraordinary size; two of them, in weight, two pounds; two Teeth, three quarters each; and two, six ounces each. Upon comparing them with the like Teeth, which have been found in England, the Royal Society were clearly of opinion, that they could be no other than the Teeth of an Elephant.]

The
The County of ARMAGH.

In the east side of this Lough lies also the County of Armagh; bounded on the east by the river Nanny, on the north by the County of Louth, and on the north by Blackwater. This foil (as I have often heard) is the Earl of Downeshire, Lord Deputy, (65) is the richest of any in Ireland; in fact, that it must be laid to improve it, it grows bar-
nast, as it is very fast and unattractive. Besides the City of Armagh, and the Borough of Drum-
sham, it hath now in it several pretty Towns.

The first town that we meet with in this Country is ____, an Innocent belonging to Turlagh Mac Henry, of the family of G-Nal and full of woods and unapproachable firs: It is a long
ridge of mountainous walk-ground, and belongs
moss, which lies on the land bordering upon it, and the name and nation of Turlagh Mac Henry are forgotten in these parts. Next
there, in which a river rises; here, built by Charles Baron Montjoy, Lord Deputy, and so called by him in honour of John Norris, under whom he fir'd in the wars. Eight miles from hence, near the river Kolding
stands Armagh, an Archbishops See, and the
Metropolis of the Island; (whence also a public
School on Armagh was very early instituted
(as appears by the life of St. Patrick) and was
the first in this Kingdom.) The Irish tell you
it was so called from Queen Armacola; but in
my opinion, this is the very fame that Bode calls
Droinach, which, he fays, signifies in the Scotch
or Irifh tongue, a field of sand. It was called
Drummolkull, till St. Patrick built a city here,
very fine in refpeft of farram, form, built, and com-
pafs; the Angels (as my Author fays) having con-
ing the Church. The Irish builds a city there,
and three fubjeB of the Irish.

The next town that we meet with, and
another poft of Ireland, is St. Patrick's
The French

St. Patrick was
in Britain, and St. Martin's Sibbe's Son. He was
baptized by the name of Scan, and fold into
Ireland, where he was Shipped to King Millo,
Aftewards, he was called Magnus by St. Greg-
man, whole disciple he was; and then by Pope
Celestine, Patriarch, that is, Father of the Chris-
tians and was fent into Ireland to convert them to
the Christian Faith. Yet are we of opinion,
that Christianity was in Ireland before this time,
grounding upon an ancient Synodol, whereon
St. Patrick's own authority is relied against the
Irish Synodol, which is usual at that time in Ire-
land, namely, for the part of the land only,
and not in the whole of a crown. A cu-
form, by which way of contempt, they refer-
upon a certain Swineherd of King Lagenus, the
son of Nefi; and the writers of that age cry'd
him a profane Misan, and not of St. Peter. About the year 610, Co-
rumbourn built a famous Monastery in this place;
from which many other were propagated and planted,
both in Britain and Ireland by his disciples. St. Ber-
noard, hard speaks thus of it: In honour of St. Patrick,
the Irish Apollys, who in his life-time profec'd in this
Ireland, and in his very hands was; it is this in
Archbishops See, and the metropolis of the Island;
was formerly held in such veneration and esteem,
that not only Bishops and Priests, but Kings and Princes,
were forced to the Metropolis, and he above ground
them all. But, though the lawful authority of some
Parishes, it grew into a Synodole, that this holy See
should be held by inheritance, and permitted to de-
pend to mons that were not of this tribe or family.
And this Synodole method contended for by us for some
fifteen generations, as elsewhere.

This, by degrees, Church-discipline began to
flake in this Island (while in towns and cities, the numbers and the residence of Bifhops were less as the Metropolitan thought it; ) and John Pappini, a Cardinal, was sent
over by Pope Eugenius the fourth, to reform
their manners, as we learn from an Anonymous
writer of that age. In the year of our Lord 1445,
John Pappini, Cardinal (being from Eugenius
the fourth, P. S. together with Cardinal
Ugo and Gisbert of Armagh) came into this Island.
This Cardinal held a Council at Mell, where were
performed the Bifhops, Abbes, Kings, Dukes, and the
States of Ireland, by which confent, there were four Bishops or
Archbishops consecrated, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel,
and Tuam; which were fitt'd at that time by Ger-
finus, Gregorius, Dominicus, and Edwardus.
In this, the Cardinal gave the glory to Benedictus,
and return'd to Rome. Before, the Bifhops of
Ireland were always consecrated by the Arch-
bifhops of Canterbury, by reason of their Pre-
minery in that Kingdom. This was acknow-
ledged by the Citizens of Dublin, when they
recommended Gregory, Bifhop elect of Dublin, to
Ralph Archbifhop of Canterbury, for Confe-
fentation, in these words: We have already willingly subjed-
ted ourselves to your Prefedency, from whence we con-
der that our late received their fpiritual dignity.
This is likewise evident from the letters
of Murcerthac King of Ireland, of a more early
date, to Anselm Archbifhop of Canterbury,
about the ordaining of the Bifhops of Dublin
and Waterford; as also from thefe of King Gubric
of Louth, and from that of Louth, by the
ths, the Successors had been more certain, an 1607,
and either the Cure of Parochy fo
excels, that the blood and manner of
their own relations, about the right of inher-
ance; for the Kingdom to lamination among
foreign nations upon this account. But this
falls not within the compass of my design.

This Archbishops See had not been long
influenced, before it was again confurred by
the Pope's Legat; so that the opinion of
the Pope, who prefered the See of Armagh, and make
it more ancient than that of Canterbury (pren-
ding, that in this respect it ought to take place
in all General Councils) is very groundlefs; for
Armagh is the younger fift, by many ages.
And besides, precedence in General Councils is
never given according to the antiquity of Sees,
but all Parishes, of what degree lower, take place
among their fellows, according to their Ordinaries or Con-
firmation. During Vivian's abode in Ireland, Armagh
was reduc'd and subjected to the English by
John
John de Carey; who did no hurt to the Coun-
try, but was said to have been very favourable to
the Religious there, and to have repaired the
Church, which in our time was burnt, to-
gether with the whole City, by John O-Nod, to
the great remaining) at this day but some few
Batch'd cottages, and the ruined walls of the
Monastery, Priory, and Archbishop's Palace.
Among the Bishops of this See, the most emi-
tent are, S. Malcolm, the first who resided
Clerks from marrying in Ireland; a person of
great piety and learning for that age, and was
so renowned with the barony of the Country,
and the esteem of the world, that St. Bernard
has told us, who wrote his life at large, that
Richard Fitz-Ranulph, commonly
called Armaghans, who wrote stately against
the Fries, Medici, about the year 1550, sub-
norring that voluntary way of begging, in a
Christian Church.
Upon a hill near Armagh, are still visible
the remains of an old Castle (call'd Omeau-Maghy),
which it is said had been the seat of the an-
cient Kings of Ulster. More to the East are
Blackwater, one of theprincipal towns, in Irish
Mers, i. e. great; the boundary between this Country and Tir-Og, of which we
shall speak in its proper place. In and about
this Country, all the power and interest was in,
by C., the Mac Coimi, O-Hanlon, O-Hagan, and many of
the family of the O-Noel, who have dilating
themselves by several marriages. But now the
lands of the O-Hanlon, are in the possession of
the St. John's, an English Family; and the
Hogans are not of any considerable figure.
In this Country, the honourable Family of Ca\nd-
field enjoy the title of Viscount Charlemont.

The County of D O W N .

that

In this County is said to have been demi-
plied by Leonard Gray, Lord Deputy, in Henry
the eight's time; and thus much is certain,
that upon his being accused of male-adulter-
inization in Ireland, and found guilty, the
proclamation of St. Patrick's Church, was, among
other things, objected against him. The Re-
ligious have contended as much about the
burial-place of St. Patrick, as the Greeks did
about the birth-place of Homer. Thofoo
death will have it there, upon the authority of
the forefield verse. Thofoo Armagh claims it,
upon that passage cited but now from S. Ber-
nard. The Monks of Glorious in England
have challenged it, offering the ancient Records
of their Abbey, in evidence of their title. And
fully, some of the Scots affirm him not only to
have been born near Glengarn, among them, but
bury'd there too.

In this Down, it was, that John Cary (a war-
like Englishman, and more armour than mus-
arms generally are) first fortified the Bendictine Monks,
after he had reduced those parts; and he also
transferred the Monastery of Carol (which Mac
Eufly, King of Ulster had built in Down near
S. Finia Mac-Nel's Well) into the Isle of Tire-
ly (call'd from him,) and endow'd it pe-
inantly. Before that, the Monks of Ireland

Endowment of Monachs (like this)
Vicar of Down.

The life of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

Feast of St. Bernard of Clairvaux.

(likewise a monk in Egypt, whose Order the priest, and to which they imparted it. A fair pledge, brought into Ireland) were wholly devoted to prayer, and supplied with their own and others' wants, by the labor of their hands. But that, like all human institutions, was not short-lived; their manners grew corrupt, and were of degrees still that Piety which first gave them being in the world. Robert, Abbot of Melisun in Burgundy, took a great deal of pains to recover the ancient discipline, perfecting his discipline to live by the labour of their hands, and to spend the whole of both. Leaving them to the charge of the Bishop of the Diocese; so were worn or heathen lands no longer. But they hastily refused to depart from the Celts, infuring all on the Monastery of the west, which were secretly influenced by S. Maurus, a disciple of S. Benedict, and by S. Columbanus. But this is too great a digression; and we will only add, that the title of Vicar of Down, is now vested in the Honourable Family of Dowd in England.

Upon the Sea-coast, stands Auglis, where S. Patrick is reported to have built a Church, and lately, the honourable John Barrington, in England, had been advanced to the dignity of Bishop of Down near Dublin, and Vicar of Barringtom (formed from the Celts) St. Strangford, formerly Strangford, a late habitation, where the river Cunas runs into the sea, with great noise and violence; and from which place, a family of the name of Smuth take the honourable title of Vicar of Down. In the Peninsula here by, Queen Mary (always bountiful to the Nobility) gave much hands to the Earl of Kilmore. The Ruifled, Ardua, Whites, and those who elected them, the Bogans, all of English descent. But what is St. Bernard of Clairvaux, has been long ago among the wild Irish in these parts, against whom incursions they have been in a state of internal connection, want of arms, and bended knees. The Magdalen, formerly Magdalen, the Angelus, and the Bannock, are all extinct.

Arden. Arden, the other Peninsula, lies over-against this, and is separated by a small channel from Lough Cown, with which it is united on the west; as it is on east, by the sea, and on the north, by the bay of Kinc-Foyn. You may perhaps it to a fenced arm; for, by a very narrow Alinement, it grows to the main land, as the arm grows to the floather. The soil is very good in every part, unless it be in a flat boggy plain in the middle, about twelve miles long. The shore is well flock'd with Villages, and has for many miles of fine Flocks, from upon the bay of Kinc-Foyn, of the same order and name with that eminent and very ancient Monastery in England near Chester, call'd Sunderm. Which Abbot undertook the Repar-തൃത്തിപ്പൂർത്തി pidation, in great part, as he is said to be; in the island, the middle of the two islands of Ireland, and is as S. Malachy, is, to build, or rather re-build, a monastery there. For it had been a minute place, before, under Connell the first father, and had bred many thousand Monks, and been the mother of many Monasteries. A place truly pious, abounding with Saints, and secretly preserving God's secrets that one of the sons of that holy Society, called Luan, is said to be the founder of a hundred Monasteries: which I mention, that by this influence the Reader may judge, how momentous they were in all. By this means, it fell both Ireland and Scotland with its off-spring. One of which, S. Columbanus, came with some parts of France, and built the Monastery of Luxovium, which grew up to a very great fcury. It is said to have been 16 large, short driven farms contained both night and day without casting an eye, by the many Quaries they would make, to found one another. And thus much in praise of the ancient monastery of Barnington. Being defended by Pirates, it was repaired by Malachy, who understood it in regard to its ancient dignity, and with a design to replace a fire of Paganism; an account of the many Saints that day befall'd it. For, we are to mention chiefe who had departed in peace; some head of are said to have been put to death in one day, by the Pyrates. The lands belonging to it, were very large and numerous; but Malachy, remaining at the holy place only, gave them all in arrear. For, from the time it was defeript, it continued to be held with all its possessions. For Abbot Barington, who chased, and enjoyed it under that name, keeping it innocently, though not entirely, the same as before.

Although many deferted from it, afterwards, to have a fine Church in Barnington, like thefe he had found in other Counties. When he began to lay the foundation, the natives were fiarm'd with admiration in it, having never seen any building of that nature in all the Country. So that one of them said, Great Sir! Whi by force new ftallions from other Countries? We are Sure, and we understand what reason the natives had for praising this magnificent temple, and finely fabric'd Church.
The County of ANTRIM.

* Lond. C.

HE next County to * Down, northward, is the County of Antrim, to call'd from Antrim, (herefore) a small town, which is only remarkable for giving name to the flire (which is bounded by the bay of Knock-Forger, the Lough Eanagh, and the river Bann.) (But now Antrim is a considerable thriving Corporation, pleasantly situated on both sides of Six mile water, and united by a handsome Bridge, and adorn'd with a fine Park, and a stately Munificc-houle belonging to the Lord Viscount Mathewmon. And the Country also is populous and flourishing, being mostly inhabited by British Protoclasts. The 3. Pступил-mentioned Bay of Knock-Forger, that is called Pinderick in Prolemy, took it's name from a town situated upon it; which the English call Knock-Forger, and the Irish Carrick-Forger, that is, the rock of Forger, both from the famous Forges drawn there, where, fiel brought the Scots out of Ireland into Britain. This town is more famous than any other upon the coast, by reason of a considerable harbour, and for its fortifications (though unfinished) it is also for its castle stand- ing upon a high rock, with a garrison to keep the country in subjection, and an ancient Po- lece, now converted into a magazine. (But now, Balsiy at the bottom of the bay, is much more rich and populous, of greater Trade, and more frequented.) Near Carrickfergus, is a small town call'd the 3. Clanday the lower, inhabited likewise by the Locran, O-Neals, and memorable for the death of that wicked rebel Shan or John O-Neal; who, after a long course of Plunder and Rapine, was de- feated in one or two Battles by Henry Slidur Lord Deputy, and reduc'd to such frights, that he was reduc'd to go and address himself to the Lord Deputy with a hatter about his neck; but his Secretary persuaded him rather to seek solace from those Island-Scotts, who under the conduct of Alexander Oge were now encamp'd here, and ravaged the country. Ac- cordingly, he went to them, and was kindly recus'd; but was put to death soon after, with his natural son, whom he had for a while, but was taken by an Ambush; and thrown alive to the dogs; a piece of cruelty, for which those Wretches severely fudder'd, being taken out to death, and expos'd to the wolves. Above Aoides to the west, lies the southern Clancy, i.e. a Yellou Clan, or the far Clan by the name of Hugh the Tallows, (as they interpret it,) Upper. A Country well wooded, which extends to the bay of Knock-Forger. It is inhabited by the O-Neals, and is the very utmost Tract of this County of Down.

(in this County, the Honourable title of Earl of Mount-Alexander is enjoy'd by the family Mount-A- braxande, Lords of Magney; that of Baron Coningsby of Cameron, by Thomas Earl Coningsby of Kendover, and that of Viscount Hillsborough, by the family of Hill.)

* So. fid. ann. 1657.

Clane-bye.

Clanday the lower, inhabited likewise by the Locran, O-Neals, and memorable for the death of that wicked rebel Shan or John O-Neal; who, after a long course of Plunder and Rapine, was de- feated in one or two Battles by Henry Slidur Lord Deputy, and reduc'd to such frights, that he was reduc'd to go and address himself to the Lord Deputy with a hatter about his neck; but his Secretary persuaded him rather to seek solace from those Island-Scotts, who under the conduct of Alexander Oge were now encamp'd here, and ravaged the country. Ac- cordingly, he went to them, and was kindly recus'd; but was put to death soon after, with

his whole party, for the slaughter which he had formerly made among their relations. The war being ended by his death, and he all his men attainted (Queen Elizabeth before left this Country to Queen Elizabeth, by her permission, planned a Colony there, an excellent design, but very unsuccessful. For after great expence,
fomenting rebellions in the Kingdom; till John Perrot, Lord Deputy, \* reduc'd, first Donald Og, (who was fled, together with his brother Alexander, in Conaught by Richard Bingham) and afterwards, Agnus Mac Cwili, the sons of James Mac Cwili, to suchursions, that they aban-doned themselves to the Queen of England, and receiv'd this Country to hold of her by Knight's servitude, on condition that they should bear arms in Ireland for none but the Kings of England, and should pay a certain number of Cows and Hawks yearly, &c. 

Above these, as far as the river Bank, the Country is called Bannar, and \* was inhabited by the Mac Giolli, a family of no great note among the Irish; but put up in this narrow corner by the continual depredations of the 

\* Hibern-Bay, that is, Charles-the-yellow, brother to James Mac Cwili who poss'd the Glinnes, did in a manner make himself master of all this; till John Perrot, the afo-" said Lord Deputy, having taken the castle of 

Dundalk, (freely situate upon a rock hanging out into the Sea, and invested from the land by a deep ditch,) drove out his men and party. However, the year following, he recover'd it by treachery; after he had lain there the Gover-nor, who made a furious defence. Upon this, the Lord Deputy sent Morham (an ex-pe-rrienced Man,) against him, who cut off the two sons of James Mac Cwili, with Alexan-der the son of Siskey Bay; and penned him in close (driving away his Cattle, the only riches he had, for he had fifty thousand Cows of his own flock,) that he surrendered Dundalk, and came to Dublin, and made a publick Submis-sion in the Cathedral; petitioning for mercy. When he was, after this, admitted into the Governor's Lodgings; as soon as he saw the Picture of Queen Elizabeth, he threw a-way his Sword, and fell down before it twice, thereby devoting himself entirely to Her Ma-jesty's Service. And, being receiv'd into fa-vour and protection, among the other Subjects of Ireland, he abjur'd, both in the Chancery and Kings-Bench, all allegiance to any foreign Prince whatsoever, and, by the bounty of Queen Elizabeth, had four territories or Towns (as they call them) from the river Boy to the Bann, belov'd on him a family, Donlufe-caftle, Leghill, and Ballamoun, together with the government of Donlufe-caftle, to him and the heirs-male of his body, to hold of the Kings of England upon this condition, that neither he, nor his Dependents, nor any of his Powerity, should take up arms in behalf of any foreign Prince, without special Licence; and that they should refrain their Dependents from depredations, and find twelve horse and forty foot at their own charge for forty days together in time of War, and pay every year a certain number of oxen and hawks to the Kings of England, &c.

The Revolt before-mentioned is now the Ex-ample of the Macknudi, who drove out the Mac-squillan, and who enjoy the honourable title of Earl of Arron ; in which County also the family of Vamphas, have the title of Viscount Vamphas 

and the Family of Canvas are Baron Canvas of Kilballeagh. 

About eight miles north-east from Olton, Paul Thruck, is a place called the Castle-Canvas, containing N. of, and of many thousand Pillars, which stand half of 444, at large
them perpendicular to the Plain of the Hort-Canvas, and in close to one another that a knead hardly be thruf in between them. They are, for the greatest part, Pentagons or Hexagons; and yet almost all irregular, some of their sides being of equal breadth. With regard to angos, pons and figures, the Stones have been observ'd by persons of great skill and curiosity who have viewed them, to come near the Etrurians, and the Afeetrians, or Lapus Solitaris, and the nearest to the Lapus Balusattor or Baleate. The Canvas Way is plainly the work of nature, and runs from the bottom of a high hill into the Sea, no one knows how far. At low-water, the length is about fix hundred feet, if not more, the breadth, in the broadest place, two hundred and forty feet, and in the narrowest one hundred and twenty; the height, in some places, thirty fix, and in others about fifteen feet.}

The County of COLRAN, or LONDON-DEERRY.] The

Beyond the Glais, westward, lie the Counties of Cream, \* called Donlufe-caftle, the Clan of Colran from the chief town in it; but now the Coun-ty of Londonderry, from the City of Londonderry, which was built and planted by the Londonderry. The river is bounded by the river Bann on one side, by the Lough-Pole on the other; and, by the County of Tieve on the south. This Bann (as Gil-radus says,) is a very beautiful river; which it's name imitates. It rises out of the Mountain, is called the Glais, and, being empty'd into the large Lough of Eas or Sidr, where it lends both itself and its name, after forty miles (far to long this Lough is counted,) it receives the name again at Time-ncastle. From whence, crown'd with wood on both sides, it runs in a full channel by Grausul-Gireisleigha, (which, by the benefit of thick woods and unpalatable bog, is a safe refuge for the Scotch Islanders and robbers, as the English were fa-blue by their pursuit of Siskey-bay, who were design'd here;) and, into the Sea. It is the best rock'd with Salmon, of any river in Europe. Salmon. 

The Bann flows by reason (as some imagine) of its Glaisness above all other rivers; a quality, with which that kind of Fish are particularly delighted. The Cahans \* were of greatest authority in these \* parts; the chief of which Family was O-Cone-II, &c; but the fis of those Potentates or Uhights (as O-Cahans, they term them) who held of O-Neal the ty-
The County of **TIR-OEN.**

**LOW.**

Colan southward lies the County of **Tir-Oen,** that is, the Land of Eugemon. This is a midland County divided from **Tir-Carna** on the west by the river **Liffey,** from **Dunganon** by the County of Antrim on the north by the **Lough Lough,** and from the County of Armagh on the south by Blackwater (which is called in Irish **Mairee,** or a great water.) Though it is somewhat rough and uneven, yet it is fruitful and very large (being forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth,) and divided into the Upper **Tir-Oen** on the north, and the Lower **Tir-Oen** on the south, by the mountain of **Shaw-Gallia.** In this, lies **Clogher,** a small Bishopsrick, but well-endow'd. It was founded by St. Patrick, who gave it to his beloved disciple and indescribable Affiant, St. **Macar-ite.** The name is said, in the Register of **Clogher,** to be taken from a golden stone; by which, as from an Oracle, Answers were given in the times of Gentilism. Then, **Dungannon,** (herefore) the chief Seat of the Earl, which by the favour of Henry the eighth, gave the title of Baron to Matthew, son to the first Earl of **Tir-Oen.** The house is more neat and elegant, than is generally to be met with in this County; but hath been often burnt by the Lord of it, to drive the enemy that trouble. From hence, the honourable Family of **Tarv** took the title of Viscount **Dunganon:** and lately, William Vane Esq. hath been created Baron **Vane of Dunganon,** and Viscount **Tir-Oen.** Next, **Loughgall,** where **O-Nial,** who hath will himself solemnly Inaugurated King of Ireland, in the time of **Borom.** As the ceremony performed after the barbarous custom of the Country. Then, the Fort upon **Blackwater,** or the river **Mere,** which hath suffer'd exceedingly from the Wars, being the only passage into this Country, which is the constant harbour of Rebels. But it has been neglected, ever since the discovery of another Ford below, which is defended by Forts on both sides, and was built by Charles Mon-roy Lord Deputy, when he purposed to reduce into these parts. At the same time, he made another Fort, called from himself **Munjoy,** and another upon the **Lough Lough,** or Sidney (as the Soldiers, in honour of **Maurice Sidney,** call it at this day,) which encloses the west-side of the Shire, and is either wholly made or much en-larged by the river **Bann,** as I have already ob- served. (At this day, the Honourable Family of **Stewart** enjoy the title of Viscount **Mountjoy.**)

The **Lough Lough** is very beautiful and full of fish, and very large, being about thirty miles in extent, so that this, as the Post says:—

**Dahk maneera Neita scath.**

With its sweet water counterfeits the Sea.

And considering the Varieties upon the banks; the sandy Groves and Meadows always green, and rich Corn-fields, where they meet with the hedges; as also the gentle hills and pleasant brooks (all coveted for pleasure and pro- fit,) Nature seems to uphold the Inhabitants, for fuffering them to be so wild and barbarous, for want of care.

In the Upper **Tir-Oen,** stands **Strabane,** a noted Town, inhabited in our time by Turfoghe the upper. **Lough of the family of O-Nial,** who, since **Strabane,** the death of **Stan O-Nial,** as I shall tell you (Ann. 1607.) by and by, was elected by the people to the dignity of **O-Nial,** as now a large Town, and a flourishing Corporation; and from hence, (to an honourable Person of the name of **Hone**—to whom it belongs) enjoys the title of **Viscount Strabane.**

Here are also some other Colleges of late note, The Colleges which, like those in other parts of the Island, of Ireland, are no more than towers, with narrow **hinge** and **frameli-bole,** rather than windows: to which subjects: a House of tall roof'd with thatch, and a large yard form'd round with a ditch and hedge, to preserve their Cattle from thieves.

Several remains of Antiquity have been dis- covered in this County: As, near **Omagh** (the 1713.) the **Shire-Town** near **Urras** in **Cahil,** under two ciphers **S** of **Stones, near Coachill,** an **Urras,** in a hole: At **Dungannon,** another **Urras,** of an un- common bigness, being large enough to hold about three quarts: and at **Kilmaclell** in **Dunganon,** within a circle of Stones on the top of a Hill, have been found other **Urras.**

All these were Repositories for the Bodies, when burnt; and on the last mentioned hill, at about thirty yards distance to the Eastward of that Circle of Stones, was disover'd the **Altar,** on which they used to burn their dead, in the times of Heathenism; which **Celts** and **Bone,** fresh, among the Stones, and the bones burnt with fire. At the east end of the Altar, was found a Pit, that was the Receiver into which they swept whatever rem'd on the Altar, after
after burning. Upon digging deeper, the sub-
stance of the Earth appeared all sile, wet, black
and greasy: and it had tinged the Hill in a
straight line, from the Pit to the bottom of the
Hill.  

In the lower Barony of Dunfanus, have been
discovered several Trumpeunts of an uncommon
make; which are supposed by some to have been
used by the Priests in the pagan times, at
their Funeral Rites, in comfort with those
who made a Noise on such occasions: perhaps,
the same Howling Noise which is used at Funerals,
among the Natives, to this day.

If this Country is famous or eminent for any
thing, (except the Antiquities before-men
tioned,) it is for its Lords, who have ruled as
Kings, or rather Tyrants over it; of whom,
two have been Earls of Tir-Coneil; namely
Earl of the O-Neals, and High his Grandchild by a fett.
But when I treat of the Earls and Lords of
Ulster, I will speak more at large of theirs;
and only observe here, that Sir Marcus Brem-
ford, Baronet, hath been lately created a Baron
and Viscount of this kingdom, by the title of
Baron Bremford of Bremford in the County of
Cavan, and Viscount Tyrone.

The County of DONEGALL or TIR-CONEIL:

The Country remains in Ulster, towards the north and south
was inhabited by the Rokoghi and Ptolemy. At present, it
is called the County of Done-
gall or Tir-Coneil, that is, as
Some interpret it, the Land of
Conocnius; and as others, the Land of Caneil; and
accordingly Marrius calls it Gualba. The
County is in a manner all camping, and full
of Harbour{s}, (and is well-frock'd with British
Inhabitants.) It is bounded on the north and
west sides by the Sea, and on the east by the
river Liffey; and is divided from Conaght by the
Liffey, rivr. Liffey, rivr.  

The Liffey, as far from its rise, spreads in
to a broad Lake, which contains an Island;
and therein stands a little Monastary, near which
is a narrow Vault, famous for I know not
what terrible Apparitions, or rather Religious
Dreams; and as some foolish imagin'd, by
Ullesco, when he made his descent into
Hill. The natives on this day call it Elia's
a Haddington, that is, the Life of Purgatory, and Par-
trick's Purgatory. For some are so piously cred-
dulous, as to believe that Patrick the Irish A-
pologist, or Some other Abbots of the same name,
obtain'd God by his fervent Prayers to
make the People eye-witnesses of their punishment
and torments, which the wicked endure
after this life: to the end he might recover the
Irish from their sinful State, and the errors
they then lay under. Seeing this place is call'd
Regis in the life of St. Patrick, I am apt to think
Regis in Prolemy; for the situa-
in Ulstn

Warr. Ant.  

Irish, is the other Regis in Prolemy; for the situa-
when the Sea, it spreads into another Lake,
which Prolemy calls * Legia, now Legh Bush, Legh
Bush, and Legh Der. Hence Nucham,  
Thea  

Legh Der aqua dextra loco off, Ulusna novis:
Commumis indicibus utinam: place.

Of thee, great Legh-Der, spatialis Ulfs's
profes,

and thing the Irish lands commend thy useful
flood.

Upon this, formerly, fixed Derry, a Mons-Derry,
Derry, and a Bishop's Seat; which had been
first constituted at Ardfran, and was from
thence removed to Magher; and at length, about
the year 1150, to this place. Here, in the
year 1566, Edward Randolph (eminent for his
long Services in the Wars) lost his life in Con-
sequence of his Country, and did so entirely de-
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This discovery encouraged them, next morning, to seek for the remainder; but they could meet with nothing more. The passage is more remarkable, because it comes pretty near the manner of discovering King Arthur's body. Vide Somer by the directions of a British bard. The two preceding jingles in the middle of this seem to have been for the more convenient tying of it to the arm or some part of the body.

The Family of Falls now enjoys the honourable title of Baron of Belfastvoun; and the Fitz-Baron of fifty of Falls-Wilkins had been honoured with behestead, the Title of Baron of Lifford.

The ancient inhabitants of Ulster, as of all the other parts of the Kingdom, were called formerly by one common name of Scots, and from them, hence they brought the name into the Northern parts of Britain. For (as Giraldus says) the Irish of Munster, now also of Ulster, enjoyeth themselves of the North of Britain about four hundred years after Christ; from which time it has been called by the name of Scotland. Yet the Annals of that Kingdom show us, that this happened much more early. Also, Fergus, the second, who established the Kingdom of the Scots in Britain, came from hence; Patrick having foretold this of him. "The " you from mean and contemptible to your Bourbon at this day; it will flourish and come to pala, that you shall a Prince, and Lord of them all. To make good this, the same Wren adds: That now king after Fergus, according to the Prediction of this holy man, obtained the Sovereignty in these parts, and that his predecessor followed in the throne, for many generations. From him was descended the most valiant King Edon, son of Sebron, who conquered Scotland (called Alba), where the sovereignty is in a constant flux and vagaries to this day."

John Curvy, in the reign of Henry the second, was the first Englishman who attempted the reda-
the reduction of this Country; and, having taken
Dane's Castle, the Castle of the Earls of Ulster,
and the Castle of the Marquess of the Orkneys,
was also taken, after a perilous and unprofitable
life, in the year 1416. Richard had a son
John de Burgo, who died in his Father's
life-time, after he had had a son William (by
his wife Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Gilbert
Clay Earl of Gloucester,) who succeeded his
Grandfather. William was murdered by his
own People in his youth; having a little daughter,
Elisabeth, afterwards marry'd to Lord Richard
Duke of Clarence; by whom the said Richard
and his wife had issue, two sons and two
daughters.

The Earl of Ulster, the first, who had the title of Earl of Ulster,
and his followers made him so much envoy'd, that,
for his own worth and the unworthiness of
others, he was banish'd, and, by King John's
appointment, was succeed'd by Hugh de Lucy,
former son of John Lucy Lord of Meath, who
was made Earl of Ulster by the delivery of a
Sum rent, with orders to pertinent the War. Yet
he was depriv'd of this honour by the
same King, upon his infidels, and popular
practices; but was receiv'd again into favour
and esteem. In confirmation of this, I will give you, word
for word, what I find in the Records of
Ireland. Hugh de Lucy, formerly Earl of Ulster,
hold all Ulster (except and separate from any other
County) in capite of the Kings of England, by the
service of three Knights, when ever a Parliament
assembled for War. And he might try in his own
Court all pleas whatsoever belonging to the Chief
Justice and the Sheriff; and he also held a Court of
Chancery, &c. After this, all Ulster was forfeited
and seizes by our Lord King John, by the said Hugh; who
had it afterwards granted him for term of life by
the said King the third. After Hugh's decease, Walter
de Burgo, his eldest son, besought to have
the said Ulster granted him: the said Walter,
King Henry's son, and Lord of Ireland, before he was
King. The said Lord Edward saying 'twas for the
Service, Walter the justific'd Lord of Ulster, in his
name and in his behalf, by the said Lord
Edward, as amply and fully as the said Hugh de
Lucy did, except the abbeys of Cathedral Church-
es, and the * Justification over the same; an off
the Pleas of the Crown, viz., Rape, Forfeits,
Arms, and Trespass-routes; without which
injuries the said Lord King Edward refer'd it to himself, and his heirs.

This Walter de Burgo (who was Lord of Co-
nought and Earl of Ulster) had by the only
daughter of Hugh de Lucy, Richard Earl of
Ulster; who died, after a perilous and unprofitable
life, in the year 1416. Richard had a son
John de Burgo, who died in his Father's
life-time, after he had had a son William (by

So fis, any to the Kings of England.

And if I may be allow'd to speak freely;
the piety and wisdom of the Kings of England
has not been more defective in any one thing, than in a due administration of this Province, anno 1607.
And I may add, of all Ireland; as to the pro-
posing Religion, and modelling the State,
and civilizing the Inhabitants; which things,
for many ages, have been very little regarded.
Whether this neglect is to be imputed to Care-
lessness or Parsimony, I know not; but one
would think, an Island so great, and so near
where the Soil is so good and the Pastures so
rich, which has so many Woods, and Mines, and
many Rivers and commodious Harbours on all
sides, convenient for Trade to the richest parts
of the World, with the Cafions and Revenues a-
serting from thence; and lastly, an Island so full
of Inhabitants, and a People who, in respect of
minds and bodies, are capable of the highest
Employments in Peace or War: All these to-
gether (one would think) should deserve and
challenge our future Care.
THE

ANTIENT

AND

Modern Customs

OF THE

IRISH.

T is requisite, that I say something in this place, of the Manners and Customs of the Irish. As for the more antient times, the account which I give of them is borrowed from ancient writers; but the modern customs are rectified from the observations of a modern Author, both learned and judicious. The Irish of old time, while rude and barbarous like all other nations in this part of the world, are thus describ’d by the Antients. Strabo, l. a. I can say nothing of Ireland upon good authority, but that the people are more barbarous than the Britains. They feed upon men’s flesh, and eat great exults. They look upon it as very innocent, to eat the bodies of their dead Parents; and as to lie in public, not only with strange women, but with their own mothers and sisters. However, I must caution the Reader, that I pretend not to narrate the truth of this relation. It is said indeed, that men’s flesh was eat among the Scythians; and that, in the extremities of a siege, the Gauls, Spaniards, and many others, have frequently done it. 

Porphyry’s Melis, lib. 3. The Inhabitants are barbarous, and have no faith, either of Virtue or Religions. 

Solinus, cap. 14. They who conquer, first drink of the blood of the Slain, and then dispose their faces with it, and know no Affinities between right and wrong. When a man is born, the mother feeds first upon the parts of her husband’s flesh, which she gouget gently out the mouth of her little one; 

rating it to be eminent, and worshiping, after their custom and duty, that they may never offend the gods in the multitude of war. Such as such, after, when the kinsmen of their friends with the teeth of Sea-monsters, which are in多名 as Beers. For they are the great glory of the Men, as is in the sun, and well-keeping of their 

There are their antique customs. As for the in the middle age, we have them in Gildas Cambrensis, and in others from him; but, for their later customs, they are describ’d in certain modern and good Authors, when I take to be J. Good, a Priest, educated at Oxford, and school-mate of Canter, about the year 1566, from whom I shall relate them word for word. Yet first, I shall give some account of the Administra-

in the nation among them; I will first disclaim that. The great men, who have the fourth vowel O. prefix’d to their names, to denote their quality the names of and eminence, as O-Neal, O-kane, O-Donnal, &c. the Noble- and others who have Mac before their names, 

* in armorum

the fourth vowel O. prefix’d to their names, to denote their quality the names of

and eminence, as O-Neal, O-kane, O-Donnal, &c. the Noble- and others who have Mac before their names,
The Ancient and Modern Custums, &c.

Women, within five days after their delivery, rearing the

Thefe Great men have their Lawyers, whom

diameters, and other Impotutions which they exist

galligaltes, kernes, and hornfones, they make

Becllary and Hornmefon, in times of civil "war, they drain their very

birth, they think it foundational, if they perform

from their left cheeks in a perfect 50 exiftmentation in Glory.

Women, within five days after their delivery, rearing the

Thefe Great men have their Lawyers, whom

advice to moafs to the children of their Granders, who are

more tender to the younger children than their own.

and notwithstanding a very ill temper of body, his

reason of bad air, a cruel foul and dull, "and them," Paris cul-

Thefe Great men have likewise their particular Hafte-

rions, to chronicle the famous actions of their

lives; their Physicians and Poets (whom they
call Barons) and Harpers, who all have their feve-

eral estates and poftitions affigtt'd them. And

in each town and place, and in the particular for-

mites for the federal employments; for instance,
one for Breahans, another for Hifhions, and fo


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The Ancient and Modern Customs

Dying of Robbers.

With the bank of Alders, they die their chance to the dying yellock, they make the Elders of Alders and the Clerk of the.

With the length, back, and bottom of popular.

* Upon the tree, heaven together, they dye * their loose bolts of a full on orange (which are much out of use) making the bank of the wild eldoc-tree and fall and fall again.

In dying, they say, not to hold the thing long, but to let it fall for some days together and stand upright, that the yellow may be deeper and more durable.

Robbers.

Robbers here are not look'd on as infamous, but are commended with great humanity in all parts of the Country. When they are sent such a death, they pray in God to bring bounty in their way, and look upon a price as the effect of his bounty to them.

They are of opinion, that winter violences, robberies were necessary in defending to God. If it were, they say God would not tempt them with an opportunity in any, they say it would be a tax, not to lay hold of it. One shall hear the Regus and Carthusians, say, The Lord is merciful, and will not suffer the price of his own blood to be lost on me. Moreover, they say they do but follow the example of their Fathers; that this is the only method of helping

* they have; and that it would fully the bound of their families, work for their bread, and give ever their extreme advantage. When they are upon the road, for robbery, or any other defign, they take particular names which they first meet in a morning, that they may avoid or meet again, as their luck apprises.

* This rook is usual of spirit and courage to be in and in a rainy night, and not on an

Adventures, at what defance factor, for the sake of a certain.

* Of late, they spare neither Temples nor Sanctuaries, but rob them, burn them, and murder such as have had themselves there.

Dickens.

The custom of the Fire of their Prifts is the great

* They have have own the Temple into Stains: there where follows them where-over they go; and in cattle they find themselves off and off, they draw to reverse the water by poise. The Church

* is the habitation of the Post's suburbs and Belfairs there they drink, where, murder, and keep their Customs among their wild Tribes, there is nothing fact.

* of them. If of a Church, the new normal for an Altar, or at most fuch only as on a palace; and if there be a Church thereon, it is defined and broken; the names of Emblems are so useful, that they can make

* flambeaux, their movable Altar without a cry is broken and defa'd, the Mai'k took two, and

* was off, and, and we'll off in all walls and porches, their Chasels of lead without a care, and their Communion-cup of burn. The Prifts think of nothing but providing for their Families and getting Children. The Belfairs men Prifts, and hold many Parishes together; being great pretenders in the Commen-

* tis, but oblige strangers to all parts of learning. The fire fence their fathers in their Churches, having defignation for their Belfairs. They will not go into Prifts order, but commit the charge to

* Dickens. Carriers, without any allowance; leaving them to live by the Belf, i. e. by the small admissions at baptisms, anniversaries, or burials, which proves but a very poor

* maintenance.

The fire of their Prifts, who follow not their fashionable great generally notorious Robbers. For those who are called Mac Dean, Mac Pherson, Mac Olson, i. e. the fire of the Dean, Parish, and Bishops, are the prestid Robbers, being enabled by the bounty of their Parents to raise a greater gang of accomplices and the more, being, in imitation of their Fathers, the most defiant. The daughters of defies, if married in their father life-time, have the

* On May-day, those of the band, they make them to Increased among their

* birds, they endeavour to kill her, out of a meaning that is some old witch that has a defign upon their

* letters. If their letters be faken, they fairly they shall return to, if they take some of the

* they over the door, and throw it into the fire. But they think
think it 'farci,' a plentiful dairy, as they set table of toves before their horses on May-day. In Town, ask in any Coffice, the wive in the firsts, and the maidens out of the windows, serve him and his victual with wheate and fate. But if you miss the wife finds fault with the groce
To prevent the King's finding their abode; they hung up the egg-bolls in which the chieken were cased, smartening in the roof of the Hove, it is thought unlaid to clean their horses feet, or carry them, or gather graze for them, on a Saturday: though all may be done upon their highest Footdays.

*If they ever lend fire to their neighbours, they imagine in add to their horses length of life and health: When the owner of a horse eats eggs, he must be very careful to eat an even number, otherwise he endanger the horses. Feleys are not afraid to eat eggs 2; and whatever hoveman dies at, he must wash his hands immediately after. When a horse dies, the manger hang up the feet and legs in the hoove, and body upon the very hoove at first.

If one poifie a hoove, or any other creature, he must cry, God have him, or first upon him; and if any mishap befells the hoove within three days, they find out the person who commanded him, it is to punish the Lord's Prayer at his right ear.

They believe, that the eye of some people breach their hooves; and in the days of King William and certain old women, who by muttering a few prayers, for them right again.

The hooves are very much subject to a worm, which, when it gets up the ground, is then called Worm, and be thought to have come from the earth, and be anted the Body.

The remedy in this case, is thus: They feed for a wish, who must be brought to the hooves on two Mawends and one Thursday; at which times, breaking upon the purr officed, and repealing her charm, the hooves recover. Many give a good price for the knowledge of this charm, and others, forsooth, do not esteem it.

*Charms.

They think, the horse have peculiar charms for all evils, first and distributed among them; and therefore they apply to them according to their several Allings. They begin and continue their banishments with a Patler-queue and Ave Maria. When any one gets a fall, he brings up, and turning about three times in the right, day, a hole in the ground with his knife or sword, and cuts out a tuft; for they think it 'laras,' a plentiful dairy, as they set table of toves before their horses on May-day. In Town, ask in any Coffice, the wive in the firsts, and the maidens out of the windows, serve him and his victual with wheate and fate. But if you miss the wife finds fault with the groce
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If one poifie a hoove, or any other creature, he must cry, God have him, or first upon him; and if any mishap befells the hoove within three days, they find out the person who commanded him, it is to punish the Lord's Prayer at his right ear.

They believe, that the eye of some people breach their hooves; and in the days of King William and certain old women, who by muttering a few prayers, for them right again.

The hooves are very much subject to a worm, which, when it gets up the ground, is then called Worm, and be thought to have come from the earth, and be anted the Body.

The remedy in this case, is thus: They feed for a wish, who must be brought to the hooves on two Mawends and one Thursday; at which times, breaking upon the purr officed, and repealing her charm, the hooves recover. Many give a good price for the knowledge of this charm, and others, forsooth, do not esteem it.

*Charms.

They think, the horse have peculiar charms for all evils, first and distributed among them; and therefore they apply to them according to their several Allings. They begin and continue their banishments with a Patler-queue and Ave Maria. When any one gets a fall, he brings up, and turning about three times in the right, day, a hole in the ground with his knife or sword, and cuts out a tuft; for they think it 'laras,' a plentiful dairy, as they set table of toves before their horses on May-day. In Town, ask in any Coffice, the wive in the firsts, and the maidens out of the windows, serve him and his victual with wheate and fate. But if you miss the wife finds fault with the groce
had they not been blinded with a stubborn con-
cert of their own Customs, in opposition to
much better. But the Irish are so wedded to
themselves, that they not only retain 'em themselves,
but corrupt the English among them; and it is
feared credible how soon these will degenerate:
Such a proneness there is in human nature, to
grow worse.

* See the
County of
The.

** Such an account of the O-Neals, who pretend to be Lords of
Ulster; and I promised an excellent Friend of mine a History of the Rebellions which they have raised in
our age. 'Tis that Gentleman is now happy in a better world, yet I had so high an esteem of him, that I am,

cannot but perform my Promise to his very Memory. This only I think necessary to be premised, that my Mate-
rials are not drawn from uncertain Reports, or other weak Authorities, but from the Original Papers which came
from the Generals, and from such as were Eye-witnesses, and had a share in the Transactions; and that
I have handled them so sincerely, and with the thanks of all such Readers who seek for Truth in ear-
nest, and desire to be let into the Affairs of Ireland, which are so much a secret to most men; hoping to shape
the Confute of all, except such who shall be galled at a true Representation of their own wicked Actions.

** This Ac-
count of the
O-Neals, be-
ing entirely
Historical, is
placed in the
Appendix.
The Smaller

ISLANDS

IN THE

BRITISH OCEAN.
GENERAL HEADS IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

I. ISLANDS on the West of Britain.
   The Isle of Man. 1437
   A new Survey and Description of the Isle of Man. 1439
   The Hebrides, or Western Isles. 1441
   The Orcades, or Isles of Orkney. 1461
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   Islands in the German Ocean. 1481
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THE
The Smaller

ISLANDS

IN THE

BRITISH OCEAN.

WILL now set sail from Ireland, and take a Survey of the Islands scatter'd upon the Coast of Britain. If I could depend upon my own sufficiency for the Work, I would visit every one of them: but since my Design is only Antiquities; such of them as are of little note, I shall pass by, but such as are more eminent, I will land at, and make some short stay in; that now at last, I may be so happy as to restore them to the honour of their respective Antiquities.

That this Voyage may be regular and orderly, I will steer my course, from Ireland to the Severn-Sea; and from the Irish-Sea (after I have doubt'd the utmost Point of Scotland) to the German Ocean; from hence, I will sail as successfully as I may, through the British Sea, which reach'd as far as Spain. But not without apprehension, that this Ship of Antiquity, having so unskilful a Pilot, will now and then touch upon the rocks of Error, or sink in the depths of Ignorance. However, I am embark'd, and must go through: Tu quoque, i.e. Courage is the best Pilot, says Antiphilus; and whoever shall follow me, may perhaps make a more successful Voyage.
But first, it will not be foreign to my Business, to set down what Plutarch reports of these Islands in general, from a fabulous relation of Demetrius, who seems to have lived in the time of Hadrian: That, of the Islands about Britain, a great part are Defolate and Solitary; some of which are consecrated to Dæmons, or Demy Gods: and, That himself, at the command of the Emperor, fail’d out of curiosity to one that was nearest these, where he found few Inhabitants, but those look’d upon by the Britains, as sacred and inviolable. Not long after he arriv’d there, the weather grew foul and very tempestuous, and there followed a terrible storm of wind and thunder, which at length ceasing, the Inhabitants told him, that one of the *Heroes was deceas’d. * E praestat Eram, * little after he says, That in one of those Islands, Saturn is detained prisoner, and fast a-sleep, in the custody of Bria-reus; That sleep is instead of chains and fetters; and, That he has several of those Dæmons about him for attendants. Thus our fore-fathers, as we at this day, took the liberty of telling monstrous things of Places far off; which, it must be own’d, is a safe way of Romancing.
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Starlings flock in large numbers, that one hardly come at them for dung. But why do I enlarge upon this, when Sir Thomas Delamere— Knight, has already described it; where he tells us, how poor King Edward the second endeavour'd to shelter himself here from his enemies, safe in

"BLANK"
N the Severn-Sea, there first appear two small Islands. These, being flat and level, is called Flathome, in the former fent with Plater in Italy, for the other being steep, is call'd Stephome, and in British Row, but the Britains call'd both Eadmi, and we call both Holins; for to the Saxons man'd a great pile of ground enclosed with water. They are not famous for any thing in Antiq., but for the Dunes furrounding them, and for the burial of Godof, a Britan of great piety, whose Disciple Barruch has given name to the Isle of Barre in Wales, as we learn from an ancient Monument of the Church of Landif; and the Island it self has done the fame to the Barron, a noted family in Ire-land. Here by this, like Slo, a small Island upon the coaft of the antient Silures, of which word the prefix name has very plain foot-prints; as has also a small Town over-again to it, in Glamorganshire. Yet I dare not affirm this to be the Siluss, or Infa Silurus, which Siluus speaks of; because there are other Islands of the same name, at a great distance from the Silurus.

From hence we arrive at Cadle, in British Islafer, pretty near the first; and over-again to it, more into the Sea, is London, which is seen Devonshire, being fourteen miles from the Pro- montery Hayno in that County. This is reckond the larger of the two, and yet not much above two miles broad, and a mile long; and is so pent in with rocks, that there is no coming to it, but by one or two Entrances. Here has formerly been a Fort; and the ruins of which, as also the remains of St. Helen's Chapel, are full visible. Hereafter, it has been plo'd, as is manifest from the burrows; but now all their gain and profit arises from the Sea-fowl, with which it abounds. No trees grow in it, except thinning elders, to which the Starlings flock in such numbers, that one can hardly come at them for dung. But why do I enlarge upon this, when Sir Thomas Delamere, Knight, has already describ'd it; where he tells us, the good King Edward the feci endeavou'd to flatter himself here from his treasourome Wife and rebellious Bretons. Loo- day (say he) in an isle scantie in the mouth of the Severn, about two miles over, every way full of good fifters, and well fOOK'd with Rabbits, Pigeons, and Starlings (Alexander Nelmam calls them Ge- ninedes Birds,) which are breeding continually. Though it is encompass'd with the Sea, yet it affords the habitation free Spring-water. It has only one way to it, which is between that two mea can hardly walk a-breast. On all sides else, the barren steep Rocks make it inaccessible. Our Hisotrians scarce mention it, but on the account of William de Maxfye, a mischievous Firat, who from hence infixed their coins in the reign of Henry the third. In Edward the third's time, it was part of the elate of the Lutereis.

From hence we arrive at Grifldon, Stockblone, Grahshone, and Saunday, lying at the very bend or turn Stockholme, of Pembrokshire: In these there is good Grady, a bowl of greef and plenty of wild thyme. I was heretofore of Opinion, that this Saunday was the Silocah of Pliny; but since I have Silunum, had reason to be of another mind. For the Silunum in Pliny may probably, from the re- semblance of the two names, be the St Lumin in St Lough in Pembrok. That this Lumin is the same which Ireland, of the Britains call'd Lumen, is clear from the name it self, tho' the English have given it another, one, that of Rembof. It lies over-again to Remby, the Priest Apse of St. Davids, to which it belongs; and was famous in the 11th age for 4 So old, the death of Juffianus a holy man, who in that ann. 1007.

The fruitful age of Saints firi'd thither one of Bre- tagne in France's: and, having for a long time devoted himself wholly to God, as a Hermit, here, he was at last slain by a fervant, and ca- 5 t Brud, as a Martyr. In the history of his life, this island is often cal'd Infila Lemonia; which name, compard with that of Limon (as the Britains call it,) thows the formenets of that Writer, who would have the Island next above it to be Promeys Limon; cal'd at pre- sent, by the Welsh Ebrdy, and by the English Berdyf, that is, an hond of Birds. One may Berdyf, * the word from the signification of the word, that * Sadly [text cut off]

This is, which Promeys calles Ebrdi, and Pl-

Cor, Beirfe, by ebr, or Aedh, as some Copies have it. in Pembret.

For Aedh among the Britains signifies a Bird; which l.e., and to the English in the same sense call'd it after...
The British Islands.

The Isle of Man.

O F E northward, lies the Isle of Man, which Caesar mentions, in the same place as he does Sgothia, in the middle between Britain and Ireland. The Prolemy calls it Manâdus, *Mnâchritis*, that is, the Dark Island; and by the Saxons, *Mona*
ial, of which I have already spoken.

† In Walf, it is called Mona, or Anglesey.

Near Anglesey, lie three small Islands: To the northwexst, *Moyl Rhien*, that is, the Isle of Scallis: (This was unjustly detained by certain Invaders, from the Bishops of Bangor, to whom it belonged; till Henry Demy Bishop of Bangor, as we read in the Canterbury-History, recovered it by the assistance of a Fleet and Army, in Henry the seventh's time.) To the south, below it, *Thin Lifgol*, that is, the Isle of Mya; *Vris Lieda* and *Preifhalm*, in Pliny's description, are the same, and it is called *Ynis Elega* by the English, and *Ynis Osga* by the Welsh.

The life of Mona, or Monachritis.

Lib. 2. c. 5.

In a certain copy of Noctes, it is called *Annes Caste thun*.

This Island is eight leagues from the Cape of Sable, to the westward; and from the land of the Hibernians, it is five leagues: Its Breadth is of the same measure; and its Length is but little exceeding it. It is Laid down by the Saxon Chronicle as a most pleasant country, with which I have not been able to conform myself, but have been surprized by the account I have there given of it. For it is but eight leagues from the Cape of Spain, to the westward, and is above a hundred miles from the coast of Ireland; and it is the name of the Syracusan Man, who was a very great seaman, and is said to be the navigator of the Menae, and the Disciple of Themistocles: But I have not been able to find any thing in Strabo, or in any other author, to prove it.

The Island is but eight leagues in Breadth, and of no great Length; and is but a single hill, with a town in the middle of it. The inhabitants are but few; and are celebrated for their Merit and Industry. The town is called Peel, and is in the middle of the Isle; and to the north of it, is the town of Castletown, which is the chief place of the Island.

There is a great Mountain, which is called *Manannan*, and is the highest in the Island, and is called *Manus*, and is the name of the great God of the Druids. The island is divided into two parts, one of which is called *Man*, and the other *Pyle*. The former is the part of the Island where the town of Peel is situated, and is called *Isle Man*, where there are great pieces of Gaffin, on which the cattle feed. The Island is inhabited by a great number of sheep, and by a great number of cattle. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and by raising corn. The Island is divided into two parts, one of which is called *Man*, and the other *Pyle*. The former is the part of the Island where the town of Peel is situated, and is called *Isle Man*, where there are great pieces of Gaffin, on which the cattle feed.
A new Survey and Description of the **Isle of Man.**

The **Isle of Man,** very probably had the Name it goes by now, from the Saxen word **Man,** meaning, as lying, almost at an equal distance, between the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Hence it is, that the neighbouring nations use the expreafions **Manx-men, Manx-Language, &c.**

The extent and situation of this Island is exact enough according to Mr. Cammen, and need not here be repeated. Let this only be added, That Bishop's-Court, which is near the middle of the Island, hath in the fifty fourth degree, sixteen minutes, of Northern Latitude, It lies to directly in the chaps of the Channel that runs between Scotland and Ireland, that if this Island had not very much break the force of the Tides and wellent winds, it might be much worse for that part of England which lies opposite to it.

That Soil in this, as in most other Places, is very different. The Lane-done ground to the South, is as good as can be defir'd. The Mountains are cold, and consequently left fruitful, here, as well as elsewhere. The Valleys between them afford as good Fattury, Hay, and Corn, as in most other places. Towards the North indeed there is a day, barren, sandy earths, but then this might, and no doubt in time will be help'd, when once the Husbandman comes to know the value of M.ofe (of which there is good more in the Northern Parts) and can be persuaded to make use of it, which yet he is not willing to do; for the Improvements made by Linesing the ground to yield a present great advantage, with its charge than that of Marling.

A large tract of Land call'd the **Carragh,** runs the breadth of the Isle westward to Ballagoo and Ramsey. It was formerly a Bog, but since it has been drain'd, it is one of the richest parts of the Island; and though the Peat is fix, eight, ten, foot deep, yet by Husbandry and burning they have got a Surface which will bear the Fowl. And the same place supplies the neighbour- hood both with Bread and Fuel. In this place, have been found very large Trees of Oak and Fir, some two foot, and a half Diameter and forty foot long, suppose'd by the Inhabitants to have lain here since the Deluge. The Oaks and Firs do not live promiscuously, but where there are plenty of one foot, there are generally few or none of the other. In some places of this Truth, there is a remarkable Layer of Peat for seven miles together, of two or three foot thick under a Layer of Gravel, Clay, or Earth, two, three, and even four foot thick. A high Ridge of Mountains runs almost the Mountains length of the Island, which supply the Inhabitants quite round with Water and Fire. Abundance of little Rivulets and Springs of excellent Water (by the sides of which the Inhabitants have for the most part built their Houses) run hence to the Sea, and the sides of the Mountains are florid with而成, and an excellent Pest for Fuel. The highest of these Mountains is call'd **Snaefell:** it's height, as taken Snaefell, by an exact Barometer, being about five hundred and eighty yards; the Mercury fulfilling two Inches and one tenth. From the Top of this Mountain they have a fair Prospect of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The **Air** is sharp and cold in winter, but the **Air** then this must be understood of such Places only as are expos'd to the Winds, which, considering the Situation, must needs be very benogenous. But in all such Places as have a natural shelter, or an artificial from Trees, the Air is as mild as in Lamalch: the Frosts being short, and the Snow not lying long on the ground, especially near the Sea.

This is plain from the Improvements that have been made, in hors places; where their Orchards and Gardens produce as good Fruits as Necessaries for the Kitchen, as in any of the

**The Isle of Man.** Engund. They are great enemies to the Diferses and Longmen, Gael and Eaduffinul, of the neighbouring Countries. And as the whole life is divided into two parts, June and March; the Language of this time near the Scotch, and of the other, near the Brith.

**Man** is, a general Account of the Isle of Man, and of the Laws and Usages thereof, as they stood in the reign of King James the first. Which being much too short, and the flute and manner of Places, Persons, and Things, having also been much alter'd since that time, I will here subjoin a very exact and particular Account of this Island, as it was drawn, at my request, by the present pieces and herald Bishop thereon, Dr. Thomas Wilfon, and carefull communicated to me by his Lordship, to be interred in this Work, in order to supply the Defects of all former Accounts.
The British Islands.

Cattle.

The Black Cattle and Horses are generally less than those of England; but as the Land improves, so do these, and of late there have been sown here as large in other places. They have in fact a smaller breed of Horses in the Mountains, very much covered by Gentlemen abroad for their Children; but besides those, they breed Horses of a fine fit either for the Plow or the Saddle.

In the Mountains they have also a small breed of Swine call'd Purris, or wild Swine: nor that they are: Five Nature or wild (for every Man knows his own) but because they are bred and live continually in the Mountains without coming to their Houses, and both the wild and the wild Sheep are counted incomparable mutton. Amongst the Sheep they have some called Eleguish of a Buff colour; the Wool is fine, and makes a pretty Cloth without any dye.

There are several noxious Animals, such as Bedgers, Foxes, Otters, Fistsmers, Moles, Hedge-hogs, Snakes, Toads, &c., which the Inhabitants name; as also several Birds, such as the Wood-pecker, the Jay, the Masp, &c. And it is not long, since a person more than prudent or kind to his Country, brought in a breed of Magpies, which have increased incredibly, so as to become a nuisance. And it is not two years, since some Body brought in Frogs, which they lay insides very ill.

There is one Aery of Eagles, and at least two of Hawks of a metted kind: for which reason it was that Henry the fourth of England, in his Letters Patents of the Grant of that Isle to Sir John Stanley, first King and Lord of Man of that name and Family, did oblige him by the hire of all other Services, to prevent him and his Successors, upon the day of their Coronation, with a call of Eagles.

There are not many Quarries of good Stone.

One there is near Castletown, which yields a tolerable good black Marble, fit for Tomb-stones, and for Fencing of Churches; of which some Quarries have of late been sent to London for those Uses.

Here are also good Rocks of Lime Stone, which, being burnt with Peat or Coak, it becomes a good Improvement of barren Lands. Thrice Stones, especially about Bale's-hill, are full of prittly Sheds of different kinds, and such ash are now to be found on their Coasts.

There are some few Rocks about Peel of a red Frie-stone, capable of being form'd into regular Hapes; but the greatest part of the Quarries are a broken Rag-Stone, sometime rising in course unseen Flags, or in irregular Lumps, fit only for coarse Walls, with which nevertheless they make a shift to build good substantial Houses; tho' an English Mason would not know how to handle them, or would call their Walls, as one merrily dide, a Caufewy read'd up upon an edge.

Here are also a good many Quarries of a blayen, light Slate, one of the best Cow- rings for Houses; of which good Quantities are exported. And at a place call'd the Snaipsh-head, there is a Rock, out of which are wrought long Beams (if one may take that expression) of through Stone, fit for the Floor of a fifteen foot long, and strong enough to bear the weight of the highest Stack of Chimneys.

Miners of Coal there are none; tho' several Miners attempts have been made to find them. But of Lead, Copper, and Iron there are several, and some of them have been wrought to good advantage, particularly the Lead; of which one many hundred Tuns have of late been melted, and exported. As for the Copper and Iron Ores, they are certainly better than at present they are thought to be; having been often tried and approvd of by Men skil'd in those matters. However, either thro' the ignorance of the undertakers, or by the want of the workmen, or for some other cause, no great matter has yet been made of them.

This Island has had many Matters. They Kings and have an old Tradition, and it has got a Place of Lords of the Records, that one Mananan Mac-Lin a very ancient Merchinoes was the first Proprietor, and that a long time ago he kept the Island under Mihts, that no stranger cou'd find it, till St. Patrick broke his chains. But a late fraud * Antiquary * Ptolemy, gives a particular account of this Mananan.

That his true name was Orbasonis, the Son of Aladin a Prince in Ireland; that he was a fierce Merchant, who had bought the Islands of Ireland and the Isle of Man, had the name of Manannan and Mac-Lin, i.e., the Son of the Sea, from his great skill in Navigation; and, that he was at first lain at Myndin in the County of Galway in Ireland. And it is not improbable, that the Story of his keeping the Island under Mihts, might rise from this, that he was the only person, in those days, that had a Commerce with them.

The Norvegians conquer the Isle, when they made themselves Masters of the Western Isles, which they sent Kings to govern, who generally chose the Isle of Man for their place of Residence. This continued till 1666, when there was a very solemn Agreement made betwixt Magnus the fourth of Norway, and Alexander the third of Scotland; and by which, this Isle, among the rest, was given to him, or four thousand Marks to be paid in four years, and one hundred Marks yearly, Pursuant to which, Alexander enters out the King of Man, A. D. 1670, and unites it to Scotland.

In 1713, there is a second Agreement, betwixt Hasque the fifth and Robert the first of Scotland; and in 1426, a third Agreement (all which are set down at large in provins his History of the 8 Orkneys.) But before this last Agreement, the Island was in possession of John Lord Stanley and of Men, who had it given him by Henry the fourth. A. D. 1405. However, for as much as by the last Agreement betwixt the Kings of Norway and Scotland, the latter claimed a right to this Island, the Lords of Man were obliged to keep a constant Standing Army and Garrison for the Defence of it, till the Reign of James the first of England.

And in this Honourable House it has continued ever since, except for twelve years during the Civil Wars, when it was given by the Parliament to the Lord Fairfax; but returned to its ancient Lords of the Restoration.

This this Island (as the Lord Cock dayes) be no parcel of the Realm of England; yet it is part
The ISLE of MAN.

ipation of the Dominions of the King of England, to whom therefore Allegiance is refered in all publick Oaths administered here.

The Lords of it have for a long time waited the title of Kings, and now are only lords of their lands, though they find they have most of the Regalia, as the giving the final Assent to all new Laws, and the power of pardoning offenders, of changing the former of Death into Bannishment, of appointing and displacing the Governor and Officers; with a Right to all Forritures for Treason, Felony, Robe de fo, &c.

The manner of the Lord of Man's investiture, and receiving the boons of his people at his first accension, was this; He was to sit on the Tinwald-Hill, in the open air, in a chair of State, with a royal cloak or canopy over his head; his face to the sun (towards a Chapel outward of the hill, where there are proper places for the public occasions) and his Sword before him, hidden, with the point upward. His Barons, &c., the Bishop and Abbot, with the roll in their degrees, 1st beside him; his Brethren, men, Council, and Deemsters, to. In the, his Gentry and Yeomanry in the third degree, and the twenty-four Keys in their order, and the Commons, without the circle, with three Clerks in their families.

Governour.
The Lord sends a Governor, Lieutenant of Captain, who constantly resides at Castletown, where he has a handsome house, saltery, and other conveniency befitting his station. He is to take care that all Officers, Civil and Military, discharge their trusts and duty. He is Chancellor, and to him there is an Appeal in matters of Right and Wrong, and from him to the King of England in Council.

The Governor's Oath is something peculiar. He is to swear to do right between the Lord and his people, as uprightness at the Staff (the Ensign of his authority, then in his hand) now fandleis, that it may be a constant Monitor to him of the obligations he lies under.

Inhabitants.
The Inhabitants are an orderly, civil'd people, and courteous enough to strangers; and if they have been otherwise reprehended, it has been through the false view of them not, or perhaps it is because they have sent so enough to see when strangers (who are too apt to have a man's word) would go about to impose upon them, which they are not willing to suffer, if they can help it.

They have ever had a profound respect for their Lords, especially for those of the House of Derby, who have always treated them with great regard and tenderness. At the same time they are tractable of their mutual Laws, Tariffes and Liberties. They have a great many good Qualities. They are generally very charitable to the poor, hospitable to strangers, effectual in Prayers and Songs; and the. people, if a stranger come to their houses, would think it an unpardonable Crime not to give him a place to sit, and something to eat or drink. They have a significant proverb (which generally shews the Genius of a people) to this purpose, Tris in yu derry Vouage without loff, bange of er, i.e., if one poor man relieves another, God himself rejoyses at it; or, as it is in Manacks, Laughs out.

They have generally hated Spectacle to such a degree, that they do not think a Man can with a greater curse to a Family, than in these words, Clagh up Kindly eyes Counsel dyr Five Man, i.e., May a stone of the Church be found in the corn of the Dwelling-House. And through the Covetousness of some have taken advantage of the former great Poverty of the Clergy, and of the little power they had to defend themselves in the Bishop's absence from his Diocese, to introduce Prescriptions (which yet, if the observations of the people are just, they have no great reason to boast of) yet the justice of some others has led them to bring up such Prescriptions, which are so very injurious to the Rights of the Church, and of evil an example, and an handle for others to strengthen the same injustice.

The Inhabitants are laborious enough; and those who think themselves, because Improvements go so slowly on, do not see the difficulties that too many of them have to struggle with. Indeed, the present Lord of Man has, by Act of State, given great honour, renown, and one of the unheard-of Disbursements to Industry and future Improvements. His Lordship, in his accension, bound his people complaining, as their Ancestors had been for more than hundred years, of the uncertainty of their Holdings; they claiming an ancient Tenure which they held; The Tower of the Swarn, by which might leave their Estates to Potters under certain Rests, Fines and Services, which his Officers could not allow of, because of the many breaches that had been made by Laxen, &c., in that manner of Holding. He therefore appointed Commissioners to treat with his people in his presence, and at last came to a Resolution to restore them by a publick Act of Parliament, to a Tenure of Inheritance, under certain Fines, &c.

And the very great improvements which have since been made, shews plainly, that there, wanted such a Settlement to encourage Industry, and the present and future Ages will have reason to remember it with the greatest sense of Gratitude.

But to return to the Inhabitants; who's Language is the Eely, a dialect of that spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, with a mixture of some words of Greek, Latin, and Welsh; and many of English Original, to express the names of things which were not formerly known to the people of this Island, whose ancient fire of living and speaking appears in many instances. Thus, for example, they do not generally reckon the Town in Manacks, by the hours of the day, but by the Tier Shenroof, i.e., the Service-time, was, nine in the morning, or three in the evening, an hour, two hours, &c.

In this Language, the Substantive is generally put before the Adjective, and many things which in the English Language are deriv'd from the Latin or Greek, and little understood by those that know nothing of those Languages, in Manacks are exprest by a Periphrasis easily understood by the common people.

It has been often said, that the Holy Bible was by Bishop Philip's care translated into the Manacks Language; but, upon the full inquiry that can be made, there was no attempt made by him than a translation of the Common Prayer, which is full exact, but of no use to the present Generation. The New Testament is at present in the hands of one who is master of the Manacks Language, and very well qualified to translate it from the Original, which, it is hoped, will one day be a blessing to this country.
In their Habes and manner of Livity, they imitate the English; only the middle and poorer sort amongst the Men, usually wear a kind of Sandals, which they call Karoans, made of untanned Leather; and which, being crost in the Toe to the upper part of the Intrep, and gathered about the Ankle, makes a very cheap, convenient, and not unhandsome shoe.

The Island is certainly more populous now than ever it was; there being as probable about twenty thousand Natives, besides Strangers; which oblige them wherever they go to enlarge their Churches; so that they are not times as many as in Bude's time, when they were but about three or four hundred families.

Division of the Island. The Day's of the Island as to its Civil concerns, is, into six Shadings; every Shading has its proper Coroner, who, in the nature of a Sheriff, is entrusted with the peace of his District, seizes Criminals, brings them to justice, &c.

Besides this, there are in every Shading as many Moors and Captains, as there are Parts, Tithe Moors are the Lord's Befiders for one year, and are answerable for all the Rents in their respective Divisions; and the Captains are entrusted with the care of the Militia or Train-bands.

The Island as to Ecclesiastical concerns is divided into seventeen Parishes, every Church having the name of the Saint to which it is dedicated, as Matley to St. Lupus, &c.

The principal Towns are only four, which are repair'd near the Bay, each of them has its Harbour, and a Castle or Fort to defend it.

Calle-town, to the south, (call'd also Calle-Baydon, from a very ancient, but yet entire beautiful Calle, built of a coarse, but for ever durable marble,) is the first town of the Island. Here, the Governor resides, as do most of the Lord's Officers. Here, the Chancellor Court is kept every first Thursday of the month; and here also is held the Head-Court or Great-delivery, twice a year. This Calle is said to have been built by the King of Man about the year 1650; and it is very probably, for about that time the Norwegians began to be troublesome to all places, by their Plunderings.

Pest. Pest, to the west, call'd by the Norwegians Mosle-Town, from a small Island close by it, in which funds the Cathedral dedicated to St. Germain, the chief Bishop of this Isle. This little Isle, naturally very strong, was much more so by art. Thomas, Earl of Derby encompassing it with a Wall, Towers and other Fortifications, and making it in those days impregnable. At present there is a small Garrison kept there, and it is the Post of all Officers against the Ecclesiastical Laws, whether for Incendiary, Adultery, &c. or Disobedience: and is call'd St. Germain's prison.

Douglas. Douglas, to the east, is much the richest town, the bell market and the most populous, of any in the whole Island. As it has of late years increased in trade, it has done so in Buildings. There is a neat Chapel, a publick School, and several good houses, and excellent Vails and Cellars for Merchants goods; but any body that sees it, would wish that Authority had interposed to have made the Buildings and Streets more regular. The harbour, for Vessels of tolerable burthen, is the safest in the whole Island; the Ships lying in it, as quiet as in a Dock or Basin.

Ramsey to the north, is most noted for Ramsey, a spacious Bay, as which the greatest Fleet may ride at anchor of a fine day, though it be all winds but the north-east, and in that case they need not be making. This town standing upon a Beach of sand, or Tangle, in danger, if not timely prevented, of being wash'd away by the sea.

Bally Salley, though not officially reck'd Bally Salley, amongst the towns, is yet a considerable inland Village. Here formerly stood the Abbey of Kyfhem, founded Ann. Dom. 1154, upon Lands for a Monastery, given by Oliver King of Mann; the ruins of which do still remain. This was the first dioc. of that Monastery in the first Kingdoms.

The rest of the Inhabitants have their houses built in the most convenient part of their Estates, for water, and shelter. The better fort have good substantial houses of stone, and covered with slate; others with thatch, which they have found a way to fixe against the winds (that in winter are boisterous enough,) by ropes of straw, very readily made, and neatly crost'd like a net one over another, which no tempest can injure.

The way of improving their Lands, is either Improvement by Lime, by fea-weeds, or by folding their Cattle deep and cattle in the night, and during the heat of the day, in little inclosures made every year to keep them within certain compasses; which in about fourteen days time is so enrich'd with the urine and dung of the cattle, as to yield a plentiful crop. These little hedges are very call'd by, peculiar to the country; and being burn'd by the heat of the sun, and flung down before feed-time, yield very good corn, either wheat, barley, rye, or oats.

Oats is the common Bread of the Country, made into thin cakes, as is the Full-country in Lougher.

Many of the Rivers (or rather Rivulks) not Horizontal, have water sufficient to drive a mill, the Mills greatest part of the year; and yet the most plentiful, where the water is most kedd, into the sea; from which, as it calls very little, is no great loss, though it floods six months in the year. The Water-wheel, about its foot Diameter, last Horizontal, consisting of a great many Jordan lades, against which the water, brought down in a trough, strikes forcibly, and gives motion to the upper division; which by a beam and Iron is pass'd to the center of the water wheel.

But that they have other Mills both for corn and fulling of cloth, where they have water in summer more plentiful.

The Commodities of this Island is Black-Commodi- cattle (of which fix hundred, by the Act of life, Navigation, may be imported yearly into Eng- land) Lumps wooll, fine and coarse Linen, and coarse woolen cloth, hides, skins, honey and tallow, and herefore some corn and beer, which now, from the great export of Flaxens, are little enough for their own use.

But formerly Herrings were the great and Herrings, especially as they are the most plenteous of this life, of which (within the memory of some now living) near twenty thousand Barrels have been exported in one year to France and Holland.

The time of Herring-fishing is betwixt July and All-hallows-day. The whole fleet of boats (very boat being generally from the bottom to the top of the Government of the Water-bay, and under one call'd a Vice-Admiral at sea, who, by the signal of a Flag, directs them when to throw their nets, &c. There is due to the Lord.
Lord of the Isle, as a Royalty, ten fillings out of every ten's thousand; ten Mavis (every Mavis being five hundred hargings), and one filling to the Water-bayll.

In acknowledgement of this great filling, and that God may be prevail'd with to continue it (this being the great support of the place) the whole Fleet do daily attend Divine Service on the shore, at the several Ports, every evening before they go to sea; the respective Incumbents, on that occasion, making use of a Form of Prayer, Litanies, &c. lately composed for that purpose. Besides this, there is a Petition inferred in the Liturgy, and used in the publick Service throughout the year, for the blessing of the Sea, on which the comfortable subsistence of so many depends. And the Law provideth, that every boat pay Tythes-Fifth, without any presence to Prediction.

The Trade of this Island is very much improved by late years, foreign Merchants having found it their interest to touch here, and leave part of their Cargoes to be brought in under the custom of Butterbridge, or because the Duties of the whole world would be too great a sum to be paid at once in England; or, if paid here, a market for the Duties and Cargoes being so small.

The ancient method of Commerce, which used to have four shire Merchants, who went to agree with the foreign Merchants for the price of the Goods imported, as also for the price of the Commodities the Island had to supply, which both fides were bound to fulfill, is entirely laid aside.

The Religion and Worship is exactly the same with that of the Church of England. The Isle of Man was converted to the Christian Faith by St. Patrick about the year 449, at which time the Bishoprick of Man was erected.

St. Germanus, to whose name and memory the Cathedral is dedicated, being the first Bishop of Man, who, with his Successors, had this Island only for their Diocese, till the Norwegians had conquered the Western Isles, and been after Man, which was about the beginning of the eleventh Century. It was about that time that the Likele Sodens, being thirty two (so called from the Bishoprick of Sodor erected in one of them, viz. the Isle of Hy) were united to Man, and from that time, the Bishoprick of the Isle of Man has no riêng duties, sometimes Man & Island, and had the Archbispoc of Drontheim (Ibid Nidoreum) for their Metropole, till the eleventh Century, thence was finally annexed to the Crown of England, when Man had its own Bishoprick again, who filled themselves variously, sometimes Bishops of Man only, sometimes Sodor & Man, and sometimes Sodor de Man; giving the name of Sodor, to a little Isle, before mention'd, lying within a quarter-thin of the main-land, caid'd by the Norwegians Bloan, and by the Inhabitants Biech, in which stands the Cathedral For, in these express words, in an instrument yet East Derby and Lord of Man, A.D. 1305, confirms to Huon Hothay Bishop of Sodor, all the Lands, &c. anciently belonging to the Bishoprick of Man, viz. Ecclesiam Cathedral Sanetli Gilm in Heilme, Sodor de Pola vacatam, Ecclesiam Sanetli Parviti videm, & Ecclesiopn prope quo praebet Echelia sine font. This Bishoprick was erected by Siune Bishop of Sodor, who dy'd A.D. 1243, and was there buried.

The Reformation was begun something later here in England, but so happily carried on, that there has not for many years been one Papist a native, in the Island; nor indeed are there Diffenters of any denomination, except a family or two of Quakers, unhappily prevailed over during the late Civil Wars; and even some of these have of late been brought into the Church.

The Bishop has his residence in the Parish of Bishop's Kirk Michael, where he has a good House and Parsony. Chapel (it not stately, yet convenient enough), large gardens and pleasant walks, shelter'd with graves of Fruits and Forset-trees (which flowers what may be done in that sort of improvements,) and so well situated, that from thence it is easy to Visit any part of his Diocese, and to return the same day.

The Bishops of Man are Bishops of the Isle of Man, they have their own Courts for their Temporalities, where one of the Deans of the Isle sits as Judge.

This peculiar privilege the Bishop has at this day, that, if any of his Tenants be guilty of a capital crime, and is to be tried for his life, the Bishop's Seal may demand him from the Lord's Bar, and try him in the Bishop's Court by a Jury of his own Tenants, and, in cases of conviction, his Lands are forfeited to the Bishop, but his goods and persons are at the Lord's disposal.

The Abbey of Rushen held the same privileges, and to the Strand of those Lands to this day.

When the Bishoprick falls void, the Lord of By whom the Isle names a person, and presents him to the King of England for his Royal Affent, and then to the Archbispoc of York to be Consecrated. After which, he becomes subject to him as his Metropole, and both he and the Proctors for the Clergy are constantly furnished with the reft of the Bishops and Clergy of other Provinces to Convocation; the Diocese of Man, together with the Diocese of Chester, being by an Act of Parliament of the 34th of Hen. 8. (confirmed by another of the 8th of James t.) annex'd unto the Metropolitan See of York.

How the Bishoprick of Man were cloath before, we find in a Bull of Pope Celestine to Finus-Aldby, & Chare.

Regis carum base memoria Olonis & Godelicis Verratis, in folis ejus Monstratio serara consideratur, fum fo in "Jes. Cor." Regend. in Deo, & cum Regio maximam, Anno 1305, anno tribulaticum, Dom. Rome, in Kal. Iulii, Pontificia honore 4. b. e. in civitate a Bishoprick of the Isles, we do, by our Apostolical Authority, confirm the liberty, which the Kings of the Ile, Olonis et Godelicis honore, velut in in Te Wald, as it is express'd in their original Grants. Dated at Rome, on the 10th of the Kalens of July, and the 4th year of our Pontificate.

The Archdeacon, in all inferior chiés, has Archdeacon alternate Jurisdiction with the Bishop. He holds his Courts either in person or by his Official, as the Bishop does by himself and Vicars-general; which are two, for the North and South division of the Isle.

The Clergy are generally Natives; and in Clergy, deed it cannot well be otherwise, now being quality's to preach and administer the Sacraments in the Manco language; for the English is not understood by two thirds at least of the Island, although there is an English School in every Parley; so hard it is to change the Language of a whole country.

The Livings are generally small. The two livings

Parsonage are indexed with near fifty pounds a year, but the Vicarage, the Royal Bounty in

X included.
that the poverty of the Place the Church might never want for persons to perform Divine Offices, and to instruct the People in necessary Truths and Duties; the pious and worthy Doctor Pocket, soon after the Reformation, being then Bishop of Man, did so

Royal Bounty.

That through the Poverty of the Place the Church, and which is now continued, and sometimes properly numerous Families, very decently. Of late, indeed, the great Reform of Strangers has made Provisions of all sorts as dear again as formerly.

Enchiridions Disciplin.

There is nothing more commendable than the Discipline of this Church. Publick Baptism is never admitted but in the Church; and Private as the Rubrick directs.

Good care is taken to fit young Persons for Confirmation, which all are pretty careful to prepare themselves for, lest the want of being Confirmit tho' hinder their future marriage Confirmation. Receiving the Lord's Supper, is by the Rubrick, a necessary Qualification for that State.

Offenders of all Conditions, without distinction, are oblig'd to submit to the Confession appointed by the Church, whether for Corruption or Example (commutation of Penances being aboli'th'd by a late Law, and they generally do it patiently.) Such as do not Admit (which hitherto have been but few) are either impruin'd or excommunicate'd; under which Sentence if they continue more than forty days, they are deliver'd over to the Lord of the Isle, both Body and Goods. In the mean time, all Christians are frequently wrou't not to have any unnecessary Conversation with them, which the more thoughtfull People are careful to observe.

The Bishop and his Vicar-General, having a Power to commit such to Prison as refuse to appear before them, there is seldom occasion of paffing this Sentence for Contumacy only, on account of the Fear of the Church, or of the Inhabitants holding such as have negli'ted to perform their Ceremonies, are preached, and if there are many, or their Crimes of a heinous nature, they are tried together on After-Wednesday, and after a Sermon explaining the Design of Church-Ceremonies, and the Duty of such as are so unhappy as to fall under them, several Churches are appointed, which they are to perform during Lent, that they may be receive'd into the Church before Easter.

The manner of doing Penance is Primitive, Penitential, and Very Penitential. The Penitent elected in a Secret, or brought into the Church immediately before the Litany, and there continues till the Bishop be enow'd; after which, and a proper Exhortation, the Congregation is desir'd to pray for him as a Favour provided for that purpose. And thus he is left with, till by his behaviour he has given some Satisfaction that all this is not freg'd; which being certify'd to the Bishop, he orders him to be receive'd, by a very Solemn Service for Receiving Penitents, into the Peace of the Church.

But if Offenders, after having once done Publick Penance, are not worth to the Clergy and Schools about one hundred Pounds more, Befides this, he collected and Chief the English Members and a great many Bishops and others necessary. This Bishop, indeed, being pleased to make a long Leafe of the Improvements of the Life in his hands, which, either to Lords or Abbot, were one third of the whole Profits; the good Bishop found means to pay for the said Leafe, which (besides an old Rent and Fine, fall payable to the Lord of the Isle) may be worth to the Clergy and Schools about one hundred Pounds more.

Before this, he collected all the English Members and Council (whole Names and Benefactions are Register'd and prov'd in Publick Tables in every Parish) six hundred Pounds, the Interest of which maintains an Academical Master; and, by his own private Charity, he purchase'd two Estates in Land worth twenty Pounds a year, for the support of such young Persons as should be desir'd for the Ministry. So that the name and good Deeds of that excellent Prelate, will be remember'd with gratitude, as long as any fome of Piety remain amongst them.

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ON; from whence came the name of Blessed Laws.

But as the Island every day improved, under Sir John Stanly and his Successors; so they, from time to time, observing the many inconveniences of giving Judgment from Bless'd Laws, ordered, that all Cases of Moment or Intricacy, decided in their Courts, should be written down for Proceedings, to be a Guide when the same or the like cases should happen for the future.

And that there be Proceedings might be made with greater caution and Judicato, the Laws have expressly provided, that in all great matters and High Points that shall be in Doubt, the Lieutenant or any of the Council for the time being, shall take the December to them, with the Advice of the Elders of the Land (see the 14 Keys, as it is elsewhere more fully explained) to know the Law truly, as they shall understand it.

Now, if to this we add, that once every year, viz.: on St. John Baptist’s day, there is a meeting of the Governor, Officers Spiritual and Temporal, December, and 24 Keys, where any person has a right to Present any uncommon Grievance, and to have his Complaint heard in the whole Country; there cannot be imagined a better Conjunction. Where the Injustice may have Relief, and those that are in Authority, may, if they please, have their Sentences and Actions, if righteous, publish’d to all the World.

This Court is called the Tomahd, from the Dutch word Tone, i.e. Frons Judicis, a Court of Justice, and Hold, i.e. lend. It is held on a Hill near the middle of the Island, and in the open air. At this great Meeting where all persons are supposed to be present; all new Laws are to be publish’d, after they have been agreed to by the Governor, Council, December, and 24 Keys, and have receive’d the Approbation of the Lord of the Isle.

The Council consists of the Governor, Bishop, Archdeacon, two Vicars General, the Receiver General, the Comptroller, the Water-bailiff, and the Attorney General.

The twenty four Keys, so called (it is said) from unlocking, as it were, or solving the Difficulties of the Law, do represent the Commoners of the Land, and do join with the Council in making all new Laws, and with the December in testing and determining the meaning of the ancient Laws and Customs in all difficult Cases.

The manner of choosing them at present is this. When any Member dies, or is discharged, either on account of age, or for any great Crime, which, upon trial by his Brethren, he is found guilty of; the seat of the Body present, to two persons to the Governor, out of whom he makes choice of one, who is immediately sworn to fill up the Body. A majority determines any Case of Common Law that comes before them; for besides that they are a part of the Legislature, they do frequently determine Controversies, touching Titles of Inheritance, where inferior Juries have given their Verdicts before.

The two December are the Temporal Judges, both in cases of common Law, and of Life and Death. But most of the Controversies, especially such as are too trivial to be brought before a Court, are dispatched at their Houses.

The December’s Oath which he takes when he comes upon his Office, is pretty singular, viz.: ‘You shall do Justice between Man and Man, as equally as the Having-Base has brought the not filed, that his daily Food (for, in former days, no doubt, it was so) might put him in mind of the Obligation he lay under to give Imperial Judgment.

The Ecclesiastical Courts are either hold by the Bishop in person, or by his Archdeacon, (effectually, where the Cause is purely Spiritual) or by his Vicars General, and the Archdeacon’s Official, who are the proper Judges of all Controversies which happen between Executives, &c. within a year and a day after Proceeding on the Writ, or Administration granted.

In matters Spiritual, it is only to observe very many footnotes of Primitive Discipline and Integrity. Offenders are neither overlooked, nor treated with Impertinence. If they suffer for their Crimes, it is rarely in their Persons, unless where they are very obstinate, and relapse into former, or other great Offences.

As for Civil Causes that come before these Courts, they are most dispatch’d, and almost without any charge (Attorneys and Proctors being generally discommod’d) unless where litigious Persons are concerned, while who can find ways to prolong Law-Suits even against the will of the Judge, whose Interest it is to shorten them, as much as may be, by getting nothing by their length, but more trouble.

But besides what is transacted in open Court, the Vicars General compose an infinite number of Differences at their own House, which makes that Office very laborious and troublesome.

In all the Courts of this Island Ecclesiastical Attorney, and Civil, both Men and Women do usually plead their own Causes, except when Strangers are concerned, who, being unacquainted with the Laws and Language, are forc’d to employ others to speak for them. It is but of late years, that Attorneys, and such as gain by Suits, have even forc’d themselves into Dassels; and, except what they see get out of the People, Law-Suits are determin’d without much Change.

There are a great many Laws and Customs peculiar to this Place, and singular.

The eldest Daughter (if there be no Son) inherits, tho’ there be more Children.

The Wives, that the whole Island, have a Power to make their Wives (thei’husbands be living) of one half of all the Goods movable and immovable; except in the fix northern Parishes, where the wife, if she has had children, can only dispose of a third part of the living Goods. And this Favour, Tradition, faith, the South-side women obtain’d above those of the North, for their styling their Husbands in a day of Battle.

A Widow has one half of her Husband’s real Estates, if she be his first Wife, and one quarter, if he the Second or third; but if any Widow marries, or miscarries, the looser her Widow-right in her Husband’s Estate.

When any of the Tenants fell into Poverty, and were not able to pay their Rents and Services, the sitting Judge, confounding of four old Mors or Batts in every Parish, were oblig’d to find such a Tenant for the Estates, as would secure the Lord’s Rent, &c. who, after his Name was enter’d into the Court-Rolls, had an unquestionable Title to the same.

A Child get before Marriage, that Inherits, provided the Marriage follows within a year or two, and the Woman was never desir’d before, with regard to any other Man.
The BRITISH ISLANDS.

Executors of Spiritual Man have a right to the year's Profits, if they live till after 15 of the Clock on Easter-day.

They fill return an Uxie (determined by the Serjeant of the Commissary) that the Bishop, or some Profit appointed by him, do always sit in their Great Court along with the Governor, till Sentence of death (if any) be to be pronounced.

The Decemver making the Jury (in lieu of Guilt or not Guilty) first Ex-favour for which, literally translated, is, May the Man of the Church told, be not a Misfortun at the Altar, come to fit?

When any Laws which concern the Council are to be Enforced, the Bishop and whole Clergy shall be made privy therunto, and joint with the Temple Officers, and have their Conformities with them, till the same shall be efficacious.

If a Single Woman professe a Single Man for a rapine, the Ecclesiastical Judges impane a Jury ; and if the Jury finds him guilty, he is to return'd to the Temple Courts, where, if he be found guilty, the Decemver delivers to the Woman a Repent, a Sword and a Ring, and the has in his choice to have him bound, or beheaded, or to marry him.

And if any Man get a Woman's daughter with child, he shall be compelled to marry, or enslav her with such a Person as her Father would have given her.

No Man herefore could dispossase of his Est ate, unless he fell into Poverty ; And at this day, a man must have the Approbation of the Governor and Officers, before he can alienate.

The manner of calling any Person before a Magistrate Spiritual or Temporal, is pretty singular. The Magistrate, upon a piece of paper, for to, makes a Mark ; generally, in the first Letters of his Christian and Sir-name. This is given to a proper Officer, the Summoner, in lieu of before an Ecclesiastical Magistrate ; or the Lock-ten, if to a Temporal, with two pieces, which he swears it to the Person to be charg'd, with the time when he is to appear, and at whole Suit; which if he refuses to obey, he is found or committed to Prison, until he gives Bonds to obey and pay costs.

Here are more,-One Judgment to be met with, in this Island, than perhaps in any other Nation, most of them upon Church Memorial. They are, generally, on a long, flat, white stone, with the one or both Index little embellishments of Men on horseback, or in Arms, Steeds, Dogs, Bikes, or other Devices, probably the Archivements of some notable Person. The Inscriptions are generally on one side, to be read from the Bottom upwards. Most of them, after so many ages, are very entire, and writ in the old Norwegian Language, now understand in the Isle of Tra only. One of the larges of these stands in the High-way, near the Church of St. Michael erected in memory of Tholevof, or Tryll, as the same is now pronounced in Norway.

Very many Sepulchral Tombs, or Burying Places, are yet remaining in several parts of the Island, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bishop's Seat. The Urns which have been taken out of them, are so ill borne, and of so bad a clay, that it is scarce possible to take them out without breaking them. They are full of bones, white and fresh, as after first interred.

As for Metals, Coins, or Weapons, none have hitherto been found in these Places; tho' it is probable that such female were call up after some great Engagement, being for the most part in a champion Country, and within the compass of a pitch'd Battle.

There be some few large heaps of small Stone (one, especially, in the Parish of Kirk Michael, call'd Kiva Nook,) as also some very large white Stones brought together; but on what occasion, or by whom brought, there is no account. Some few Base-Diggers, and other Instruments of Brutes, were found not many years ago, buried under-ground; they were well made and precise, and as fit for doing execution, as any that are made of Steel. And very lately, we have found some Nails of Gold without Alloy, with Rows of the same Metal on the smaller end; their Make proves plainly that they were the Nails of a Royal Target, such as are at this day to be found amongst the Highlanders of Scotland.

There is a small Island call'd the Elf, about the Cell of three miles in Circumference, and separated from the South-end of Man by a Channel of about two Furlongs.

This little Island is well for'd with Rabbets, and at one time of year with Puffins, which Broken in the Rabbet-holes; the Rabbets leaving their Holes for that time to the Strangers. About the 15th of August, the young Puffins are ready to take to them, as they call it, and take great numbers of them, few years less than four or five thousand. The old ones leave their young about this day, and fly out to the main Sea, where having got their Prey, and digested it in their own stomachs, they retire late at night, and disGORGE it into those of their young; for at no time is there any thing found in the Storm sheds of the young, but a digested Oil and Bones of the parents. This makes them one Kemp, almost, of Fat. They who will be at the expense of Wine, Spices, and other Ingredients to pickle them, make them very good and many Palates, and send them abroad; but the greatest part are consumed at home, coming at a very proper time for the Husbandman, who is now turning his Harvett.

About the Rocks of this little Island, an incredible number of all sorts of Sea-Fowl breed, fish, and breed themselves in Summer, and make a Sight so agreeable, that Governor Chalmers was at the pains to have a Sketch of one of these breeding Rocks, with the vast variety of Birds bringing upon it, taken, and printed along with his Account of the Isle.

Thus far, is the Account of the old Right Rev. and worthy Prelate, the present Bishop of the Place.

I F I here subjoin a short History of this History of the Island, it may perhaps be worth the while to preserve the memory of such Accounts, as are, if not already buried in oblivion, yet very meritorious. That this Island, as well as Britain, was polified by the Britains, is granted on all hands. But when the northern Nations broke in, like a torrent, upon these northern parts, it became subject to the Scots. In the time of Honorious and Arisclus, Orefins says it was inhabited by the Scots, as Leland says, and Ninus tells us of * one Isle, a Scot who poi- * By others, *deid it. The same Author observes, that these Isles were driven out of Britain and the Isles belonging to it, by Cadmus the Grandfather of Ma-
The ISLE of MAN.

Maglocunus, who from the devastations he made in those Islands, is called by Gildas the Dragon of the Isles. Afterwards, this Island, and likewise Anglesey, was subjected to the English Monarchy by Edwin King of the Northumbrians; if we suppose both to be included in the name Menavia, as Writers tell us they are. At that time it was reputed a British Island; but when the North sent out a second Brood (see Normans, Danes, and Norwegians,) to seek their fortune in the world; the Norwegians, who particularly infested the northern Sea by their piracies, possessed themselves of this Island and the Hebrides, and set petty Princes over them; of whom I will here add a short History, as it is in a Chronicle word for word in an ancient Manuscript; left it is now preserved in the Appendix, as it should perish by any unlucky accident. The title it bears, is Chronicle, i.e. A Corte-ge a book, ten by the Monks of Rutton, the most eminent Monastery in this Island.

Four Runic Inscriptions in the Isle of Man.

I. Upon a Stone-Crofs laid for a Lintel over a Window in Kirk-Michael Church.

\[ \text{I.} \]

\[ \text{II.} \]
II. Upon a Stone-Crofs at Kirk-Michael.

III. Upon a Stone-Crofs at Kirk-halian.

IV. Upon a Stone-Crofs in Kirk-Andrew's Church-yard.

(Note, That the Inscriptions on the several Stones are in two lines: One each; which being too wide for the Page, there was a necessity of dividing the Lines, in these Draughts.)
The HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLES.

From the isle of Man, as far as the Mull of Galloness, or the promontory of the
Nye, we meet with only small and inconsiderable islands, but after we are past that, in the
Frith ofGlotta or Disentvimuir, Firth, we come to the Isle Gliona, mentioned in
Antiquity, and call'd by the Scots at this day Arran; whence the Earl of Arran in that
Kingdom take their title: And then, to a neighbouring Island, formerly call'd Rodlofa, now"Bute," from a little Gell which Branden
built in it; for so the word signifies in Scotch. After that, we arrive at Helios, heretofore
Hillian-Lawes, that is (as Pline explains the word) the Isle of Saints, and Hillian Times, the
Isle of Solvin; both in the same Frith. But of
these we have spoken already.

Beyond this amphitheatre, lie a cluster of Islands,
Inch-Gall, (which the Scotch Inhabitants call Inch-Gall,) that is, perhaps the Isles of the Gallonians; the
English and the rest of the Scots, the Western Isles, the writers of the last age, Hebrides; but Euchen, an ancient Author, Alvearice, Girdaule calls
them sometimes Inbide, and sometimes Ainlu
das; Pini, Solvins, and Prokny, Rhulde, Al-
bede, and Alar. Unless it had this name from the barnewood of the Soil, which yields no Corn: I must confess I can give no reason of it.
For Solomon writes, that the Inhabitants thereof know nothing of Corn, but live wholly upon Fulk and Milk; and the word Euchen signifies in British Fowlife, or without Corn. The
Inbide (take the words of Solomon,) how
you want Corn is, but live upon Fulk and Milk.
They are all governed by one King; and are frequent
from one another by very narrow arms of the Sea.
The King himself has nothing that he can call his own: all things are in common; but he is bound by certain Laws to be equitable; and, left he should break them out of even-mindedness, his Pevity teaches him
Justice; having no property, but living wholly main
tained by the Publick. He is not allowed to care
for himself, but takes care to drive which happen
for the public: by which means he lives without damage, or hope, of children of his own.

The western Isles lie upon the west side of Scotland; and to which Crown (when distinct
and separate from that of England they be,
long'd.) The Inhabitants speak the Irish Language, and retain the manners, customs, and
habits of the ancient Scots, as the Highlanders on the Continent do.

These Islands are commonly thought to be forty four in number, but they are
many more. Pini says there are thirty; Prokney five; and those who have trav-
elled them, reckon them above three hun-
dred. The first is Ralina, in Pliny Reina, and
in Antoninus Richona, but call'd at this day, Radula; and I am of opinion, that Richona is galdna, Antoninus should be read Reina, d being exa-
actly turned into d, by a connexion of the strokes.
This small Isle lies over against Ireland, and
was known to the ancients upon account of its
situation in this narrow for between that and
Scotland. At this day, it is only remarkable for
the daughter of the Irish Scots; who were often
malters of it, but were at last entirely driven
out by the English. The next is Epidium, Epidium,
whiclh from the name seems to me (as well as to
that excellent Geographer G. Mercator,) to have
near the promontory and shore of the
Epideon. And seeing E, a pretty large Island, its
level and ferril, lies in this manner; I take it
to be the Epidium, and the Isle of the Epl'di;
for sometimes it is read, /.£££s. Its length is
* twenty miles, from north to south; and its
* 34, C. breadth fifteen. It is so well stock'd with
cattle, corn, and flags, that, next to Man, it
was always the chief seat of the Kings of the
Isles, as it was afterwards of the Mar-Quene; E, at this
who had their cathes here at Daunyng, day. C.
but now it belongs to the Earl of Scarl
Hence, C. forth. In this Island, is found Lead-ore; and it
bath several Woods, Bays, and Loughs. In
the year 1766, Archihall Campbel (second son of
Archibald, first Duke of Argyyle) having
exhausted himself very early by his exertions
and knowledge in the Laws, and by other
Accomplishments, was advanced by her Maj-
esty Queen Anne to the title and honour of
Earl of E.

Between Ia and Scotland, lies J an, which Jani,
Bede calls Hy and Hio, and which was given to
the Scotch Monks by the Picts, for preaching the
Gospel among them. In it stands a mon-
astery famous for the burial of the Kings of
Scotland, and for the residence of many holy
men. One of the most eminent, was Columb
the Apostle of the Picts; from whose Cell this
Isle, as also the man himself, was call'd by
a compound name Columbik, as Bede relates.
Here, at last, as some say, a Bishop's See was
erected in Sodor a little village, from which all Sodor.
The Ills took the name of Solvins, being all
within his Diocese. If Jan is two miles in
length, almost from east to west, and one in
breadth. There is found in it Marble of several
colours, with very beautiful veins. The coast
is exceeding bad, and full of rocks; and the
tides very violent. It has a Church of con-
derable largeness, dedicated to St. Colummns,
which is the Cathedral of the Bishop of the
Isles. Here, at Columbik, are still remaining
the two Irish Sarcophagi Inscription, below; p. 796.

After
The British Islands.

After this, we arrive at the Isle Mala, as of the sea, and Sounds, it is divided into five
farms, which Frenchmen call it, now Mala; which Frity
is reported to be twenty miles larger, than
the reef. For so the old Venice Edition has it;
whereas the common books read it Illegran
tuna. (This is, upon the north-coast, it is four
miles distant from the Morvan, a part of the
Continent. It is in length above twenty
four miles, and in breadth almost as many. It
abounds with wood and deer, and hath a good
road called Felcarf, and several fresh-water loughs,
and bays, where abundance of herrings are
taken. The chief houses are, the castle of
Douart, a strong hold upon a crag on the
coast; the castle of Loughburg; and the castle of
Abell. In this Isle are seven Parish-Churches.
Then we come to Eas-Hobada, now Sid, which is
breath'd out for a long way, facing the
coast of Scotland. It is about forty two miles in
length, and in breadth twelve, though in some
places but eight. The fourth part of it is called
Stane, and is divided from the Continent by a
narrow Firth. The air is temperate, and the
whole Isle very fertile in corn; it abounds also
with cows, goats, fow, deer, and wild-fow, and
has about ten Parishes.

Then West-Hebrides, so call'd because it lies
more to the west, but Now thro' the Lordship
of Mac-Clyd, which in an old book of Man is
call'd Ledoan, it is craggy and mountainous,
and very thinly inhabited, but of greater ex-
tent than any of the rest; and is divided from
Easf, by a small part of the Sea. (Westb hith its
name from a part of it, properly so called; but
by Strangers it is called the Long-Island,
being (with the Harris, joint it to by a small
rock of land) some three-score miles in length,
and in several places sixteen broad. By arms

The British Islands.

Maia.s
Wale de his
G. Hack.

Dedalus
Procyon
Mala

Melk

Loo.

Slate

Dumfie.

Selk.

Leven.

Eas.

* Ear.

Long-Island.
whey and water. They keep their holidays very firkly in their little Chapels. The women cultivate the land, and the men climb the rocks for bow! The duty they pay their Ma- 

ter, is reared mutton, raised wild-owls, and 

flesh-kins.

Others of these Islands, that are left confi-
derable than those already mentioned, are, 

Jara, lying over-again Knipaul; some twenty 
fours miles in length, and in breadth, where 
broadest, about 6 miles. The Sea-coast is fertile 
in corn, and the middle parts are fit for pasture.

(Between this and Bh, runneth that molt dange-
rous channel called the Sound of Fia, near ten 
miles long and two broad. ) Scapa, about two 
miles distant from Jara; some four miles long, and 
and one broad. It is a high rough Isle, and 

hath some wood in it. Between this and Jara, 

runs a sea-land called Ayre-Boflen, eight miles 
long, which is not to be ventured on, but at 
certain tides, for there is no falling or rolling 
against it. Tein, lying off the Isle of Mull to-
wards the west; about eight miles in length, and 
and three in breadth, where broadest. The 

coast it is dappled for rocks, banks, and valent 
tides; and the entries are very bad. 

Colb, north of Tein, about twelve miles in 
length, and two in breadth. It is fertile enough 

and abounds plenty of iron-ore. Wylf, about 

close round, a mile long, and one broad. Ros, 

four miles long, and four broad. Rasa, a 

little Isle, low and well manured, which hath 

for many generations been possessed by five 

Families; who feldom exceed the number of 

thirty persons. They have a kind of Common-

wealth among themselves; and if any one has 

more children than another, he that has fewer 

takes from his neighbour so many as will make 

his number equal. Those that are above thirty, 

are fent with the f-boat to Iear, to Supply 

their Mistress; to whom they pay yearly a quan-
tity of meaf Fished up in sea-kins, and some 

feathers of sea-feals. All things are common 

among them. They have no fuel for fire; but 

the fea yearly calls-in as much timber, as serves 

them for that use.

These, as we have obferv'd before, were all 

purchased of the King of Norway by the Scots, 
as a feuity to their kingdom; though they turn 
to little or no advantage, by reason of the tem-

per of the inhabitants, who are of the ancient 

Scots or Irish, men of great spirit and boldnefs, 

that will not subject themselves to the penalties 
of Laws, nor the Sentence of Courts. As for 

their manners, dress, and language, they differ 

little, or nothing, from the wild Irish, of 

whom we have already treated; fo that you 

may easily know them to be one and the fame 

nation. The prefsions of smeold and authority 

here, are Mrs Conch, Mrs Ailan, or (as others 
call him) Muclnes, Mac Clayd de Lowes, and 

Mac Clayd de Harrow. But the molt powert of 

these families, is that of the Mac Conch: deriving 

themselves from Donald, who, in the reign of 

James the third, took the title of King of the 

Isles, and ravaged Scotland with all the ornage 

cruefy and cruelty imaginable; for which his fort 

John was accifted, and forced to submit himself, 

and all he had, to the mercy of the King; who 
gave him certain lands to Conane. In this 

age, flourifht'd Daniel Gurney Mac Conch of this 

family, that is, the Aiber; perhaps call'd from 
his cloaths: who had hift Agnes Mac Conch, and 

See Antem. 

Alexander, who leaving the poor and barren 

isle, invaded the Glimps in Ireland. 

This Agnes Mac Conch was father of James Mac 

Conch, who was fain by Shane O'Neal; and of 

Sedley Boy, who had lands given him in Keat in 

Ireland by the bounty of Queen Elizabeth.

James Mac Conch had hift Muclnes Mac Conch, 

(but of him we have spoken already) between 

whom and Ma-Clea there was such an inver-

tate enmity, as the relation between the two 

families could not extinguish, nor restrain them 

from feeking the blood and ruin of each other.

[The ORCADES, or ILES of ORKNEY.]

A S we coast from the Iles of to the north east, we come 
in sight of the Orkades, now Orkney, being a cluster of 

thirty Isles, separated from one another by little arms of 

the Sea; they are laid in a 

certain old manuscript to be so call'd from 

Aryan, that is (as it is there explain'd) 

Above the Gieres: But I had rather inter-

pret it, Above the Car; for it lies over-again 

Carl, a Country of Scotland, which, from 

the promontory, is now called Carl; the In-

habitants whereof seem to be fairly call'd, in 

Ptolemy, Cousins in Orkney. These Islands, 

in Sodini's time, were without Inhabitants, and 

overgrown with ruths; but now they are cul-

tivated, and produce much barley; but no 

wheat, nor wood, nor trees. 

But to be more particular, concerning the 

Situa- 

tion, Air, Seafons, and Tides; we will follow the 

account, which Mr. James Walker & person well

ver'd in Antiquities, and Minister of Kirkwall, 

has given, in his Description of these Illes.

Orkney lies in the Northern temperate Zone: 
in longitude 72 degrees 11 minutes; in latitude 

59 degrees 2 minutes. The length of the long-

east day is eighteen hours and some odd minutes. 

For a great part of June it will be to clear at 

midnight, that one may read in their chamber; 

yet what a late writer tells us cannot be true, 

that from the hill of Hoy a man may see the 

sun at midnight. It cannot be the true body of 

the sun, but only the image of it refracted through 

the sea, or some watery cloud about the 

Horizon; seeing it must be so far deposited under 

our Horizon in June, as it is elevated above 

it in December; and from that hill, the sun 

is to be seen in the shortest day of December, 

above five hours and a half. 

The air and clouds here, by the operation of 

the sun, do sometime generate strange things. For 

instance: Not many years since, while some fisher-

men were fishing off a league from the Carn, 

Z against
against Capha, in a fair day, there fell down from the Air a Stone about the bigness of a foot-ball: it fell in the midst of the Boat, and sprung a leak in it, to the great hazard of the lives of the men who were in it: which could be no other but some substanee generated in the clouds. The Stone was like congelated or petrified Clay, and was a long time in the custody of Captain Andrew Dick, at that time Stewarst of the Country.

Situation.

Here, our Writers are generally more subject to rain than snow: nor does the freth and snow continue so long here, as in other parts of Scotland; but the winds, in the mean time, will often blow very boisterously. Sometimes the rain descends not by drops, but by spouts of water, as if whole clouds fell down at once. About four years ago, after a thunder, in the month of June, there fell a great flake of Ice more than a foot thick.

This Country is wholly surrounded with the Sea; having Pighthland-Firth on the south, the Duntulmus Ocean on the west, the Sea that divides it from Zealand on the north, and the German Sea on the east. Zealand stands north and by east from Orkney: and, from the Start in Sands to Sumburgh-head, the most sotherly point in Zealand, is about eighteen leagues, where there is nothing but Sea all the way.

Pighthland-Firth, which divides this Country from Caithness, is in breadth from Dunvegan-dyke to the most north point of South Rannaff in Orkney, about twelve miles: in it are many tides (to the number of twenty-four) which run with such an impetuous current, that a Ship under sail is no more able to make way against the tide, than if it were hindered by a Roman wall, which I conceive is the cause, why few have had, that they have found the Remains in these seas.

In this Firth, about two miles from the coast of Caithness, lies Scma, a little Isle, but pleasant and fruitful: and because of its vicinity to Caithness, and its being full under the jurisdiction of the Lords of that Country, it is considered as one of the Isles of Orkney. On the north-fide of this Isle, is a part of the Firth called the Snatcher of Stones; and at the well-end of it, between it and May in Caithness, there is another part of it, called the March of Men of May; both of which are very dangerous.

The Sea ebb and flows here as in other places; yet there are some Phenomena, the reason of which cannot easily be found out: as in the Isle of Sunda, it flows two hours sooner on the well side, than on the ebb; and in North Firth (which lies between Eday and West-firth) the Sea ebbs nine hours, and flows but three.

And at Hamnaufold in Sunda, both ebb and flood runs one way, except at the beginning of a quick stream, when, for two or three hours, the flood runs fourth.

The Sea here is very turbulent in a storm, and as pleasant in a calm. The Tides are very swift and violent, by reason of the multitude of the Isles, and narrowness of the passage: for when all the rest of the Sea is smooth, these tides carry their waves and billows high.

The Tides run with such violence, that they cause a contrary motion in the Sea adjoining to the land, which they call Egfer-birth, or Moolf-birth, according to its course: Yet, notwithstanding all this rapidity of the tides and birth, the Inhabitants do almost daily travel from Isle to Isle, about their several business, in the means of these Tides.

The first Planters and Possessors of this Isles, Country, are said by the Inhabitants, and the generality of Historians, to have been the Picts: and the same Historians call Orkney, Anstignum Pictorum regnum, the ancient Kingdom of the Picts: There being in this Country federal Straitge sitnick Huntis (many of which are overgrown with Earth), that are full of Pict's Houndies; and the Firth that runs between this and Caithness, is from them called Pilton Firth: i.e. the Firth that runs by the Land of the Picts. Though Buchan (to establish his Opinion) would rather have it called Pentim Pictlanda, from Pentum, a man of his own making. These Vertes of the poet Cadan,

Pseu-Modernum Saxum Ius clara, Orcade, insulam Pictorum languam Testis. The Orkney Isles with Saxam Blood were

And Thole with the Pictvs gore did sweat;
filled by a considerable number of the Picts, they fought so desperately, that, besides Guthan Kirk, King of the Picts, the greater number both of Saxons and Pictish Nobility were killed, with many thousands of the Commons of both Nations. Which great slaughter, with the invasion of the Britons at the same time, convinced the Picts (who perceived themselves unable to resist) to fly, some by land and others by sea, to Orkney, where they abode for a time, and made Guthan, brother of the foresaid Guthan, their King. And after a few years, having left some of their number to people and plant the Country, they returned to Lothian; and having expuls'd the Britons, fitted themselves again in their ancient possessions.

The Country being thus planted, the People grew and multiplied, and for a long time were governed by Kings of their own, after the manner of the Picts and the other Nations. There is still a place in this Country, that by reason of its name and antick form, should seem to have been the Residence of some of those Kings; but it is call'd Canmore, though now a dwelling-head of the Munro of Sandwick.

But the memory of the Names and Actions of those Kings, are, by iniquity of time, and carelessness of Writers, buried in forgetfulness; except a Memorial of one of them (viz. Bith) which is at this time on a Stone in the Kirk of Bith (where probably the King had his principal Residence, and at this hour, one of our King's chiefest places remains,) having the name, Bith, engraved on it, in ancient Characters. The knowledge which the Romans had in those parts of Friesland, is mentioned from the Names which they gave to some of the Islands: The chiefest, and most remarkable of which, is Fidum Caesaris, call'd by Sallust Pompeii Divisiay, from the length of the days there, but by the present Inhabitants, * Mainland, as if it were a Continent. It is a

dominated with a Bishop's Seat, at Kirkwall a little Town, and with two Cafles; and abounds in

Occis. Tin and Lead. Occis also recoll'd among these Isles by Pelonay; I suppose it may be that, which we now call Hoy. But whether Hoy, which is one of these, be Pelonay's Donna, is a question that I cannot yet resolve. If it is not, I should be more apt to think Fair Isle, to be Donna (in which the only town is call'd Donn,) than Wandering in Lapland, as Caesar does.

Julius Agricola, the first that sailed round

Britain, discover'd the Orkneys in that Voyage, (unknown to the World till that time,) and conquer'd them. So little right has Claudius to this conquest, as St. Hucan, in his Chronicles, would have it, that Julian, in Hadrian's time, writes thus of them,

"Arna paide ultra?"

Letae (in Scotic) after which mode caput

Orkney, & maximae comites sibi Brito-

nus.

What tho' the Orkneys have lately own'd our power?

What tho' Journeys's run'd, and Britain's stote

That bull's the shoret? night?

Afterwards, when the Roman Empire was

extinct in Britain, * the Picts plant'd them;* See before

felves in these Islands; and Claudian says in his poetical way,

"Methusibus Saxonet foit

Orkney."

The Orkneys with Saxon gore o'erflow'd.

Ninian also tells us, that Orkay and Edinfill, two Saxons, who forb'd under the Britains, found round the Picts in St. Kyales, and walled Orkay.

* After that, they came under the domination; See below.

of the Norwegians (by which means the Inhabitants (call'd Gaulish) upon the grant made by Donald Ban, who the death of his brother Malcolm Can Mor King of Scots, had excluded his nephews and usurp'd the Kingdom; and had they, to be supported by the Norwegians in their aspiring Uprisings. The Norwegians continued in possession of them till the year 1266. Then, & See below.

King of Norway, having been exalted by a war with Scot-

land, surrender'd them to Alexander the third King of Scots by treaty; and they were afterward's confirm'd to King Robert, the second, in the year 1112, by Haquin King of Norway.

* At last, in the year 1265, Cnutilph, the first & See below.

King of Norway and Denmark, renounced all right and title for himself and his Successors, to James the third, King of Scotland, upon a marriage between him and his daughter; and to transfer'd his right to his son-in-law, and his Successors for ever; and to corroborate it further, it was also confirm'd by the Pope. (But to give a larger (tho' somewhat different) View of these Resolutions in Government here; let us betake our selves to our Mr. Wallace, former Guide.

This Country, it is like, continued under the Government of their own Princes, till the fatal run and subversion of the Fifth Kingdom in Scotland, in the year of our Lord 839. At which Time, Ermuth the second, that mar-

ried King of Scots, having in many battles overthrown the Picts, at last expel'd them out of Scotland, and seating on Hoy and Lambay, and the other large territories they had there-

in, purf'd them to Orkay; vanquishing these Isles, and adding them to his other Dominions.

Orkay being thus annex'd to the Crown of Scotland, continued many years under the Government of Scotch Kings and their Lieuten-

ants, till about the year 1299. At which time, Donald Bain, Lord of the Isles (having usurp'd the Crown, and exult'd himself to be proclaimed King of Scotland, and being thereof put hard to it by the inquir'd Heirs, and discontented Nobility,) that he might not lose what he had unjustly usurp'd, invited Magnus King of Norway, to come to his assistance, with an offer of the Isles for his pains. Who coming with his Navy, invaded Orkay and the Western Isles; putting Garrisons in all conve-

nient places.

By this means, the Norwegians got possession Norway.

* See below.
dom, and the famine that then prevai led the land to make some further conquest in Scotland, came with a great Navy and Army of Dienes and Magna to the West Isles, and conquers Arran and Bute (which were the only Isles at that time, under the Dominion of the Scots) from this forces, hoping for greater, he lands on the Continent, and takes in the Town and Castle of Arr. But King Alexander having assembled a great Army, attacked him in battle at Larri, kill'd his Nephew, a person of high renown, and after a great slaughter of his Soldiers (to the number of twenty four thousand) past the remonstrant to Right. Immediately upon this defeat, King Aedus hours of another sad loss, namely, that his Fleet, consisting of an hundred and fifty Ships, were by the force of an outrageous tempest, all sail away, and broken against the rocks; except four, in which he presently embarks, and fled to Caithness. Being come thither, he set to Norway and Denmark for a new Army and Fleet, with an intention to invade Scotland the next Summer; but he died in the beginning of the following year, and was buried in that place, where the Cathedral now stands, under a marble Stone, which is seen to this day.

After his death, King Alexander invaded the Isle of Man and the Western Isles; which, after some opposition, he received, and intending to make the like attempt for the recovery of Orkney and Zealand, there came Ambassadors to him from Magnus King of Norway and Denmark (who succeeded his Father Aed in that Kingdom) a person well endow'd, and one that feared God. After several Tracts, it was at last agreed on, that King Alexander should pay to the King of Norway the Sum of four thousand Marks Sterling, with the Sum of an hundred Marks by year; And that for this, Magnus King of Norway, should quit all right that he might pretend to in the Isles of Orkney and Zealand, and the other Isles of Scotland; which accordingly he did by Letters under his great Seal, renewing and giving over all right or claim that he had, or might have, both for him and his Successors, to thine and all the other Isles of Scotland. And for the better confirmation hereof, a marriage was agreed on between the Lady Magnus, daughter of Alexander, and Haneguan (or Hnugga, or Agnusa, as others call it) a Son to King Magnus, both children, to be compleated when they came to a marriageable age.

This Magnus King of Norway was a Prince of great piety and devotion; for which he was reputed a Saint, and commonly called Saint Magnus. He greatly advanced the Christian Religion in this Country, whose Patron he is held to be; and is thought to have founded that stately edifice in Kirkwall, which is now the Cathedral, call'd from him St. Magnus's Kirk.

The Opinion of his Sanctity and Miracles, made him so famous, that the day wherein King Robert Bruce gave that great and memorable decisive to the English at Bannack, there was seen riding through Averden (as the tradition hath gone) a horse-man in flamin armor, who told them of the Victory, and afterwards was seen riding over Pigeonland Firth: Whereupon, it was concluded (faith Boethius, who tells this story) that it was St. Magnus. And upon that account, the King, after the Victory, ordered that all the Pounds Sterling should be paid for ever to St. Magnus's Kirk in Kirkwall, out of the Callums payable by the Town of Aberdeen.

Having thus far recited the Isles of Orkney, in general; we will now proceed to a more particular Enumeration of them. And whether the Ancients have written of the Number, and number of the Isles of Orkney, it is certain, that there are but twenty six at present inhabited viz. South Ronaldsa, Sutora, Hoy, Burra, Lambold, Flotta, Faira, Catha, Grammen, Mainland, Crofton, Stappenda, Damfey, Inbala, Strinfa, Papa-Strenfa, Standa, North Ronaldsa, Eda, Kenra, Mafr, Storr, and Weir. The rest of the Isles are called Holms, and are only used for Pasture; all of them being figured from one another, by some narrow Bights here. You may remark that most of the names end in A, or E, which in the Teununci Tongue signifies water. So that these Isles are pieces of land surrounded with water.

They are of different nature; some sandy, some marshy; some abound in moss, and some more or less, some are mountains, and some plain. Of these, some are called the south-South-Isles, and others the north-Isles; and this, as they extend to the north or south of the greatest isle, called the Mainland.

South Ronaldsa is the Southernmost of these South-Isles, being five miles long, and fertile in Corn, Hay, and abounding with People. To the South, lie the Pielgards-Sherts; dangerous to Summer: but to the North, is St. Margaret's Hope, a very safe Harbour for Ships, which has no difficulty in coming to it, save a Rock in the midst of the Sound, between this Isle and Burra, called Ipya. From Burura in this Isle, is the utmost Ferry to Duncans-bay in Caithness.

A little separated from this, to the South-west, lies Stuarta, a small Isle, and only confederable for a part of Pigeonland Firth, being a little to the west of it, and called the Wells of Stuarta, which are two whitehumps in the Sea (occasionally, as it is thought, through four bars that is on the earth below) and there turn round with such violence, that if any boat or ship come within their reach, they will whirl it about, till it be disposed of and swallowed. They are only dangerous in a dead Calm; for if there be any wind, and the boat under sail, there is no danger in going over them. If a boat happen to come near them in a Calm, through the force of the tide, the Boatsmen take this way for their preservation; they throw a barrel, a cask, or any thing that comes next to hands, into the Wells, and when it is swallowed up, the Sea remains smooth, for a time, for any boat to pass over.

Beyond this, and to the west of South-Ronaldsa, lies Warz and Hop; which are but one Way-far and Isle, about twelve miles long, full of high Mountains, and but thinly inhabited, unless in Warz, where the ground is more pleasant and fertile. From Stu-Sater, is the other Ferry out of this Country, to lands in Caithness. Here are several good Harbours, Kirk-nop, North-nop, Over-nop, and others; but not much frequented.

To the North of South-Ronaldsa, about a mile, lies Burra, a pleasant little Isle, fruitful Burra, in Corn, and abounding with Rubbers.

Between it and the Main-land, is Lambold; Lambold, and to the Eastward, toward Bouth-mouth, lies Flotta, Faira, Catha, and Grammen, all of them fruitful and pleasant Isles, though not large.
The Isles of ORKNET.

1473

The Isles of ORKNET.

MALOLAND. Next to these, is the Main-land before-men-
tioned; some twenty four miles long, and well
inhabited. About the middle of this Isle, looking to the North, stands Kirkland, the only
good Town in all this Country. There are in it
four remarkable and excellent Harbours for
Ships; one, at Kirkwall, both large and fine,
without danger of floods or tellied rocks as they
come to it, unless they come from the West
by Island and Gairsay: Another is at Dunstan,
which is a great Bay, and a very safe road for
Ships; having good anchoring-ground, and cap-
able to give shelter to the greatest Navies.

The third is at Graemsay, toward the Eas-
fide of this Isle, where is a convenient road to
the east; but the Ships that fail to it from the east, keep
between Lamholan and the Main-land; for the
other way, is between Lamholan and Barra (which
appears to be the only open way,) is found very
shallow and dangerous, even for small Ships.

The fourth is at Kirkwall, a small Village at the
west-end of the Main-land, where is a very
safe and commodious Harbour, well fenced
against all winds and weather by two small
Hills that bound it at the entry.

To the East of Main-land, lies Copinsay, a
little Isle, but very conversant to Sea-men; in
which, and in several other places of this Coun-
try, are to be found in great plenty excellent
Scenes for the game called Curling. To the
North-east of this Isle, is a Holm called The
Head of Copinsay.

To the North of Main-land, lie the North
Shipsay Isles; the first of which is Shoalsay, between
twelve and six miles long, with a fair Harbour or
Ships at Eddon.

PRINCESSE. Of an equal bigness to that, toward the
South-west, lies Starfay, which hath two conve-
nient Harbours, one at Linghaff, henceto named
Linghaff; the other at Bevay, henceto named
a little Pleasance to the North of it, called
Papay-starsay.

Beyond these, to the North, at a pretty di-
stance lies Sandsay, about eleven or twelve miles
in length, but very narrow; well flored with
Corn and Rabbits. It hath two roads for
Ships, one at Kirkness, guarded by a little
Hill, called The Holm Eddon (the other at
Osever, guarded by the most Northern Inlet in
all this Country, called Osever-binary, which
is a little sheltered Isle; but both it and Sandsay
are destitute of market-ground, and are forced
to bring their pots or tubs a great way off, from
the adjacent Holm Eddon.

This Eddo both to the South-west of Sandsay,
and is near five miles in length, and full of masts
and hills; but thinly inhabited, unless it be
about the start of it; It hath a safe road to the
North, called Cable-skell, guarded by a large
Hill called The Gulf of Eddo, in which is a good
Ruday.

DAMBY. Three miles to the West of Kirkwall, at
the bottom of a large Bay, lies a little Isle, called
Dameray, with a Holm beside it, as big as it fell
in the North-west lies Rodby, a large Isle, about
six miles long, full of heathery hills, and well-flored with flower and Moot-fowl; it is but thinly inhabited.

Inhabit. Between it and the main land, lies Inhabita,
and toward Kirkwall lies Wyre and Gairsay, small,
but profitable. Isles.

North from Eddon, at eight miles distance,
stands Egilsay, something more than two miles
long, but pleasant and fertile, having a
convenient road for Ships between it and Wyre.
There is in it a little handseme Church, where
it is said that St. Magnus, the Patron of this
Country, lies buried.

To the North of Egilsay is Wyre, seven miles
long; it is pleasant, fertile, and well-
floroed, and hath a convenient Harbour for
Ships at Porsay: At the East end of it lies
Fofa, called for distinction Fofe be North; and
to the North-westly is Papay-Wyre, a pleasant
Isle, three miles in length, and famous
for St. Trold's Chapel and Loch of which
many things are reported by the vulgar.

All these Isles are indifferently fruitful, well Prodact of
flored with fields of Corn and Hire of Cattle: the
Isles and abroad with Rabbits, but dard of
Wheat, Rye, and Peas.

The chief Produce of this Country, and
which are exported yearly by the Merchants,
are Beer, Malt, Meal, Fish, Tallow, Hides,
Sheep-skins, Butter, Sheep-skins, Outer-skins,
Rabbot-skins, Lamb-skins, woe Seas, writing-pens, Down, Feathers, Hams, Wool.

They have good store of field and garden-
plants; and make great quanities of Linen.
Their Ewes are fertile, that off of whom
have two or three lambs; some times may lie my Mr. Wilson,
Author affirms, that he has seen four or five
birth, about twenty, yet living and lively.
They have great herbs of Swine, and Warrens
(almost in every Isle) well fed with Rabbits.

That they can want neither Fowl or Fournal,
correlation the intention of the Country, we can-
not well imagine. The Eagles and Knes are
there in great plenty, and are very troublesome
by eating sometimes upon young Children, and
carrying them a good way; so that if any one
kills an Eagle, he may by law claim a Loan out
of every house in the Parish where it is killed.
Hawks and Foxes have their nests in several
parts of the Isands; and the King's Falconer
comes every year and takes the young, who
have twenty pounds Sterling in Salary, and a
Hare or a Dog out of every House in the Coun-
try, except some Houses that are privileged.

They have several Mines of Silves, Tin, and
Lead, and perhaps of other Metals; but none
are improved. They find abundance of Marl, which
turns to good account to the Husband-
man. Fine-foom quarries, with grey and red
Shale, are in many places; and in some, Mag-
es, and Albaster.

When the Winds are violent, the Sea casts
in pieces of Livercambre, exottick Fowls,
and other things.

Fordy or Wood they have none; nor any
Trees, except in the Bishop's gardens at Kirk-
wall, where are some Alber, Tawm, and Plane-
woods. Here and there, in a Gentleman's gar-
den, there are Apple and Cherries-trees; but
the Fruit seldom comes to any degree of matur-
y; Yet it should seem, that there have been
Woods formerly; for they find Trees in the
Medes, of twenty or thirty foot in length,
with their branches entire.

Where the Country is divided into so many
small Islands, it cannot be expected there
should be any large Rivers; yet bourns and
torrents they have, well replenished with Trees. There
are many Lake; but they serve for no other
use, than affording water to their Mills or Cattle. The many excellent roads, bays and
pennies, make it exceeding commodious for na-
vigations.

? A
The British Islands.

Thus much of the several Isles, and the Products of them. As to particular places, The only remarkable Town in this Country, is Kirkwall; and being the only one of note, in which also is the Cathedral Church, and Bishop's Palace, and both the Civil and Ecclesiastical Administration of the Isles; we cannot pass it over, without a particular description of the state of this town. This is an ancient Borough, but very well built by the Danes, by whom it was called Castrum, and built upon a pleasant Oyse or inlet of the Sea, near the middle of the Main-land. It is near a mile in length, with narrow Streets, and has a very safe harbour and road for Ships. Here is the Seat of Justice: the Sheriff, and Sheriffs, keeping their several Courts in this place; where all publick Business is done. Almost all the Houses in it are slated; but the most remarkable Buildings, are St. Magnus's Church, and the Bishop's Palace. As for the King's Castle, it is now demolished, but by the ruins, it appears to have been a strong and flated Fort, and was probably built by some of the Bishops of Orkney; as appears from a remarkable Stone set in the middle of the wall that looks towards the Street, which has Bishop Miller and Anna engraved on it. There is in it a publick School for the teaching of Grammar, endowed with a competent Salary; and at the meeting of the Town, is a place built by the English, dieted about on which, in time of war, they plant Cannons for the defence of the Harbour against the Ships of the Enemy. As it fell out an 1669, when there was a war between our King and the Hollanders, and a Dutch man of war coming to the road (who shot many guns) with a design to take away some of the Ships that were in the harbour.) was by some Canon from the Mount so bruised, that he was forced to flee with the loss of many of his men.

This Town had been erected into a royal Borough in the time of the Danes and Anna, 1486. King James the third gave them a Charter, confirming their old erection and privileges, and specifying their Antiquity, and giving them power to hold Borough Courts, to assess and impose, to make Laws and Ordinances, and to elect their own Magistrates yearly, for the good government of the Town; so that in the time of the Town, with the cullens and flower-deeds, and the power of a Fit and Follow, and all other privileges granted to any Royal Borough within the Kingdom; exempting them at the same time from paying any Contributions to Parliament, unless their own necessities requir'd it. And in the year 1536, King James the Feb. 8, first ratified the former Charter, by a new Charter of Confirmation. And in the year 1560, King James the Fifth, after his Reformation, ratified the former Charter by a Signature under his Royal hand. Whereupon the Parliament at Edinburgh confirmed all by that Act; yet with this special provision, That what Aug. 30, was granted to them by that Act, might not prejudice the annull of the Bishop of Orkney.

The Town is governed by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common Council, as in other Boroughs.

The Church of this Country, as also that Church of Zealand, was under the government of one person. Bishop, filled the Bishop of Oxney and Zealand. Bishop, the Bishop's Revenue was great heretofore, but afterwards did not amount to so much more than eight thousand Marks; Chamberlains, and other Officers Fees being paid.

The Cathedral Church in St. Magnus's Church St. Magnus. It was founded (as it thought) by St. Magnus, King of Norway, but afterwards greatly enlarged by some of the priests and Bishops of that See. Bishop Stow, a Dutchman, was appointed to the Cure, all the above, the Greeks, and Bishop Reid, with three Priests to the Wall. It is a very beautiful and stately Structure, built crossways, and for the most part free-stone, flanking on Pillars, all most curiously worked. The three Gates by which they enter into it, are surmounted with red and white polished Stones, embossed and flower'd in an elegant way; and the Steeple is raised to a great height (standing on four stately Pillars) in which is a fine cleft of r Paradise and harmonious Belts. In the year 1679, the Pyramid of the Steeple, being covered with wood, was burnt by Thunder; but, by the industry of Bishop MacKenzie, and liberty of some charitable persons, it was again repaired; and the largest Bell (which had been damaged by the fire it had at the burning of the Steeple,) both re-founded, and cast again, in Holland.

Besides the Cathedral, there are thirty one Churches more in this Country, wherein the Service is celebrated; and as also great many ancient Chapels, above an hundred in number; which shews, that the Country was no less civil and magnanimous, than it is at present, liberal in Devotion.

This Diocese had its fealtrend ancient Dignity-Cathedrals and Privileges for a long time but lately, by the confining troubles that this Country was in by the change of Mifiers, being lost; Bishop Robert Reid made a new erection and constitution, confiding of three (a) Dignities, seven Bishops, thirteen Chaplains or Vicars Choral, one Sacrist, and six Clergiers; a particular Account of which we omit, by way of Note.
Note, to gratify the Curiosity of the Reader:

In the condition the Church continued, as long as Popery flourished; but the Reformation coming in, and Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney, having prevailed with the Bishop of Hebrides and Bishop ofconstant 序言}, the Pope gave back, and appointed to the Bishop, several Lands in the Parishes of Hebburn, Oyler, Size, Stewartry, Sandlelend, Stowfield, Holy Rood, Holy St. Ola, and of Holy-Rick, to be a Patrony to the Bishop and his Successors for ever; together with (6) other Powers, Privileges, and Jurisdictions.

This Contract was made Anno 1644. And in the year following, an Act dated at Edinburgh the 25th of November, the several Dignities and Ministries, both in the Bishoprick and Earldom, were provided to particular maintainance (besides what they were in possession of before) payable, by the King and Bishop, to the Ministries in their several bounds respectively.

Supply the place of the Provost in his absence, for the amendment of the defects of the Chapter; to him, he allowed the Patronage of Hoy, and the Vicarage of Wau; A Sub-Chantor, who was bound to play upon the Organ every Lord's-day, and Festivals, and to supply the place of the Chantor in his absence, and to him, he allowed the Patronage of St. Colms.

Likewise, he erected seven other Canons and Prebendaries, to wit, The Prebend of Holy Cross; to whom was given the Patronage of Craigs Kirk in Sanda, he was to be a Special Keeper of Holy Things, and was to have a house to take care of the Cloths, and rings of the Bells at hours appointed, and to take care that the floor of the Kirk was clean and swept. The Prebend of St. Mary to whom was given the Chaplainry of St. Mary, and Vicarage of St. John; he was to have the care of the roof and walls of the Kirk, and to fix amended if need were. The Prebend of St. Magnus to whom was allowed the Patronage of St. Magnus; he was to be Confessor of the householde of the Bishop, Provost, Canons, and Chaplains, and the Servants in the time of Epiphany, and to administer the Eucharist to them. The fourth Prebend was to have the Chaplainry of St. John the Evangelist, in the said Cathedral Kirk. The fifth Prebend, was to have the Patronage of St. John, and the fourth Prebend, was to have the Patronage of St. Duthel. To which seven Dignities, and seven Prebendaries, he moreover allaged and adhered (besides the former Kirkis, and Tithe) the rents and revenues of the Patronages of St. Colms in Wau, and Holy-Rick in Worna, as also the Vicerages of the Parish-Churches of Sanda, and Stowfield, with their appurtenances, for their daily distributions.

Besides these, he erected thirteen Chaplains: To the first was allotted the Chaplainry of St. Peter, and he was to be Master of the Grammar School. To the second was allotted the Chaplainry of St. Andrew, and he was to be Master of the Singing School. The third was to be Stallholder, or the Bishop's Chorister. The fourth, the Provost's Chorister. The fifth, the Arch Deacon's. The sixth, the Proctor. The seventh, the Sub-Dean's. The eighth, the Treasurer's. The ninth, the Sub-Dean's. The tenth, the Prebendaries of Holy Cross. The eleventh, the Prebendaries of St. Mary. The twelfth, the Prebendaries of St. Catharine. The thirteenth, the Chaplain's of Holy Cross. Every one of these Chaplains were to have twenty four Males of Com, and ten Marks of Money for their Stipend yearly, besides their daily distributions, which were to be raised from the Revenues of the Vicarage of the Cathedral Kirk, and from the Patronages of Tomna, Bishop of Orkney, and of the twelve pounds amened by King James the third, and King James the fourth, Kings of Scotland. The office of which Choristers, was to sing Mat, evening and morning, by turns.

The third, he added a Skirlis, who was to ring the Bells, and light the Lamps, and carry water and fire into the Church, and to go before the Procession with a white rod, after the manner of a Bandle; and for this, he was to have the accustomed revenue, together with forty shillings from the Bishop yearly.

Moreover, he ordained six Boys, who were to be Taper-bearers, and to ring the ruminations and verses in the Quire, as they were to be ordered by the Chantor. Of which the Boys, one was to be nominated by the Bishop, and the second by the Prebend of St. Magnus. The third, by the Prebend of St. John. The fourth, by the Prebend of St. Lawrence. The fifth, by the Prebend of St. Catharine. The sixth, by the Prebend of St. Duthel. And every one of them, besides their maintenance, was to have twenty Shillings, Scotch, a year.

Moreover, to every one of the aforesaid Dignities, Canons and Prebendaries, he allaged certain Lads in Kettisburgh for their Maintenance.

The Charter of this Earldom is dated at Kirkwall, October the 21st, Anno 1654. And, in the following year, it was confirmed by another Charter, granted by David Beaton, Cardinal of St. Stephen in Montel, Presbyter of the Church of Same, and Archbishop of St. Andrews; having authority to do it. It is dated as foregoing, the 26th of January, and the eleventh year of Pope Paul the third, and was confirmed by Queen Mary at Edinburgh, the 1st of April, Anno Regni 15.

(5) Difposing to him and his Successors, the right of patronage to all the Vicerages of Orkney and Zetland, with power to prefect qualified Ministers as oft as any Kirk should be vacant. Difposing also to his and his Successors, the right of confiding to any Kirk should be vacant. Difposing also to his and his Successors, the right of confiding to any Kirk should be vacant.
The BRITISH ISLANDS.

This far of the perfect State of the Isles of Orkney; the Ammonites, which have been observ'd in them, are as follow.

There is in Hoy, lying between two Hills, a Stone called the Dunsne Scar, thirty fix, foot, long, eighteen foot broad, and nine foot thick; hollowed within by the hand of some Mason, (for the prints of the Mason's Irons are to be seen on it to this hour) with a square hole of about two foot high for the entry, and a hole proportionable, standing before it for the door. Within it, at one end, is a Bed excellently hewn out of the stone, with a Pillow, wherein two men may conveniently lie at their full length; at the other end is a Couch, and in the middle a hearth for a fire, with a round hole cut-out above, for the chimney. It is thought to be the refidence of some melancholy Hermit; but the vulgar Legend says, there was once a famous Giant refining in that Island, who, with his wife, lived in that same Stone, as their Cafe.

At the west-end of that Stone stands an exceeding high Mountain of a deep ashen, call'd Warthill, The Weast-hall of Hoy. Near the top of which, in the Months of May, June, and July, about mid-day, is seen something that shines and sparkles in a surprising manner, and which may be discovered a great way off. It hath frequently shined more brightly than it does now: but what that is (though many have climbed up the hill, and attempted to fetch it) none could ever find. The vulgar talk of it as some enchanted Carbuncle; but it rather take it to be some water, falling down the face of a smooth rock, and when the Sun, at such a time, shines upon it, the reflection caueth that wonderful shining.

Stones. Round; probable to have been set in a kind of Temple.

At Stronsay, where the Loch is narrowest, in the Gravel, having a Cushion of Stones over it for a bridge; there is, at the fourth end of the bridge, a Round, set about with high smooth stones or Baps (without any engraving) about twenty feet high above-ground, six foot broad, and a foot or two thick. Between that Round and the Bridge, are two Stones standing at the same distance as the last, of the same band and round hole in the mid. And at the other end of the Bridge, about half a mile removed from it, is a larger Round, about one hundred and ten paces diameter, set about with such Stones as the former, only some of them are fallen down. And both to the East and West, in this bigger round, are two great Mounds, artificial as is thought. Both these Round's are ditched about. Some conceive, that their Round's have been places wherein two opposite Armis encamp'd; but others more probably think, that they were the High-places in the pagan times, wherein Sacrifices were offered; and that these two Mounds were the places where the Allies of the Sacrifices were flung. And this is the more probable, because Bushtons, in the life of Maina, King of Scots, makes mention of that kind of high Stones; calling them the Temples of the Gods. His words are these, In memory of what King Maina ordained enacting the worship of the Gods, there remain yet in our days many huge Stones, drawn together in form of a Circle, and named by the people, The ancient Temples of the Gods; and in many, as small subdivisions, to cottage, by which are we to imagine huge heavy stones have been brought together.

We will find besides, in many other places of this Country, Oeliths, or huge high Stones, set in the ground like the former, and standing apart; and indeed they are so large, that whoever sees them, must wonder at what Engine the Arts they have been erected. They are thought to have been set up either as a Memorial of some famous battle, or as a Monument of some remarkable person who has been buried there in such a manner, that way of honouring deceiving and valiant men, being the invention of King Kembha, as Bontober says.

There is in Rousay, amidst high mountains, a place called The Camps of Jupiter Fring; the Camps of some name is strange, and should import some notes-people Fringe, the accident; but what it was I have not been able to learn.

At the West-end of the Main-land, near Street, with Steak, on the top of high rocks, above a quarter of a mile in length, there is something like a Street, all set in red clay, with a foot of reddish Stones of several figures and magnitudes; having the images and representations of several things, as it were engraved upon them. And which is very fitting, most of these Stones, when they are railed up, have that same image engraved under, which they had above. That they are so figured by art, is not probable; nor can the reason of nature's way, in their engraving, be readily given.

In the Links of Skawh, where Sand is blown away with the wind, are found several places Burying-built quadrangularly, about a foot square, far rounded with Stones well-cemented together, and a Stone built in the mouth; having some black earth in them. The like of which are found in the Links of Rousay in Stronsay, where also is a very remarkable Monument. It is a whole round stone like a barrel, hollow within, and sharp edged at the top, having the bottom join'd like the bottom of a barrel. On the mouth was a round stone, answerable to the mouth of the Monument; and above that, a large stone for the preservation of the whole: within was nothing but red clay and burnt bones; which was long to Sir Robert Shaldal, but the Monument it fell was broken in pieces, as they were taking it from its seat. It is like, that this is a Square-four Figures Monument, have been some of those ancient Urns, wherein the Romans, when they were in this country, laid up the ashes of their dead.

Likewise in the Links of Tipmale in Whith, have been found graves in the sand (after the wind had been blown away by the wind) in one of which was seen a man lying with his faward on the one hand, and a Daniel axe on the other; and some who have had dogs, and combs, and knives, buried with them. This seems to be an influence of the way, in which the Domes (when they were in this country) buried their dead; as the former was of the Roman manner. Besides, in many places of the country, are found little hillocks, which may be supposed to be the Sepulchres of the ancient Frigons. For Tantius tells us, that it was the way of the ancient Romans, and Frigons, that it was the way of the ancient German, and Scots, to lay dead bodies on the ground, and cover them over with turf and clods of earth, in the fashion of a little hillock. Hence it seems, that the many houses and villages, which are called Burth, and which name of Brogh, and which are all built upon or beside such hillocks, have been cemeteries for the burying of the dead in the time of the Picts and Scots; for the word Brogh, in
in the Teutonic Language, signifies a burying-place.

In one of these Hilslocks, near the circle of high Stones, at the North end of the bridge of
Szent, there were found nine Eikoles of Silver, of the shape of a Horse-shoe; but round.

Moreover, in many places, are to be seen the ruins and vedillos of great, but antique, buildings, most of them now covered with earth, and called Pige-leades; some of which, it is like, have been the forts and refugues of the Friends or Danes, when they possessed this country.

Among the rest, there is one in the Isle of Wyre, called The Castle of Cabrun (or rather Cabrun, which, in the Teutonic Language, signifies a tower of stones; or rather, to raise a tower of stones; or rather, to raise a tower on a rock.

It is trenched about; but nothing now remains, besides the first story. It is a perfect square, and the wall is eight foot thick, and strongly built, and cemented with lime or quick-lime; so that the walls are not above ten feet, having a large door and a small slit for the window. This Cabrun, the common people report many idle fablies, not fit to be infered here.

The Best Fines. In the Parish of Ewe, near the Sea, are some Fines, which, by frequently, in the night-time, appear all in a fire. Likewise, the Kirk of Ewe, called St. Nicholas, is seen full of light, as if torches or candles were burning in it all night. This amazes the people greatly; but probably it is nothing but some thick glutinous metere, that receives that light in the Night-time.

At the Neap-head in Wyre, is a rock, surrounded with the Sea, called Lefi; which, the Inhabitants of that Isle tell you, is the place where Jove, in this strange property, that if a man go upon it, having any Iron about him (it if were but an Iron nail in his hand) the Sea will instantly fall in such a tempestuous way, that no boat can come near to take him off; and that the Sea will not be fetched, till the piece of Iron be

Mr. Watson, flung into it. A person, being there to make an experiment of it, offered a Reward to a poor man to go upon the rock with a piece of Iron; but he would not do it on any terms.

Sometimes, about this county, are seen Fine-men, those men, which are called Fomme. In the year 1683, one was seen, sometime failing, sometime roaring in his little boat, at the South-end of the Isles of Ede: most of the people of the Isle flocked to see him, and when they adventured to put out a boat with men, to try if they could apprehend him, he presently fled away, with great speed. And in the year 1684, another was seen from Wyre, and, for a while after they caught few or no fish; for they have this remark here, that the Fomme drive away the fish from the place to which they come. These Fomme seem to be some of the People that dwell about the Fisramm Dafis; a full account of whom may be seen in The natural and moral History of the Fisramm.

One of their boats, built from Oxford Chap. 13, to Edinburgh, is to be seen in the Physicians hall, with the art, and the dart that he makes use of for killing of fish.

At the Earl of Orkney's, not to mention Earl of Orkney, the more ancient ones, who also held the Earlcy of the North of Cathans and Strathbern by inheritance; this title did at last by an heir female descend to William de Smaller; and William, the fourth Earl of that Family, firmant the Privilege, who run out his estates, and was the last Earl of the family. Yet his posterity have enjoyed the honour of Barons Strathbern, till this 146677.

At the time and the title of Cathans also remains at this day, in the possiety of his brother.

But as for the honourable title of Earl of Orkney, it was, together with the title of Lord of Land on, confered upon Robert, a 1540, C. feudal son of King James the first, which his son

Patrick Stuart, forfeited for treason.

In that time, the title of Earl of Orkney had been confered upon Lord George Hamilton, Son of

William Duke of Hamilton; on account, as wealt of his high Birth, as his signal Services to the Crown in the Wars of Ireland and Scotland.

[The THULE of the Ancients.]
The British Islands.

Solinus places Thule at five days sail from Orkney. An Island, very much celebrated by the Poets, who (as if it were the remotest part of the world) always use it to express a very great distance. Hence Virgil:

_Thi feria est ultima Thule._

Let us now Thule own your bounds, pow'r.

Seneca,

_Terrarum ultima Thule._

Thule, thou urn of the fabulous earth.

Juvenal,

_De: conditio locutius ante Roberto Thule._

[Nay, Thule's felt now court's her Orange.

Claudian,

_Thulem praeul axenometum._

Thule far distant from the Pole.

And in another place,

_Quintus imperia Tirk._

And Thule, where no Ship durst ever fear.

Statius,

_Ignotam venter Thuliet._

To conquer Thule scarce yet known to Error.

And Ammianus Marcellinus tells this Adapt, _Enumeral opus Thulem monovetum_ i.e. The last they were at Thule; not to mention many others. But one thing I must observe, that Statius, in these Verses, uses Thule for Britain:

Thule used by Britains.

Cæsars band alter cum dominat incola Thule,
Agminae jadiss rectius fuit ovo.

Thus purple Thuleum when to war they go,
In Chrithii arm'd with Scythas surrond the foe.

Also in his Sylvae,

_REFIN CIRCUMSTANT GREGATI THULE._

And Thule founding with the neighbouring tide.

Suidas says, it took the name from Thule, a King of Egypt: Ilidice, from the Sun; Reymarus Rhenius, from the Saxon word Thulo, a limit, as if it were the bound or limit of the north and west. But Suidas makes it a question, whether there is any such place as Thule; and our Cic*angstrom makes it, if there be such a place, it is not yet discover'd; and as for the learned, they vary in their Opinions about it. Many have thought Thule (concluded to a cold Climate, and continual Winter) to be the Thule of the ancients. But Saxo Grammaticus, Cramius, Milbus, Jostus, and Peurus, are of a contrary opinion. I know, Priscus, Dr. Tert. Dictiones, be true, that Skeland is by the Seamen call'd Thulafell (and I know no reason to except against; his testimony) Thule is undoubtedly discover'd, and the Controversy at an end. For this Skeland is an Island in Schotland, belonging to the Scots, encompass'd with others of his note: 

Thule, a very cold, and exposed on all hands to Forms; where the Inhabitants like those of Ieland, are both dried and crowded, for Bread. And though the north pole be not so elevated here, that it has Day continually for six Months together, as Strabo of Marseilles has falsely said of Thule (for which he is justly reprehended by Strabo), for this is not the case of Ieland, it is, where cold and winter are perpetual, and the cold fierce to be endur'd yet, that Skeland is the same with Thule, we may believe. First, from the situation of it in Preromy: For Thule is placed in the forty third degree from the Equinoxial by Skelderv, and so is Skeland. Again, it is between Skeland and Norway; where Saxon Grammaticus places Thule, as but two days sail from the point of Cadiz, where in Dizonne Solinus also places it: And Tacitus says, that the Romans say'd it is afar off, as they fail'd by the Orkneys; in their voyage round Britain. Lastly, it lies near the coast of Breugh in Norway, and so lay Thule, according to Pomponius Mela, in which author the next is corruptly Belgarum Iter, instead of Benegas Breugh. For Breugh City in Norway, his case against Skeland; and Pliny makes Breugh to be in this tract, which I take to be the small Country wherein Breugh is seated; as some will deny that Norway is Pliny's Nortum. Thus much may suffice concluding Thule, which is far from us, as well as it was from the ancients, by Sued and Winter, as a certain Author expresses it. Neither was any of them able to say, which of the Northern Isles they meant, when they talk'd of Thule. As for the length of the Days in that unknown Island: _Ritulns_ Ariostus, where he treats of Britain, translates these Verses out of Dianius concerning it:

_Lungo delua obi se quis rate manouvra eurum._

_Iuvanius caelis fugaces gregii Thule._

_Hic enim planges pul salutis Thuleum ipsar._

_DiBae feb saltifi eum salutis suee._

_Fugare._

_Questa, clarumque dimus ex calvis aest._

Hence urge your course along the watry road,
You'll come where Thule flows above the flood.

Here Suf's bright wheels, when near the Northern Pole,
They eat their way, fill sparkle as they row.

Not here vain men expect the Light's return,
But every Night's a rival of the Moon.

Pompos.
The THULE of the ANCIENTS. 1486

Though Pomponius Mela hath made the same remark. Over-myself the coast of the * Behja, Bes Thule, or an island much celebrated both by the Greek Poets and by eager, by reason the days are very long there, and the nights very short. Though in winter the nights are dark as in other places, they are light in summer; for though the face of the Sun be not seen, the Sun is so much above the horizon, that his light is clearly visible. During the Solstices, there is no night at all: for the Sun being then brighter, not only its light but the greatest part of it's body is visible. (As for Shetland (though before the ancient Thule) the nearest part of it is some fourteen miles from Orkay; and the sun between them is very turbulent and charming. Of those that are properly called Isles, there are about forty fix, vizt. Holy Isles, and thirty. Rocks & all which go under the general name of Shetland: though each of them has also its particular name. About twenty six is uninhabited; others though large enough are only made ufe of for feeding of Cattle. Many of the Gentry came from Scotland, and settled here; but the common people, are descended from the Norway, and commonly speak a corrupt Nortoic tongue, called Norwe. They are generally healthful, living commonly so free, or at least free from age. There are several Oldificio fall finding; and many old Fabricks, which are said to have been built by the Polys. They are in the fashion of Pyramids, with a winding pair of flats within, to the top. Under them, they laid Cells all vaulted over; and from the top of them they made a sign by fire, when there was any imminent danger. The ground is clean, and the Soil naturally inclined to a sandy Clay. The Prescribes of the Country, is mainly fifty, butter, milk, wold, flanters, beef, tallow, hides, flocking, with wooling-gloves, and garters. There have been seen at one time in Brogby-Shetlands, fifteen hundred full of Hollanders. After Forn (an Island lying in the middle-way between Orklay and Shetland,) the first that appears is called Mafeiland, of which we have trusted before. The Country belongs to the Crown of Scotland; being part of the Stewartry of Orklay, and governed either by the Stewart or his Deputy. They have one Presbytery, which meets at Sandalton.

The Sea above those Islands, is termed the Scaxtan, Swefen, Keox, and Or Ceolium or Creolium. The Swarens had a notion (as Plutarch writes) that Saturn was kept banishing in a deep cave of Parno-Isle in some British Island hereabouts; that Jupiter had thrown him into a deep yeepe, which for a while hid the Venus, and that the Bigness brought him Ambraflex, which was to prevent that all the plate was perfidum with it; and that many Spirits were here in attendance on him, by whom he was for a while with great diligence and respect. This Fabry, if I mistake not, points at the veins of metal (over which Saturn prevailed,) that lie in these Islands, and are ufed only for want of wood to supply Furnaces.

TA DISCOURSE
Concerning the THULE of the ANCIENTS.

By Sir Robert Sibbald.

THERE is no place other mention'd by the Ancients, than Thule, and yet it is much controverted what place it was. Some have attempted the discovery of it, but have gone wide of the mark which the Ancients had concerning it; yet they from all to agree that it was some place towards the north, and very many make it to be one of the Boreall Isles; and from Presbyter Caro Says, it is encompassed with the Orkay Isles, it may not be amiss to subjoin to the foregoing description of Orkay, this Essay concerning it.

Some derive the name Thule, from the Arth-Tualh, in the back word Tualh, which signifies Ferre off; and, North, as it were with allusion to this, the Poets usually call it uten Thule; but I rather prefer the reason of the name given by the learned Bocharus, who makes it to be Phocian, and signifies, dark-knoll in that language. Thule in the Phocian language, was a dark-knoll; & the Island Thule, is as much as an Island of dark-knolls; which name, how exactly it agrees to the Island so called at the nearest point to the north, is known to every body. Hence Thuleth, speaks Of the Phocians, or the Frida Zone, hath this,

Elle & dono rebus alforandus mentis.

And there the Earth is hid in a dark shade.

And these places of Homer Ilia, are all called indus; & all Dark-knoll, and they say Yall. Nigra Lunea, & so says also the Romans. Nigra Lunea, says Vernerius, is the black shade of the North. We know not where the North is. And con 45°

Convert this. "Sibbald.

Vid super Heberius vedia calzolarum Thule.

Or the dark Fords of the Heberian Thule.

† And,

— ant Nigra Lunea Thule.

— Or shores of the black Thule.

And indeed, this derivation of the word carries more reason than any other they give; and is an evident proof, that the Ancients assign'd in placing their Thule towards the North, we shall see more; what Northern Country they pitched on for it.
The Ancients from most to agree, that Thule was one of those Ills that are called Britifh. Strabo one of the moft ancient, and beat Geographers extant, speaks thus, Pythian Mutilifications: joy, it is alfo Thule, the farthest part of all the Britifh Ills. Yet he himself makes it nearer than Pythian did; But I think (says he) that nother bound to be much nearer to the South; for they who fay that part of the Greeks, or give an account beyond Ireland, as for which lies not far to the North, before Britain; inhabited by wild People, almost difcourfed with cold; there, therefore, I am of opinion, the utmost bound is to be put. So that in his opinion, that which he calls Britifh, moit be Thule.

Cassius forms to be of the fame mind, in their Verfes,

*Save ternat alter Gracchus Alpes, Cephas opus Abutnana Magis, Galli carum, Herodotusque & Ultes Britanni.*

Whether he o'er the Alpes his way purfue, The mighty Cæfar's Monuments to view, As Gallicas Rīne and Britannia that excel In foomany, who on the Earth's limits dwell.

Servis internam Céfarem In aedibus albis Britannis.

Prefere thou Cæfar fafe, we thee implore, Bound to the World's remotest Britann's there.

Cenatas hom aliter cum dimunca Incola Thulei, Agnius fakferc circumventis allia convivns.

As Thule's blue inhabitants surround Their Foes with Charibios hook'd, and then confound.

For it appears from Cæfar's Commentaries, that the black colour, and the fighting out of the houed Chariots, were in use among the Inhabitants of Britain. Plato likewise feems to be of this Opinion; for he treats of Thule in the fame Chapter where he treats of the Britifh Ills: and Tacitus fays, when the Roman Navy fell about Britain, *Nequitia et Thule, They faw Thule nillo.*

Ireland, properly so call'd, was the firft of the Britifh Ills which got the name Thule, as being the firft that the Carthaginians met with, as they thred their course from Cadiz to the.

And hence it is that Statius calls Thulæ, Hyperthræa.

*Et fii gildas tern sua principi ad Aretæ, Vel fipier Hyperthræa nona caelitana Thulæ.*

If I in the cold North go abide, Or on dark Seas which Western Thule hide.

And it feems to be the fame, that is laid by Briffio to have been discovered by the Cari-Do mis, jagamoufis, where he speaks thus, Beyond Horum Adepta.

He's Pallas, they fay the Carthaginians found a fercf Illand unhabited, advancing with fast, and navigable Rivers, and fixed with very great plenty of *Fruit of all sorts; fome ferved days way;* *Frutibus et fructibus* of Thule.

Learn from thy fight, how glorious he was,

When he did with the Senate's order pafs O're to dark Thule, in that Ocean, well, Where Pallas gives his weary heroes ref.

Now the Father of Grifpinus, to whom he writes, was Balanus; the fame Thulæ Bacchant, who was Governor of Britain under Virgilius, (as Virgil informs us) which is yet more. In Asia clearly proceed by the following Verfes of the fame Poet.

Quod fi te Magnus, tulis fraxtae parente Arctita——
Omnas Caledoniam ansile gloria campus, Caus sibi Longus exerit traecn insulam terras,
His fatis deus fura parent, hic efficis turmas
Affini mitis praeclatur, caﬅellaque longa
Affinis: tule deas, cinctaeque haec manibus
Suffa,
Belgicis, haec dona Deit, haec teles discipul,
Cemus adias tenuis: Hanc effe vacans nemus
Inbass, hanc Regi rapit thoraces Britannos.

If thou received thee by that far land, Subdued by thy conquering Father's hand; What glory will it be, when thou hearft tell,

By old fierce Sers, in Caledon that dwell, How in this place, thy Sire wold to give law,

How there the Troops they him haranguing law,

And
The

The THULE of the ANCIENTS. 1490

And point our Towers and Caflles through the Land,
Which all ered were by his command.
Thefe walls he with a ditch did round encircle,
And to the Gods he consecrated thefe; Thefe weapons, he did also dedicate,
As the fcriptures, to be fent, relate: This Corner, he, in time of peace put on it;
And this, he from the Britifh King had won.

The words Caldeanis, and Tracis incola Terra,
That, in the do clearly flow, that by THULE, is meant: the North part of Britain; which was then poftiff'd by the Pittis, deign'd by the name Caldeanis; and by the Saxs defign'd by TRACIS INCOLA TERRA.
The fame ejyfet, that Claudian gives to the Saxs, in their Vertifs:

Venit & extremis lege praetisa Britannias,
Qué Scotto dat frena true.

That Legion alfo, fent fcorc Saxs to tame.

And of this North part of Britain, that Verse of Juvenal is likewise to be understood.

De conducmo loquitur Jam Rhenae Thule.

The brief expedition of which, is taken from
Vis. Agr. Taedios. " Jam vero principum filios, liberalibus
quis erit erudito, & ingenio Britannorum fluidis
s Gallorum earumque, ut qui vult ingram Romae
ux matrem demoluant, eloquentiam atque poesi,
Thus raved it Sir Henry Savil: Moreover, the Nobleman's feat he took and intrufed in the liberal Scienies, preferring the wits of the Britam before the Students of France, as being now curious to attain the Eloquence of the Roman Language, whereas they lately rejected the Speech. After that; Our Aëtre grew to be in account, and the Germ much ufed among them.

Claudian does yet more particularly give the name of Thule to the North part of Britain, while he speaks of the great exploits done there by Thoadoius, the father of Caledonia, the Emperor, and Grand-father of Aurelius and Marcellus.

Faulis tuus numerarit avi quem lium adfita
Herouf Lydea, parvulo imperia Thule i
Eis levis Herodes, non fulo nominis Polisci
Ecdonis, Scotrunque vaga membra fe-
cusam.
Fugit Hybernae remis audaces undas,
Et gemina fulos aurora ful oxe tro-
platos,
Tiberi uherna refuus calidus aranum.

He did the deeds of thy Grand-father tell,
Before whole face the Tawny-Moor grew pale,
And Thule, where no Ships could ever fail,

He tamed the nimble Moors, and painted
Fights,
With brandifh'd Swords the Saxs close he purf'd,
And with bold Oars their Northern Seas he brake.
His Trophies thus under both Pols he plai'd,
Where e'er the Ocean either eb'd or fluf'd.

And in these Lines.

Es Caldeanis pofitus qui fafta prainis,
Qui unde Lybae ful Calidei pellirta effet
Terris Fratris, dividiseque Britannis
Litteras, in partem Europa tranquillior Auftri,
Quid rigid avenae Caeli, quid flera pro-
sunt?

Ignorantque fraten Mademut Saxam foli.

Ovocati, inuallis Pittorum fanguine Thule,
Speram cumulos fecus glanias larum.

In Caldeanis fritis his tents he pitch'd,
And Libus's learning mat end'd in field.
The cool-black Moors, and Britifh fhore he ran'd.
Thus forcing both the South and North to yield.
What then avail'd, cold clime, frainge Saxts, and Stars?
When Oney Elia he dy'd with Saxen gore,
Then Thule with the Fifift blood grew hot.

Icy Stracon hemoan'd huge heaps of Scots.

Where, by placing the Moors and Britains as the remiffit People then known, and mentioning the Sees and Polts as the Inhabitants of Thule and lore; he demonstrates clearly, that Thule is the North part of the Ille of Britam, inhabited by the Scots and Polts. For there, nor this lore, or as some read it Hybernea, can not Ireland, properly to call it.

Firths, because Ireland can never defcribe the Epi-
then Glanias; since by the testimony of the fifth writers, the Snow and Ice continue not any time there; Secondly, the Romans were never in Ireland; whereas, according to the testimonies of Verco, Thoadoius past our Firths of Forth and Clyde, call'd by him Hypernea ur-
da, and entered Stracon, which to this day bears the name lren, in which Roman Mem-
dals are found, and the Roman Camps and Mili-
ary ways are to be seen, the undoubted te-
simonies of their being there; and therefore it is to be understood, in the fame Poet's lines upon Silla, who was employ'd in the Britifh wars:

Me quœque vicinis peramentum gratias, in-
guit;

Namque Sillas, sumus cum Satis Ierem
Mvth, & infille fumusque remittis Thule;
Elong efficiam animo, ne bella timoros
Sativa, nec Pituam tristorum.

9 C  Mo
Me to ill Neighbours long a prey espec'd,
With safety now hath Siloenclos'd,
While that the Scots did all Ierns rule,
And Firths and Clids with hostile rivers found,
By his great care it came to pass, that I
Fear'd neither Scot nor Fight.

Now Theirs in these Verres, and the Unde
Hyperboreus in the Verres before mention'd,
cannot be underfoot of the Sea between Scotland and Ireland: for Ireland lies to the South of the Roman Province; and the situation of the Scots and Pictish Country is to the North of it. For it was separated by the two Firths of Firth and Clide, from the Roman Province; which clearly shows, it was to be understood of them: the same thing that is also import'd by the words Hyperboreus Unde, and Rennis: for these cannot be underfoot of the Irish Sea, which is to the South of the Roman Province, and is very tempestuous, and cannot so well be issu'd by Ours as the Firths of Firth and Clide. But the same Poet has put this beyond all doubt, in these Verres,

Vestis et extrema legis praesente Britanniae,
Qua Sono da fraea trucis, fortisque
Nemesis egestat Pillo moravit figura.

Hither the Legion came, in garrison oppos'd,
To unroll Britains, bridling the fierce Son.
And for the Fights, whose bodies are mark'd o'er.
With various figures, dying in their gore.

For were it to be underfoot of the Irish Sea, then the Wall and the Peaceane should have been plac'd upon the South Shore, that was over-against Ireland; whereas they were placed over-against that Country which is call'd Strathmore Province, and is the true Iern not only mention'd by Claudian, but likewise by Juvenal, in th' these Verres,

Arna quid ultra
Litora Juverna prorogatur, & male capitis
Orcades, & minima centum miles Britanni?

What though the Orcades have own'd our Power,
What though Juvenal's tam'd, and Britains there,
That bosts the shortest night?

Where he directs us to the situation of the Country of the Scots and Pictes, Juvena was the Country of the Scots, which had been over-run in part by Justinus Agricola, Governor of Britain under Domitian the Emperor, who first entred the Orcades; and, as Tactinus observes, (Decapla Thesi,) he saw the North part of the Country beyond Ierns, which is the Country of the Pictes, and lies to the North of the Firth of Firth, and upon the German Sea, and is defil'd in these words, minus centum miles Britanni, which particularly relate to Raft and Cattius. And the Inhabitants of Iernae and Thules, are the very fame that the Panegyricus Emperors speaks of, in his Oration to Claudius the Great; where he faith, that the Nation of Britain, in the time of Caesar, was rude & fell Britains, Patti men & Hibernae affutis bofolis feminis. Had not been used to war, but only with the People of the Britifh Sea, the Pictes and the Infrians; who (for their logo and short garments) may be called half naked.

There were called Haberi as being at first why the Colony from Ireland; and as professing that

Inhabitants of Transmarine Britain, &c. Hibernia; as you may see in the Roman Mapperyology, at &c. Bottom, Bishop of Aberdeen in Ireland. Now never any Infrian writer could yet say, that in Ireland, properly so call'd, there was a town called Aberdeen, or a river called Don. And this part of Britain, then pois'd by the Sea, was called Hibernia, is clear from the testimony of Venerable Bede, who calls it Hibernia, in the beginning of the Chapter; and in the next page, calls the same Country Scotia.

It is certain, that at the wall betwixt the And

Hibernia, the wall was built to exclude the Picts; so was that betwixt Edinburgh and Dumbarne Firths, to exclude the Scots Highlanders; and was defil'd by Agricola, as appears by Tacitus, where he faith, Agricola Num Gloria & Britannia duxerit multis firmis

immotis, omnibusque reliquis, æquitatem honorabilis

firmabatur, et semper profisit futurem, fimul

cum victor in his inam infamis hibernia. That is,

Fractions with Firths and Clide, two arms of two countries Sea, shooting mightily into the land, were only

divided by a narrow portion of ground; which passage was then guarded and fortified with garrisons and cables, so that the Romans were absolute Lords of all on this side, having cut off the enemy, as it were, into another Island. And indeed, as Tacitus remarks, because in this Britannia terminus, i.e. a boundary was found in Britain it fell; for the Romans made this the utmost limit of their Province.

The name Britainis to that part of the Island within the Roman wall; which wall was built on this narrow neck of ground, between the two Firths, where the Legions, mention'd above, lay.

And hence it is, that Venerable Bede calls these People who dwelt beyond the wall, Tran-

marina Graevi, but explains himself thus, Nova.Lib. 11. c.

we call them Transmarine Natives, not because they are out of Britain; but because they are in some sort divid'd from us; two Arms of the Sea, one from the East, and the other from the West, breaking in a bag way into the Land, so each side. And a little before this, he tell's us, that those Transmarine Graevi were; ubi. Scotiam à C Kirk, that is, the Sotti from the North-west, and Pictarum de Aquilonis, the Picts from the North; which relates to that part of the Land without the Roman Province; for Ireland, properly so call'd, cannot be said to lie to the North-west of the Roman Province.

Now we will endeavour to show, what that

Transmarne faith in these Verres before mention'd,
is to be meant of that part which is now called Strathspey, and the rest of Perthshire, and the West Highlands; the Country of the Scots, designed by Bede, a Gms, which are truly so in respect of the Roman Provinces. And this we will make out of what we meet with. In Tacit. For first, he faith, The third year's expedition deter'ed the Scots, being not before acquainted with, having overrun all them that were on the Tays; which he describes to be a Firth. It appears by this, that they were other People than those he had to do with before, because they are called Nene Gentes. In the next place, he says, The fourth Summer was spent in taking possession of what they had overrun: And he observes in this Expedition, that the small illomen, or neck of land, that kept Clyde and Forth from meeting, was covered by forts: summum velut in aliis in salubri hollinam, by this means the enemy were removed, as it were, into another life.

Now, whoever will compute what we observed out of Bede, of the German Tragmarne beyond these two Firths: will see clearly, that these Nene Gente were the Scots and the Picts: the Scots was the Country towards the North-west, and the Picts, in the Country North-east. But this is yet more confirmed by the account this is given by Tacit., of the edition in the fifth Summer of Agricola's Government, (Ampla visitate trans Britanniam stet, Being informed of a great People that dwelt beyond Forth;) now, Civitates being in the singular, makes it understood of the People that lie nearest; that is, the Scots. And, Quin habitans ubera gentium & insulae insulac exspectavit summæ tristitiae, Because he apprehended that all the People beyond Forth would rise against him, and feared that in his passage he might be assailed by the Enemy's Army, he tried their Harbours with his Fleet. Where, by the by, there is a pretty Description of the nature and quality of the Country, in these words, "As the more fruitful, and most profusely adorned, this land & by its fruit was the most ancient of the Gentes.' indeed, the Cities of Nene Gentes were the first which the Romans gave to all that inhabited this Island, but it was never given by any of the Roman Authors to the Inhabitants of Ireland. The words, Legiones & jejuna comitata civilizatione summae victorius, show, that both Scoti and Picts were united, and composed their Army. For the British names, which are the Inhabitants of Caledonia, and to it is, that Tacit. says, Galgacus design'd them in these words, Ofiam unam qua sum. Historia says, I. e., Let us form what glorious Men Caledonia has in reserve.

We find likewise in our Author, several marks of distinction. Forl, they are Gens now, the Critics have observ'd that Gens is a more general name, and so all the Britains are called Gen's Britannorum; Nana is a particular People, a part comprehended under the general name Gens: So, the Celtii, the Siluris, and the rest mention'd by Pliny in his Map of Britain, are surname Britanniae, British Nations. Our Author also speaks of Civitates; which are not Towns, but Gentes, People, and the Clans that composed them, which lived under the command of their Chiefs: So Galgacus is described here, in the place near Caractacus & several flavens, I. e., Of their Many Leaders, the most considerable for Valor and Birth. And these nations names which we find in Pliny, are certainly the different People, who were populous of it, as clear by the words, Caledoniam et populum. By the Caledon, firmly, the Romans understood the Pict's who inhabited the Country that lay upon the German Sea; but as he mentions several People here, so he gives you afterwards the Noribs, that is, the Highlands, as we have given of old to the ancient Scot, and keep by their Descendants to this day. And after he has given an account of the great preparations, he relates the great battle that he fought with these People, the last Summer of his government. He tells us, that he marched up to the Grampian Hills, where the Enemy were encamp'd. Here, any who will but consider the ground they were encamp'd on, and the way of their fighting, and the description he makes Galgacus their Commander in chief to give of them, may clearly see that they were different People, and no other than those whom Claudius and other Authors call Scots and Picts.

But, because it is controverted by some late writers, whether they were Natives of Britain, or left, who from Ireland, properly so called, invaded Britain; we shall bring some arguments that Tacit. furnishes us withal, to prove that they were Natives of the Bennrig Soil. For in the account even of this left engagement he says, "Nam Britanius virilis praefuxus est caussa, & ubique nugae sortes ceptabantur, & tamdumque dollis communita periculosa & profanativa, legationum & judiciorum munus & cernuam victoriam exconsuevixit, & vale lucer triumpharum & conciliatarum," etc. But, as they are agitated by their former misfortunes, and speaking of nothing but either Revenge or Sorrow, and having learnt with the meagre of a Conquest among themselves, in force against a nation so numerous as they had, by Embassies and Letters engaged the strength of all their Cities, and got together above thirty thousand men in arms, besides others, not only of their Looks, but also of the more lusty and vigorous among the old Men, who were constantly flocking in, &c. Where it is observable, that although he called them before Nena Gentes, yet here he calls them Britons, which was the same the Romans gave to all that inhabited this Island, but it was never given by any of the Roman Authors to the Inhabitants of Ireland. The words, Legiones & jejuna comitata civilizatione summae victorius, show, that both Scoti and Picts were united, and composed their Army. For the British names, which are the Inhabitants of Caledonia, and to it is, that Tacit. says, Galgacus design'd them in these words, Ofiam unam qua sum. Historia says, I. e., Let us form what glorious Men Caledonia has in reserve.

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that Sones, who was contemporary with Claudius, had in his eye the Victory which Oliver Governor of Britain, under Claudius the Emperor, obtained over Caratacus. His History may be seen elegantly written by Tacitus in the twelfth Book of his Annals; where he shows us, that Caratacus being brought before Claudius in Chains, made a brave Speech to him; and, amongst other things, spoke of the several Nations which he had govern'd. And without doubt, besides the Silver mention'd there by Tacitus, those Sables were of the number of the Goods which he commanded.

But to make it appear which part of Britain the Thule was, which is so much by the Romans, it will be fit to fix, to which part of Britain the Epithets attributed by writers to Thule, do both agree. First then, it was a remote part, Ulima Thule, as if this were the southern part of Britain; so Tacitus brings in Galpinus saying in W6, the utmost bounds of Land and Liberty, etc. Then, Thule was toward the North; and so was this Country, with respect to the Roman Province. And, thirdly, it might deserve the name Thule, because of its obscure and dark aspect; it being in those days all over-grown with Woods. Fourthly, the length of the day amends to Thule; and upon this account it must be the Country to the North, and to the East of Irenae, by the Verdes of Justinian, before-mentioned.}

Arms said after

Licensa Furiarum praecessisse & sedem caestionis
Orcades, & navibus commissum navis ferre

For it is of the North and East parts of Britain, that the Pangrius faith, O Britains, happy and fortunate beyond all lands; and a little below, he speaks of their long days and high nights, and the Sun's rather fading away than rising. This is applied to the Northernmost part of Britain by Tacitus, where he says of it, The length of the Day is much above the measure of our Climate; the Nights are long; and in the furthest part of the Island it is short, that between the going out and coming in of the day, the Space is hardly perceived; and when Clouds do our hinder, they afford that the Sun-shine is seen in the night, and that it neither fills our eyes, but puzzles them.

The ancient Scholiast, upon the word Furiarum, says, It is an Island of Britain placed in the Ocean, we are far from the thirty Isles of the Orcades; and adds, that is Helig, which is a part of Britain, at the Summer Solstice, there is no Night, or next to none. The Day here is eighteen hours and twenty-five minutes; and, as Leof in his History observes, in rays, Continents, and the Isles of Orkney, the Nights for two months are so clear, that one may read and write in them; which is confirm'd by those who live there.

Another property of Thule, given by Thule, is, that about it, is more pigrum & grave resolution, a low Sea, and difficult to Sailers. Which agrees indeed to the Sea upon the North-end of Scotland, but not for the reason that Tacitus gives, i.e. for want of winds; but because of the contrary tides which drive several ways, and stop not only Boats with cars, but Ships under sail; so that there, if any where, it may be said of the Sea,

~ Nam fronsibus canadibus astra laeti

Es non Tauraris subfatis in ima Barthi.

Sometimes the foaming Billows dwell at

Then suddenly sink down as low again.

But Thule is most expressly described to be this very Country that we treat of, by his, Rutilius Canabaeus;

Orcades qua circula fuit Tyle & glacialis

Where Tyre and the icy Bore's found,

With their own Orcades encompass'd round.

This same Epithet Claudius gives to Irenae, where he calls it Glacialis Irenae; and this Thule he makes to be encompass'd by Orcades, with his Oraciti; which Thule lie over-against it; and at little after, he gives it the like Epithet with more pigrum, the low Sea;

Et tunc saepe frequentant vagas refrecta Tyris, Qua Tyle of rigidiis inexpecta circula vadis.

Now from their Ships they Charle's opia

Where Tyre in the rigid Sea doth lie.

And afterwards, he makes the Orcades to lie over-against this Thule, and seems to have in his eye the Sheries and Weels in Pishland Firth, in these lines;

Eft illic Arvina qua fi Germania traiunt

Claudius, & in ridentes Tylis ubi ferius adsunt.

Queen juncta infusus Lopez, & parva urbs vi-

vaga.

Afterward says, and a fine peninsula.

Orcades has memoriam dedit a concinna

Graeco.

Near th' utmost Northern point of German there,

And where in frozen Waters Tyle flantes,

Are monstrous Rocks; and there, amidst

the Rocks, a Weed fills Shore and Rocks with dismal Roar.

These, Orcades, by a Greek name are call'd.

But the clearest Testimony of all, we owe to Arragonia Tammus (Specimen Island, hiftoric, part. 3, pag. 120.) where he brings in the Verdes of Fortunam:

~ Pecunavis ad Indiae,

Ingeniosa pictum uinea Thule siti.

His Eloquence did reach the utmost Indies,

And powerful Wit enlightens that faroff Thule,
In the GERMAN OCEAN.

And then, reckoning up the several Nations distinguished by him, he mentions Britain among the rest.

Thors, Indian, Sypis, Porfo, Indian, Geta, Danes, Britanni.

To which he adds, From whence it may fairly enough be inferred, that either Britain, or (as Pliny will have it) some island of Britain, was the Ultima Thule. And afterwards, To confirm the Opinion of Pliny and his followers, who will have some of the British Isles, or particularly that part of them, to be the Scytho-Britannia, or to be the Thule of the Socratic Historians, to be Thule is a name accustomed, that the History of the Kings of Norway was the same thing, in the life of King Magnus, who in his Explication to the Orcades, and Norway, and says Scotland and Britain, sounded nift at the Island of Thule, and subdued it.

By all which, it is apparent sufficiently, that the North-west part of Scotland, which Severus the Emperor and Thucydides the Great militated with their Armies, and in which, as Pliny shows us, Roman Medals were found, is undoubtedly the Thule mentioned by the Roman Writers. And this also, we will believe the most illustrious fages, was meant by Pliny, where he faith, that to the 3rd parallel drawn through Thule by Ptolemy, the Latitude answers fifty five degrees, and thirty minutes. So that this Country in these ancient times pass'd under the name of Thule and Hibernia: and the Hibernia, and Pallas inside Thule, are the same People who were afterwards call'd Britons. It looks indeed, as if the name Sue at first was only proper to some Tribes of those People who call'd themselves Alba; for it is the Scots-Brittains mentioned by Sueton, and the Scoto-Brittan in Ptolemy, which by the corruption of Copies is now read Octobon. But they, it seems, were never called Sue generally, nor their Country Sue, till after the time of Alfred the second, who subdued the Picts, and incorporated them into one Nation with our Anglo-Saxons. Yet Wenceslaus Ratisbonum, in his Temp. the time of Pope Linus, wrote the Scytho-Nations, of Picts and Hibernians, in Althob, which is a part of England; which confirms very much what we have been proving all along, but makes the name to have been used generally, sooner than appears to us from our Historians.

It shall only add one remark more, and that is, that we need not have accounts, for the title of the name Sue, to the fabulous account of the Monks, who bring it from Suea, Pharaoh's daughter, married to Gabelus; since, without that Britain, if it be granted that the Country was once call'd Thule, which is in the Pharnacean Language signifies Cornwall, we have a very clear Reason for the name Suea, which signifies the same in the Greek Tongue. And it is very well known, that it was used with the Greeks (who next to the Pharnaceans were the bett Navigators) not only to retain the Pharnacean name of the place, but likewise to give one in their own language of the same import. And since the learned Bockius has very ingeniously deduced the Greek name of the whole Island, from Sermaticus and Scytian name, in the Pharnacean tongue signifying a Land of Tin, (which the Greeks not only reduced to their own termination, but likewise call'd the British Isles Scytho-Brittan, that is, Land of Tin, as is the signification of the Pharnacean and Greek names;) we may take the same liberty to derive the Greek name Sue, from the Pharnacean Thule. This is so fully treated of in the Scotia Antiqua, that I need say no more.

ISLANDS IN THE GERMAN OCEAN.

Below Thule to the South, lists the German Ocean, where is Phenice, with the Levant, Amorell, or Homardes (as Mela calls them) to be fixtate. But because it is certain that these belong to Denmark, and are the Isles of Leland, Facun, Lagen, Moen, Faligh, Lafiand, and Faronur in the Same Column, on the Baltic, they fall not within the compass of my design; any more than Galloway, or Elch. Briga, to call'd from the Elch or Amber which the Sea calls up, and which Susan believes to drop originally from the trees in Britain. And, by the way, since the old German call'd Amber, Gliffe I readily concur with the learned Erfurh, Michael Lasso, that the Isle of Linlithgow near Secon, a Peculnary of Denmark, was the old Galloway.

In the German Ocean, upon the Coast of Iceland, there are very few Islands between those in the Frith of Edinburgh, namely May, Baili, Ken, and Loh-Colum, or the Isle of Columba. On the coast of Northumberland over again, the river Linds, we see Linlithgow, call'd by the Britains Jax Medicaneus, which (as Bede fay'd) is in the 11th of its twelve Hills, and twice Conunent, in one day; being St. Cuthbert, unaccomplished with water in every flood, and every ebb, whereupon, he calls it very apply a semi-flote. Towards the west, it is narrow, and left wholly to the rabbits; which is joy'd to the Cast part (where it is much broader) by a very small flip of land: towards the south, it has a small Town, with a Church and College, which was formerly a Bishop's See, erected by Nolaus the Scot. He was call'd hither to preach the Gospel to the Norninians, and was much taken with the solitude and retirements of the place. Eleven Bishops prevailed in this Sea. Afterwards, upon the Danish Invasion, it was translated to York. Under the Town, lies a good commodious Harbour, defend'd by a Fort upon a Hill to the Southward.

This Island, from the Monks who live'd in it, is call'd by the English Holy-Island. Of Holy-Island, which, Abern, in a Letter to Engled King of Northumberland, writes thus: The most venerable place in Britain it lies in the mercy of Pagans; and where the Christian Religion was first professed in the Countrey, after St. Paulus left York.
The British Islands.

The Or, but where there is a Fort, in the very place, as some say, where Cadboll Bishop of Lindisfarne, the tenth Saint of the North, built a City for Religious Retirement, fit for his own Government (as Bede expresses it,) with House therein suitable to that end. For the building was not overlook'd, and four or five paces wide between wall and wall. The walk on the sun-side was more than a man's length; but he made it much higher within by fixing aarge rocks, to claffify the eye and thtought from rambling, and to fix the mind upon the view to behold the distant Hollandists from any other prospect. The wall was not made of fine stone or brick, but cemented with mortar, but of single unhewed stones, and turf steeped in the middle of the place. Some of them were so big, that it hardly could be possible for four men to lift them. In the Mufegoff, he had two Houses, a Chapel, and a Room for common use. The same may be the name of the

<snip>

The Theuns, two life-time thence, call'd the Thuns. After theft, over-again the mouth of the River

Coquet, riv. Coquet, is an Island call'd Coquet, where is great fleece-call'd him, against Grativa: for he commonly landed at the mouth of the Rhine. Or, if the name be of later date, what we say, if it was called Ilia de Britain by the Saxons first they fell from hence, when they inhabited our Coast with their Princess, or Cæsars as they call them. For Zosimus tells us, that the Saxons drove out the Julian Franks, and whipped them in themselves of Batavus; and thus hence they made their decent into Britain, is manifest. This term also to be interpreted by the noble and learned Lucian of Samos, upon Lydia; as I offery'd before. But left I from myral to my own Country; I must add, that Eringus in the modern Hollanders is meant, to be his Vade-Dutchman born, deduces the herb Britannicae, etc. The Dutch from Britain (a word of his own country) as growing plentiful upon those turf which they call Brooks, and of which they make dikes to keep the Ocean from breacking in; there seems to be no abridgment, if we give this Host de Britain the same Original, and suppose it to be so call'd, because it was made with banks of turf or Britain, against the incursions of the Sea, and that it must be overlie'd by the Sea, upon some breach made in those banks. But I leave the determination of this Controversie to them who are better acquainted with the nature of the word, and the situation of the place; after I have ask'd their pardon for treafuring thus far, where I had no right.

On this Coast, lie also the Isles of Zealand, Zealand, surrounded by the rivers Soall, Mufa, and the Ocean. I have only this to say of them, that the name Fal皿ini (this is the chief of them,) is gueff'd by Léminis Lectiun. To come from Walia or Wales. Over-against Zealand. lies the mouth of the Thames, the noblest river in Britain; where Polemy places Toleapia, and Tolleapia, Cauna.
In the BRITISH OCEAN.

The BRITISH SEA.

ERE, this vast body of Waters is pent within so small a Channel, that between Britain and the Continent of Europe, the Ocean is not above thirty miles broad. This narrow Sea is called by some the Straight of Britain, and by others the Strait of France, and is the Bound of the Britifh Ocean which by little and little enlarges the distance between the two thrones, that were in a moment united; and by an equal retirement of the Land on both sides, divides Britain and France from East to West. Here, the Britifh Ocean begins; in which the first Ilifland (or rather Peninsula) that we meet with, is Sylly, in Saxon Shorens, that is, according to Bede, an Ilfe of Scilly or Scop-calder. But this has been already treated of.

Above this, lies the Ilfe Vetfia, called in Welfh Gevs, in Saxon Prcvlands and Prephes (for Cv significs an Ilifland,) and by us, the Ilfe of Wight and Wight; which we have defribed already.

As for Portland, which is not now an Ilife, but joyn'd to the Continent; it has likewise been defcribed in {Doylfhore.}

From hence, I will crofs over to the oppofite Coast of France; which, from Bourifie in Normandy, the Saxons think to be lik'd with rocks and enges, as far as the very middle of the Channel. Among thefe, William the fon of Henry the first, and his apparence to the Crowns of England and Normandy, was call'd away, together with his Sifer and a Barbard-brother, and others of the greatest of the Nobility who accompany'd him in the year 1066, as he was failing from Normandy to England. Hence a Pece of that age,

**Albilete humane terra maris maris sub mari,\nPrudum lacus Sas Angliae, Anglia prorsus!\nQuaeque prisci praecipites geniorum radicata nunc,\nEximia nos eceve censuram parent.**

Fosum plagulae \ 1 praecipus lapsus aquarum,\nEt ruts una sua princi, regis dom.

He from's dear mother Earth was instance'd away
By's cruel Sept—mother the barbareous Sea,
Weep, weep, the Light that is for ever gone;
Weep England, that couldn't build a double Sun,
But fadly now must be content with one.

Sad Fate! one Rock beneath deceitful Waves
Two helples Kingdoms of their Prince be roves.

Another of the fame Age writes thus upon the fame occasion:

**Dom Normandiae Gallia clavis sepulcri,\nAnglica regna praevar, alpiter eft Deus.\nAftera nam fupra dom fubieca aqua aqua.**

**Lambo cretes inuicile densa mari,\nDumque vaqgi ex rapinantur tranfite manus,\nReporam imas aliquis facra record.**

Si man dom fupranus tabulata per marmora fupratis,\nMetis regis fons, oculis ali bi biam.**

While Normans Victors o'er the Waves were born,
A furer foe oppo'd their with'd return,
Now homemard the triumphant Veefl flood,
When fudden tempefts roar'd the fudden flood.

The trembling Pilots fearful of delay,
That unknown fwallows cut their fatal way,
And fell on fecret Rocks, an heedles fpree,
And conjuring billows now by sad degrees
Above the Prince's cabin proudly rise.

Ne'er could the Ocean boast a nobler prize.
ORE, wellward, some Islands throw themselves in the Sea (as one call them) pertaining to the Crown of England. This first, which appears hard by Normandy, others to the coast of France. Greatly afo, it is beholden to Alderney. 

Alderney, as I find it termed in the Records of the Tower Aurora, Aurora, and Averno; so that one would take it for the Arden which Auregium (according to a Manuscript in the King of Spain's possession) voces among the Islands of the British Sea. The South Sea voyagers say it to be that Elivon or Evolin, of which P. Dianon, who was but little acquainted with these Parts, makes mention, and none else but he, placing it thirty Miles distant from the mouth of the River St. in; and tells us of a continual walk of Winters, as it shows from a Char- rybdis or Whirlpool, bound to a great distance hereabouts. [This is Ptolemaic and exaggerated; but thus much is true, that the many rocks and bold grounds along this Coast, make a very terrible and roasting Sea in bad weather.]

This Alderney is about one good league and a half from Cape La Hogue in Normandy; in a circuit about eight miles; enjoys a fruitful Soil, either for Corn or Palfure; and has in it one Church, and four Castle Hotes. I am in doubt whether I ought to take notice of a Sir's Throw found here, of the bigness of a man's Fist, being St. Angelo's, he has found one so large that it might be brought into a hundred Northern as big as any ordinary man's. [Alderney is a high Land (as are all the Isles in this Tract) and much the nearest to France. That narrow Sea which runs between the two shores, is by them called La Ria de Blancarde, and by us, Race of Alderney.] and is reputed a dangerous Passage to ships, when the Currents, which are very strong, encounter with tempestuous Winds, and both meet in contrary motion. Otherwise, it is faire enough, and has a depth of Water sufficient for the biggest Ships. Through this Race part of the French Fleet made their escape, after their defeat at La Hogue, in the year forty. The Habitants are not here dispersed as in the other Islands, but are brought together for greater safety into one Town of about two hundred Houses, and a thousand Inhabitants. Nor is this Island so much inhabited as the others. They boast of a common Field of about five hundred Acres, that bears excellent Corn, and has not this fellow once this hundred years. It is kept thus always in heart by manuring it with Vials, that Sea-weed, of which mention is made below. The Harbour is to the South, capable only of small Veils; and the Island is a dependance of the Government and Jurisdiction of Guern- sey.

From here wellward there stretches out a range of high Rocks dreadful to Mariners, who call them Cafquets. [By Cafquets, in the singular number, it meant that principal Rock which advances at the head of all the rest, and looks into the Channel; and by Cafquets in the plural, it meant the whole group, lying for three Leagues together betwixt this main Rock and Alderney. A Light upon Cafquets would be a great Security to the Navigation of the Channel, from the middle whereof one may at once, in a clear Day, discern this Rock and the Head of Portland in England. Sure it is, that for want of such a Light, many good Ships have been lost here and on the back of Cerne. This was the fatal Place, where William Son. of Henry the first, so miserably perished. [in his Last.] When our Painting from Alderney, we may imagine, as the Norman writers testify, and as hath been mentioned above.] Southward of these is. of Alderney and the Cafquets, and * about nine Leagues distant, * Sease to Cafquets, mention'd by Antoninus. The French mile, C. have now contracted this name of Cafquets into that of Cafquios, (or Abertus) an Island, which is a Town of Normandy, into Cher- bourg, and the Spaniards their Cafquios in to Saragoa. Gregorius Tavernorius calls it the Island of that Sea which is next to the City of Caen, and his mention of it would, in like manner Peter Maffiana calls it Ter Land of Coste, of the Count of Coste, because it lies over-against the ancient City of that name. [Aymois Mo- dr. Dr.OTT. makes description of it by his Character's Frank. Lib. xiv. treats to Cauntiz. Which Cauntiz seems to be the Castle Cauntiznia in Annamby, and the whims of of Coste, or the Land of Coste. * Cafquets writes thus, Came Merivizis, i.e., Confia- rum; whereas here be an interpretation of the Transcriptor for it must be, il Margavie be there meant; because Merivizis (or Abertus) as it is now called, is more remote from the Sea.

But in truth, Mortavicus is not Margavie; but the City of Coste, as is supposed to be the great Town of Mortavicus, or thirty dying in the same. Mortavicus is a Town thirtyiten M. miles in compass, and is defended by Rocks and Shoals, which are dangerous to such as fall that way, unprovided. It lies about thirty-four M. miles, and in the Latitude of thirty-two degrees, twenty-five Minutes; four Leagues from the nearest Coast of Nar- mandy, and twenty-five, or more, from the nearest Point of Land in England. The Win- ters are generally milder, but more windy than in England. It abounds with Springs of pure fresh Water, as they have above any Country under Heaven. The population of this Place, the solidity of the Buildings, all of Stone (for here is no such thing as Mud, or wooden Cot- tages) the many Quicksands and Gardens, and Orchards, the double rows of Trees that in the Avenue leading to the Hotes, and then along the High-ways, all these give a beauty to the Country. When the People shall please to reduce some of their too numerous Plantations for Cyder, back into Arable, they may be fain to plant nothing superior to these, though they may be fifty hundred to their Neighbours for Superfluities and some Conven-iences. Of Figs, Elder, and Fowl, they have plenty; each good in its kind. Their Hens and

* So. Ann. 1507, but now more. See to above. Glanvill's

On the Coast of FRANCE.

and Butter particularly excel. Their Bread can- not be so much commended, especially that which the ordinary People eat, because made of Flour and Bread in many Parts of England. They know not how to do with that Grain, having little occa-

sion for Malt in such a plenty of Cider, which they prefer to Beer.

The Soil is sufficiently fruitful, bearing va-

rious sorts of Grain, and well flock'd with Cattle. Of Sheep it feeds good flock; among which many were remarkable for having four, 

(And six) horns. But there are now very rare, if any at all be remaining in the Island. Of the fix Horns, two were bending forwards to- wards the nose, two bending back towards the neck, and two crept in the midj. It enjoys a very wildfowome Air, and was heretofore subject to no other Dilemper but certain Fe- vers, which come in the Month of September, and are for that reason called Septemberfever, so that there was no occasion here for Physicians. (And it is still true, that naturally no Place is healthier; but a way of Living, taken into, very different from that of the more for- mer inhabitants, has brought in Grains, and other Dilempers, either wholly unknown, or not so common, a hundred years ago.

The Sea, so frequent, has been composed, they use (especially in Country-houses) instead of Wood, a Sea-weed by them called Pavis, thought the Inhabitants of Pavis, which the little rugged Isles and Rocks round the Coast produce in great plenty. Being dry'd in the Sun, it serves for firing and afterwards with the Alces as with so much Marjor and Dung, they manure and greatly enrich their Land. Nor is it permitted to be gathered, unless in the Summer and Summer; and then only on certain Days appointd by the Magistrate. At which times the People, in a repaying fort of manner, repair on all sides to the Sea-shore with their Carts, and in Boats get over to the neigh-bouring Rocks, driving who shall be for- mer. But what of this Weed is driven a- shore by the Sea, the poorer fort are allow'd to carry off for their use. However, it is certain, that the Island is now pretty well planted with Wood; but yet the Pavis affords full confidence, and (as hath been said) in Country-houses is generally used for the Kitchen, where it makes a hot glowing fire.

There is also that sort of burnt up on the Sea-shore, merely for the sake of the Alces, which are laid up afterwards in heaps for Sale; and not only the Alces, but the Pavis is sold green, and as it comes from the Sea, being spread on the Land, and buried in by the Plough, fertilizes like Dung; of which an Example has been given above, speaking of pre- ferre of Arable. And it is well known, that in many Countries where they have the advantage of the Neighbourhood of the Sea, almost every thing that it calls up, dries Filts, Shells, Mald and Slime, say Sand and the Sea-water it fall, are thus employ'd to very good purpose.

The Island is in the middle fedly up into Hills, under which lie pleasant Valleys water'd with Brooks, and fork with Fruit-trees, and Apple-trees; of the Fruits of which the Drink of the Children is to be more par- ticular: The Island is as it were one great continued Hill, stratching it fell from East to West, and making Square. The North-side is exceedingly raised, and looks down on the Sea below, from Cliffs of forty

Fathoms perpendicular height; and the South- side is declining, and inclosed or cut into many pleasant hollows or Valleys. Nor is it at all likely in these Valleys that one has Fruit-trees, Fruit-ten.

(whatever might be formerly) the upper Lo-

ev of the Island abounding no less with them. For within the fifty or sixty years last past, the Humour of the People has so run upon Planting, that much of the belt Amble Land has been converted into Orchards. Whereby these two inconveniences have happened; first, a deficiency of Bread-Corn in proportion to the number of the People, whereas there used to be an Overplus, brought up by the Spanish and other Merchants; and secondly, an foundation of a Liquor, which has occasion'd much ex- cess. For whether it be from the nature of the Soil, or the Qualities of the Fruits, or the Liquor it fell being kept unripen'd and un- drawn from the Lees for years together, in large Valleys containing three, four, or more Hopheads; it is certain, that the Jersey Cider, made pure, and drunk upon the place, is stronger and more improving than English Cider. Ter-

It is remarkable, that there is no Hop in this Island, and that the chief of the Country, both because it is the Market, and because it is likewise the Seat of Justice. But the true names of the two foremost is, Towns, are St. Helier, and St. Aubin; and what is com- monly said, and found, St. Helier Bishop of St. Helier, and St. Aubin Bishop of St. Aubin.

He has, in deed, driven for a time from his Sea, by the violence of the Arians, for opposing their meas- ures in the Council of Nice, Anno 325. They complain'd of him to the Emperor Con-stantin who favoured them, and he at their Solicitation ordain'd the good Bishop into Bri- tain. But the place of his Confinement was not Jersey, but Persia, on the other side of the Hellespont. For to St. Jerome tells us Can. Cap. viii. prefatory, adding that he died at Poitiers. And his name, St. Ambrose confirms his dying at Poitiers, in Sec. xliii.

Sub)pontium Septem confirms his dying at Poitiers, after his death, as the place of his Birth, six years after his per. Prop 50- return from his Exile. From his death falls in the year 547, and we have nothing in ancient writ- ers so high as that Time concerning Jerzy, except its bare name of Cesarina in Antoninus.

He then of whom the chief Town in Jersey is named, is not St. Helier of Poitiers, but St. Helier, in Latin Helierius, or without the affi- liation, Eliuerius; a holy man, who liv'd some Contacies after in this Island, and was called by the Normans (as yet Pagans and Heathens), at their first coming into those Parts. As a Con- fessor for the Faith of Christ, he has a Place in the Martyrology of Carbon, and is memo- ry of him, a noble Abbey of Canons Regular

was
was in after-time founded on that small Isle of the Bay, before-mentioned'd. The little totality of the Houses, which the holy man had cho'en for his retreat from the World, according to the Pity of those times, with a Bed cut into the hard Stone, remains yet standing on one of the outlying Rocks, and is visited by the curious. As for the Abbey, it's use was to be annex'd to that of Osterhaw in Normandy, in the Reign of Henry the second, two hundred Pounds yearly. But this Cell was a Place of note and strength, before Henry the fifth did any thing to it. It had in the declining years and Fortune of Edward the third, sustained a Siege from the French, with the famous Conduit of Do Giffes in Peron and their head, and could not be taken; although every where else, at that fatal juncture, all reliance fell before that too successful Enemy of the English. It is now slighted, and the Residence of the Governor transfer'd to ruinous Manche-Island. Yet; yet, even in its neglected State, it yields retain an appearance of greatness, very well answering its name. From the south-side of the Island, but at a greater distance, than from the East-side to Continent, one finds St. Male, which takes its St. Male, and present name from Macdouin, a man renowned for Pity. It was called the City of the very first, and in the Common of Diablintes, and Alton in the old Nancis. For its Man. In a Manuscript of Aldover Marcy, we can, in this, truly read, Cruen Diablintes, qui inama ramn, c. 1. and not, as the other wife called Alton. (Thee Diablintes were one Alton, of the Armeenas Nations, mention'd by Cofar, De Brit. Col. In foreseeing April 1515) we find their Call'd Alton, of which Macdouin, of which Alton, or Alton, was St. Male, was Bishop, in the year 540. Alton falling afterwards to decay, a new City rose up two miles from it, which from the Bishop, the dead many years before, was named St. Male. Where Alton flood, is now a small Village called (Druid.)

The Inhabitants of [Jaspe] of the Fifteenth of this Century. It is a Trade, but are more bent upon Tillage and Husbandry. Women gain considerably by knitting of Stockings, which we therefore call Jaspe-stocks. [And this Manufacture is also carried on in all the Islands ; but is much sunk from what it was heretofore.] As to what concerns their Polity, the Civil Government is by the King of England. Hence fore the legislature, the Superintendence, the Judges, the Officers, chosen out of each of the twelve Parishes, in the Viscount the Parish, nominated and hold, C. the Lord High Steward, the high, he is appointed a Bailiff, who with twelve Jurats, his Bailiff, chosen out of each of the twelve Pa-复古的 capacity. The Viscount of the Parishioners, hold his Judge, C. the Lord High Steward, the high, who had been in Jaspe, thought it too great, and accordingly quas- fined. However, the Government is still the same in Dignity, and more immediately represents the Sovereign. But the Bailiff now, is neither of his nomination, nor dependent on him. The one has the Military Command, with some Special Powers referred to him for the preservation of the Peace. The other is at the head of the Civil Jurisdiction. The Twelve Jurats are Gentlemen of the better Families and Interest in the Island. Nor is it required, that they should be one out of each Parish; but they are chosen by a Levée, to that two, three, or more, may be, and frequently are, of the same Parish. And because the word Bailiff sounds somewhat low and mean in English, it is not amiss to oblige the reader, that has a better signification in this Island, as well as in France and other Countries. It is an Office here of great Honour, of which he has to be an Argu-
Argumetn, that a Peer of England, the Lord Countess, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State, disdain'd not to hold it at this day.

And thus much of the Island of Jersey; to which we shall only add, that in the ninth year of King William the third, it was erected into an Earldom in the person of Edward Viscount Villiers; upon whose death, the title became his son and heir, the present Earl.

Twenty miles North-west of this, is another Island, called Sark by Amstrum, and by us at this day Granby; laid out from Eddi to Well, in Fashion of a Harp. It is not to be compered to the Cafarea before describ'd, for cactus or fruitfulness: for it has in it no more than ten Parishes; yet it is to be prefer'd in this respect, that it breeds no venomous Creatures, like the other. It is also more fast and secure by nature, as being surrounded with steep and craggy Rocks, by Sir Thomas Leighton, who succeeded him. For therein resides for the most part the Government of the Island, with a Garrison, who on account will suffer either French, or English, to come into it. This Cape is a Place of great Importance, as it commands the Town and Harbour, and is separated from the Land by an arm of the Sea, which is not left than two hundred yards wide, and not formidable but at low Water, in great Spring-Tides. It made a better figure, before it's upper Walls and towers, and then covered with buildings, which were very high and noble, with a lofty Tower seen above all the rest, and carrying the Standard, were blown up by Lightning. As to it's Strength, it remains the same in the main, the Powder having had little or no effect on the Ramfraps and Batteries which by lower. That terrible Accident happen'd in the year 1673, under the Lord Viscount Hankey's Government, who himself was wonderfully preserved, but his Lady was kill'd.

To return one more to the Port: Upon a Survey of this Island by the Lord Dartmouth, in the Reign of King Charles the second, a Place was found and pitch'd upon, that was level, and more in the Channel, for making a Mother. It was to be a Mole, which would have admitted of very large Men of War, and was for it's Defence and Security to have a Carcadel added to it. But the Elitement of the Charge ran too high, for the condition that the Earl Estoque was in at that time. How good would the French be to have but one such Place anywhere, wherein to keep garrison, and how little would they value any costly to render it fit for their purpose?

To the North of the Island, adjoins a Peninsula, called Le Male, which once had a Houfe of La Val Religious on it, by the name of a Priory. To the West, near the Sea, is a Lake of a mile and a half compass, well furnish'd with Fish, Larps eagerly, which are much commend'd for their Mercuries, and exquisite Taste. The Inhabitants do not use the like Industry, in cultivating their Land, as they of Jersey: but very busily apply them to Navigation and Merchandise, for a more uncertain Gain. Many men's humour being here to have hit own ground to manage spars, the whole Island is thereby broken into small Parclcs by hedges and ditches, which they reckon not only an improvement, but a Security to the Courtnry against an Invader.

In the second year of His Majesty's Reign, Queen Anne, Honeage Finch, second Son of H'le Kent, was made Earl of Nottingham and Lord High

Sir Ed. G.,)

Chancellor of England, was advanced to the Honour of Baron Guernsey.

These two Islands, having been described separately, are now, in some particulars, to be compared; and then to be jointly considered. Of late years, particularly before the two last Waits with France, Jersey hath been thought to equal, if not surpass, Guernsey, in Commerce and number of Shipping. And as to Inlanders, (which are mention'd above,) Jersey is far more included, thicker planted, and better wooded. Guernsey has naked coasts, and bays of Forestry-Trees. Neither is it so well peopled. Their Train-lands muster but about twelve hundred men, therefore not regiments as in Jersey. The Land is high on the South, and defaults to the North, quite contrary to Jersey.

Both Islands are adorn'd with many Gardens and Orchards, which supply them with an artificial port of Wine, made of Apples. Some call it Speria, we Sphy. The Inhabitants of both are originally either Norman or Briton, and their Language is French: yet they cannot endure to be thought or call'd French, but are pleased when you call them English. In both, Venice is the Pearl for string, or Sea-coal brought to them from England: Both are bound with Fish, and both have the same form of Government: if varying a little, in some Particulars.

These two Islands, with the others in the neighbourhood, belong to the Crown: But after that Henry the first King of England, had in the year 1108 defeated his Brother Robert, he annex'd both Normandy and these Islands to the Crown of England; and ever since they have frately adher'd to England: even at that juncture when King John of England, being consid'rated of the most of his Neighbors, were brought to a formal Sentence adjudged to forfeit his right to Normandy, which he held as Vassal of the French King, and the whole Province fell off from him, and also when afterwards Henry the third King of England quitted all claim to Normandy for a Sum of Money. From thence-forward, they have with great confidence, and much honour to themselves, fixed ever true to their Faith and Allegiance pledged to the English; and are all that now remains to the Kings of England of their Ancestor William the Conqueror's inheritance, and of the Duchy of Normandy: and that in defiance of all attempts made upon them by the French, to whom it has long been a great eye-sore to have these Islands in view of their Coast, and fear them not in theirs, but in the English polllution. Nor is it merely out of a Punish- ment of Honour, that the French fee with uneasiness these Islands to near them under the English Power. Their want of Harbour upon the Channel, with which these Islands would furnish them, and the annoyance they receive from them in time of War by Privatery, are Reasons of great weight and force, to make them with themselves Malters of them. But the same reasons must ever oblige England, so long as it understands it is fit only to hold them still, and to have a vigilant eye on their pronunciation; not to say, that the Fidelity of the Inhabitants well deserves protection and defence.

It appears from the Records of the Kingdom, that in the Reign of Edward the fourth, the French feiz'd the Jersey; but through the Valor of Richard Hastings, Esq'rl of the Crown, Carried to France in the year 1485, they were driven out again; for which brave Action the King rewarded him with the Government of both the Island and the Castle. Likewise in the year 1545, Francis, 16 when England under an Infant-King was embroiled with Rebellions at Home, Les Brouzes, Commander of the French Galley's, invaded the same Islands, but was with great difficulty, in the respite given him, forced to defuit from that Enterprise. (The first of these happen'd during the Contrie warred Henry the fourth and Edward the fourth for the Crown; when the French had found means to surpize Manioud-Castle in Jersey by Treachery, and to get possession of about half the Island, calling the Plan- de Corseray,) Seigneur of St. Ouen, secured the other half for England. Henry the fifth being dead, and Sir Richard Hasting Vice-Admiral of England coming to Guernsey with a Squadron of Ships, his assize was craed, and the Castle (badly otherwise to be recover'd) surrendered for want of Provision. But as to Simon's Galley's, their main design seems to have been against one English Ship at anchor in the Road of that Island. Not succeeding therein, they failed to Jersey, and there it was that the Defeat was made, and that they were re-warded.

As to Ecclesiastical Affairs, they were sub-Ecclesiastical jud to the Bishop of Coutance in Normandy, un-Government, till he was within our memory, recall'd to Normandy; * But 1641, for the Authority whicb the Pope claims in Normandy, as our Bishops do. Upon that, follow'd a separation and dismembering of them from the Diocese of + once to Normandy. But in 897, they were annex'd to the Diocese of Winchester for ever: so that the Bishop of Winchester and his Successors are to perform and execute all things here, which pertain to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the Discipline of the Church of Genoa has been introduced into Jersey, by French Reformers; and the same is good while to be the Rule by which Church-Matters are directed. But to be somewhat ; I, in 897, more particular upon their heads. While these Islands went along with Normandy, they could not be more conveniently laid, than to the Sea of Coutance, which is nearest to them. After they became English, they have with great Jurisdiction over them very preciately, not-withstanding the fames of Religion. King John threatned to subfract them, and annex them to England; and in the year 1537, when Henry the seventh made a Bull from Pope Alexander the fifth to unite them to the Church of Rome, and then, changing his mind as to the Pope, ordered another Bull from the same Pope to transfer them to Wimbeche. And the reason recited in the Bull for obtaining it, is the danger which might accrue to the Islands, by the French having access to them, and visiting them at pleasure, under pretence of a subjection to them in Spirituals. It is added in the Bull, that for a like reason, Calvin, then in the hands of the English, had been excomted from it's Metropolitan the Archbishop of Tuns, and laid to Contemnour. But however this Bull is in Bishop Langley's Register, it remained without execution. But when Religion came to be concern'd, the Submission was effectually made by an Order of Council, in the year 1556, the tenth of Queen Elizabeth. As to the Dif- cipline before-mention'd, how undefinedly for ever it might be brought in at the first, the means afterwards used to establish it were not so warrantable; of which a good account is given by Dr. Heylin, and to him the Reader must be refer'd: It prevailed in Jersey until the twentie fifth year of King James the first; Jersey, &c. and in Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, until the last. Reformation of King Charles the second. At this
day, the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into French, is recited in all the Island. The Publick Congregations on professing a distinct from it. The twelve Parishes in Jersey have each their Minister, called Racor; no Parishes being there allowed. For the City of St. Helier being un
mered, that Island has but eight Ministers; and Alkern is one; and Sark another. This is meant only as such as have Injunction; for, besides them, Affiliants are sometimes taken in, in the nature of Leviteers. In the two for
mer Islands, one of the Ministers is Commissary to the Bishop of Winchester, and is called the Dean. He has a Jurisdictio, and keeps his Court; but the other Ministers fit with him in Judicature, and he takes their Opinion before he gives Sentence. The Churches generally are large and strongly built, with lofty Towers or Spars of Stone, but somewhat too naked of Ornaments within; which in great measure is owing to the Discipline that once obtruded here.

As to the Civil Customs and Constitutions of their Islands, I might, by the help of our publick Records, mention some of them here; as namely, That King John instituted Twelve Judges, in Jersey; now better known by the name of Jurats, and Jutills, of whom mention
was made before, in Jersey, to hold the Peace, and perform the rights belonging to the Crown, and granted for the Safety of the Islands. That the Bailly might transact, with the * View and Consensus of the Constables, Try Cauces, without \nWit of the Novell Delitlum within the year, of Mort-
demise within the year, and of Dowry within the year, &c. That the Jurats shall not delay Judgement beyond the year; Than in Coves to
Diasse upon Merchante and in all other Aff
airs, the People of these Islands shall be treated in Englishmen born, and not as foreigners. But I think it bet to leave these Matters to the more curious enquiry of others. In general this may be said, that the Norman Customs, or Laws, prevail here in most things. For the Body of the Norman Laws is called Le Can

tut de Normandie. And this Customs of Nor

mandy, as it broad pure and undisturbed, before that Darcy was wrangled from England, is full
the Law of these Islands. King John's Con

stitutions, mention'd (in part) above, and the Ordinances of Henry the seventh, and of other English Soveraigns, are repealed since. By means of all which, these Islands enjoy man
ny valuable Privileges and Immunities. For instance, the Government of the Church, or Caise sitting within the Islands, the Inhabitants shall not be drawn into the Courts of Westminster, nor shall be obliged to obey any Writ or Proces

sed out from thence: That when the King shall please to send over Commissioners (as in some extraordinary Cases has been done) such Commissioners shall come with no least Authori
ty than that of his Broad Seal, shall proceed ac

\ncording to the Laws and Customs of the Islands, and shall have the Bailly and Jurats of the Place sitting and making executive Records with them; with other Privileges of the same nature, of which it were too long to speak here.

It ought occurs, which concerns the whole Community, the States are call'd to deliberate about it. When Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards the Earl of Clarendon, was in

Jersey, attending on the Prince in that Tragi
cal year 1648, he was surpriz'd to hear them talk of calling the States, but found no impro

in the Word, when he understanded, that,

bating the vast disproportion between them and the States of great Kingdoms, they proceed what is most essential to such Assemblies. Nor

did the Crown ever deny them the honour of receiving Addresses and Depositions from them under that name. These short contain the

Bailly and Jurats, as the first Body; of the Benevolence Charity, that are Natives or natural-

ides, as the second; and of the Representatives of the Parishes, as the third; with the

Governour, or his Lieutenant, inspecting their

Debates, that nothing pass in prejudice of the King's Service; in which case he has a Negative

upon them, till his Majesty's Pleasure be known; otherwise not. Briefly, the whole

Civil Polity of these Islands is well framed, and wisely constituted, and bears with it all

Marks of the indulgence and gentleness of the

English Government."

I need say but little of Sark, Jethou, and Sark.

Avor; because not mention'd in ancient Wri
ters: The first a small Island, distant in the

midst of all the red, and covered round with

Rocks and Precipition, and by Queen Elizabeth granted to * Philip de Carverie, Seigneur de St. Onan in Jersey, who made a Setlement on it (to the bettering, they say, of his Estate.) when he

expires the Island by vails; the * Antiquity of See below, which Gentleman's Family, since, upon what ground I know not, carry up even beyond St.

Onan's time: The found, serving the Governor plain,

of Garroy for a Park to fatten Cattle, and keep

Deer, Rabbits, and Pheasants in. The third, Avor,

bigger than this, having one a Houfe of Emiss

aries on it. Sark indeed, was not without a name pretty early, on account of the Convent

of St. Mary, a very ancient foundation here.

This was a holy man, a Christian King, who,

with many others, flying from before the pre

vailing Heathen Sauces into Armorica, was made

Bishop of Ddu, and became the happy instru

ment of planting Christianity in these Islands, in the year 565. The Convent bearing his

name, and in which he himself is said to have sometime resided, was standing in the Reign

of Edward the third, and had a Pension paid to it yearly out of the Exchequer. As for the

Island, the French having laid hands on it, and kept it a while, it was recover'd in Queen

Mary's Reign; yet six, that after they were gone, it remain'd uninhabited. Let they

should return, and be their neighbours create perpetual trouble to the other Islands, Phi

lip de Carverie, mention'd above, a worthy Gent

tleman, and of a publick Spirit, undertaking to

place such a Colony in it as should keep out the

French. He get a Grant from Queen Eliza

babeth, and the Island was made over to him

and his heirs, to hold it of the Crown un

der a small acknowledgment. And now, in

short, it is a very pretty Island, tho' but two

miles long; being well furlighted with good Wa

ter, and bearing excellent Corn, even more than the

Inhabitants need for their use, who are in number about three hundred all, Tenants to the Seigneur of St. Onan, living quietly and easily under him. It is by it's situation

one of the strongest places in the World, the

Land being very high, and wholly unacces

sible, except in two or three places, where yet the Anchor is very deep and difficult. There

was no way for Draughts and Carriages from the

Island: Therefore Philip de Carverie undertook to cut it, with hands, through the over

hanging Cliff, going a whole underground and

in the dark, and then rising up within the

Island.
Iland; much like the famous Phlega through Mount Phlegipnos near Naples; and this promon- tory is featured by a Gate, and defended with a Canon, As Alcmedi, so is this Island also a Dependence of Gournay. For the haters have four Islands accounted for, yet are there no more than two Governments and Jurisdic- tions. Jefus, it is: one is Gournay, Al- cmed, and Sack together, are the other. Je- sus and Area are not reckoned, as being of no considerable; they are nevertheless of great use, as placed by nature, where they are, for giving shelter to the Road of Gournay. As to the Antiquity ascribed to the Family of Philip de Car- teret, as intimated above; it is certainly very great: For, to go back from the year 1164, when Philip de Carteret began his settlement on Sark, to the year 677, when St. Ouen Archi- shop of Rouen died, it is no less than 887 years. And yet there is extant an old Manu- script-History of Jefus, brought down to the year 1383, written with as much appear- ance of Truth and Sincerity as any History ever since, which tells us of such a Successor of Scipoleon of St. Ouen, of the name of Car- de Bar, the English Bishop: for this in British terce, following one another from Father to Son in a direct Line, as will more than fill this room here, when they found it. For it is hardly above seven or eight fathoms deep; whereas in other parts of the Conis, they find twelve, and mention'd with honour in the History of eighteen, or twenty fathom water; as we may suppose. For there the name of Roman Bar is for by their Hydrographical Charts. Everywhere Where the Carteret hands upon the Lift with those of the thesse Islands and Lev in Cornwall, they find the British Sea is Count'd E, and other distinguished Noble-men and Gentlemen, who accompanied Duke them or themselves in the Church.

[The Cassiterides, or Silly Islands.]

ROM hence I will sit still for our own Conis of Britis. As we come along the Shore, after we have pass'd Lifia, Moulo- bolo, and Long Ship, (which are other infamous Rocks, than Islands,) we come within sight of Antoninus's Lifia, at the very utmost point of Cormwell; which is call'd by the People themselves Lofiofien, and by others the Goofe, and is only visible at low water. This I take to be that which the Antients call'd Lifia; be- cause it is (as I have heard) signifies the very same in Britis. For Life implies a great found and resting, like that which is made by Whirl- pools, and from this place the tide presets both to north and south with great noise and violence, being freighth'd between Cormwell and these Islands which Antoninus calls Sildia, Sylpius Silvum, Silvus Sinus, the English Silly, the Dutch Scimmen Sylnim, and the ancient Greeks Hiperides and Caffiterides. For Dionys- ius Alexandrinus calls them Hiperides (from their western situation) in these verses:

Rom 5' Eanegth, το ορθοστάτην χρησπητον.
Αναφ ουλον λαμών τινας ισην κολον.

Which Prisian translates thus:

sed * simam contra Syrsum, cummanicus sinum * Syrsum Quem capit Europa, sicut flamma pudore plane monstravit.
Hiperides, pepolam tenent quam formos Here.

Th's Hiperides along the Ocean fret.
With Mars, Tin and wealthy Hills a- bound;
And four Britains till the fertile ground.

Felix Avienus calls them the Orygmades, in his Poem De Ori Maritima, or the Sea-confs; whereby he call'd them, according to the Paris-edition, and the Notes on them:

In quo amplexa seque Orygmades,
Labii jactantis, & mundi diem
Stanni æquor pandebat: multa vis his gregem
Superior animos, officio faberis.
The ISLES of SILLY. 1522

Ten islands lying close to one another, in the north, Now, considering that these Isles of Silly are opposite to the Artabri, &c. Gallitia, in Spain; that they stand directly north of them; that they lie in the same Climate with Britain; that they face; Coethria; that the Sea is much broader between them and Spain than between them and Britain; that they lie just upon the Britian Sea, and close to one another, northward; that there are only ten of any note, viz. St.Maries, Amouli, Agoin, Saugon, Silky, Brefar, Rafa or Trifasra, St. Helen, St. Martin, and Arthur; again, considering, what is far more material, that they have veins of Tin as no other Isle in these parts has: and lastly, that two of the latter, Minae-Winham and Mansfield, seem to derive their names from Minae: From so many concuring testimonies, I should rather conclude these to be the Coethrids, than either the Araves which lie too far westward, or Osyra (with Olibra) which in a manner join to Spain; or even Britain itself, with Oribus; since there were many Coethrids and Dionysius Alexandrinus, after he has treated of the Coethrids, gives a Spanish account of Britain.

If any deny these to be the Coethrids, because there are more than ten; let him also reckon the Halides, and the Orleans: and if at the foot of his account he find the number of the Halides; more or less than five; and of the Noilier the Orleans, than thirty, as Proklym reckons more, Str. C. them; let him inquire for them in other some place, than where they are generally supported to be, and I am pretty sure he will never find them by going this way to work. For the truth is, the ancient writers had no more certainly concerning these remote Parts and Islands, than we of the Islands in the Straights of Messina and the Country of New Guinea.

It is not to be thought strange, that Homer does know nothing of them; for he freely confesses, that he had no certain knowledge of the more remote parts of Europe. Yet Land was sent transported from this Island into Greece. Lead (says Pliny,) was first brought both from the Isle of Coethrids, by Medmenem. But believing concerning this matter, let us here send towards the end of the third Book of his Geography, The Isles of Coethrids are ten in number, close to one another, and situate in the main Ocean in the north of the Firth of the Arzabi. One of these is defect and unpeopled, the rest are inhabited. The People were black skinned and short, threatening down to their ankles, and live about the breadth, and stuff in their head, like the Parian in Togedon. They live by cattle, and struggle up and down without any certain abiding. They have Mines both of Tin and Lead: which Commodities, in alde Skins, they exchange to the Merchants for certain Vessels, Salt, and Instruments of Bush. At first, the Parceni only traded hither from Cadiz, cascading these Vessels from others. The Romanes, in finding the place where they drove this trade, employed one to watch the master of a Vessel; but he ran his Ship upon a shallow out of sight, and after he had brought them into the same danger, shook himself, and raised the value of his Cargo out of the common遭到, by way of ransom. However, the Romanes many attempts, did at last find out this Trade. Afterwards, Publius Cænus having sold all his thither, and saw them work thence Mines which were not very deep; and that the People loved Peace, and to declare Navigation also: imitated them how to carry it on; and the Sea they had to carry, was wider than that known it and Britain.

9 G Bar
Silly.

But now concerning Silly. About a hundred and forty five Islands go by the name of Silly, all clad with grass, and covered with greenish moss; besides many hidous rocks and huge stones above water, placed in a kind of clefts, eight leagues from the utmost Promontory of Cornwall. Some of them afford plenty of Corn; and all are feed’d with Rabbits, Cranes, Swans, Herons, and Sand-loaf. The largest is that which takes its name from St. Mary, where is a Callie and a Garrison. They are the Islands which (as Solinus says) are seen from the coast of the Danubius by a rugged Sea of so vast a three hours sail; the inhabitats whereof live according as the old methods. They have no Markets, nor duty paid among them; they grow and take one thing for another, and provide necessaries rather by exchange than price. They are very Religious. All, both men and women, pretend to the art of Divination. Eutharines, out of Scrblo, calls the People Melechamian, because they were long black Coats as low at their ankle. Sturdus was persuaded, that they liv’d till they were weary of life; for they throw themselves from a rock into the Sea, in hopes of a better life; which was considerably the Opinion of the British Druids. Had the Roman Emperors us’d to feed such as were condemn’d to the Mines. For Menander the Emperor, having pardoned Sale of death upon Prisomius for Heresie, comman’d Insorius, a Bishop of Spain, and Tiberianus, to be tranferred into the Silly-Islands, their goods being left confiscate. So also Marcus the Emperor bann’d one (for pretending to prophesy at the time of the intersecution of Gallus) and forced things to come, as if he were inspir’d) into this Island, as some imagins, who would read Silla Insula for Syria Insula, since Geographers know not such Island as Syria. This Reformation, or Transfension to foreign Islands, was one kind of banishment in those days; and the Governors of those Provinces could banish in the manner, in case their Province had any Islands appertaining to it; if now, they were to the Emperor to affign some Island for the Religion of the condemn’d Party. Neither was it lawful to remove the body of the party thus exiled, to any other place for banish, without special Licence from the Emperor.

We met with nothing of these Islands, nor so much as the name, in the writers of the middle-age; but only that King Arthurian conqur’d them, and after his return built the Church of St. Barona or Buruna, in the utmost Promontory of Britain westward, where he landed.

Over-against these on the Coast of France, just before the Offsides or Biscarman Armament, lies the Island which Pliny calls Axanton, and which retains the same name, being now call’d Upha. Atonoone calls it Ummena, which is a compound of the two names Ummena, and Sana. For this lat is an Island somewhat lower, which is now call’d Sana, over-against Brest; in former times it is call’d Ummena, and correctly by Pliny Sana; which, from east to west, for seven miles together, is encompass’d with Rocks rather than Islands, very close to one another. As for this Sana, take what Pompomnus Mela has said of it. Sana, situate in the British Sea, over-against the Coast of the Califhia, in Samblo for the Oracle of a French God, whose Priest is said to be wise in number, all make a Point of personal Virginity. The French call them Zapaterors (for to I rather read it, with Turnebus, than Gallifia: ) and they think they furnish such’d, that they can raise the Sea or the Wood with these Sana, can transform themselves into what Creatures they please, sure Difformers that are beyond the skill of actors, and known and feared what is to arms, &c. Destruct therof, there lie other Islands, viz. Elen aux Matrons, near Per-Maer, that is, the Heifie-head; Gloran, over-against old Blazha (now Blavez; ) Gros and Bellez, which Pliny calls Frontic. For they lie over against the Frontis in little Bretagne, and might per-haps take that name from their being Fifemen: for to Vintus seems to figurine in the language of the old Gauls. Scrabo takes thee to have been the Anceseters of the Vintus in Italy; and says also, that they design’d to engage Cæsar by Sea, when he was about to make his expuasion into Britain. Some, from Donsilus, after call the Eustada Vintica, Nefitus; where Nefitus is the Greek Copy we find it Nofius wife, that is, a Trail of Islands. Of which, Pliny from him, writes thus:

Here the Nefidos threw their neighbouring Islands.

Where Samite Wifes at fared Origes far,
With Try-flyves and berries cover’d o’er.
Nor with such cries the wild Biflimus dames,
Near fair Athetaus fill the Torzian firearms.

This is also express’d in Feftsus Aviurus,
Eum simus tarn post liquos copiarcus effam,
Et brevissi elegis vixi fulcrum; hic chimera ingen.
Fumum carum pudere altae Origa Basti,
Inutilis inuenire: vero pulsant
Plenus, et ternis tantum fulcuntur arsenicum.
Non si Biflimus prope Scarsana Thracia, 
Abina.
Biflimus, non sali clerici aut agimus Ganges,
Indorum populi Diana curat faris Lycus.

Hence conrontt rides the foaming deep
And noisy Whirlpools on the Surface rise.
Here a great quire of Dames by cultum meet.
And sounde Orises every year repeat.
And spend in fared Rifes the joyful night.
Through all the air their tuneful voices sound,
Their nimble feet salute the trembling ground.
Not in such troops Biflimus Mattrus coulde.
To the Great Feast at fam’d Athetaus flood;
Nor to the Indians praise their drunken God.

Now, that Belle-fille is one of these Nofids, Strabo’s authority, grounded upon the relations of others, is in different proof. For it lies before the mouth of the river Lores; and Poloemey places
The ISLES of SILLT.

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places the Samaons on the Coast of France, over against it. For thus Sardos. They say there is a small island near the Sea; but we very far in, over against the mouth of the Lake. It is inhabited by the Wives of the Samaons, who are suffred by Bacchus, and worship him with Ceremonies and Sacrifices. No men are suffer'd to come hither; but the Women take boat, and after they have lain with their husbands, return into the island. It is also a custom here, to take off the roof of their Temples every year, and to cover it again the same day before Sun-set; every one of the women being oblig'd to bring in a burdensome load, and wherever she lays her burden fall, it rolls in pieces by the wind. They never give over gathering the pieces, so as to fill their fit of France is ever. It always happens that one or other is thus turn in pieces, for letting his burden fall. Thus did the Ancients, in testing of the more remote parts of the World, give themselves over to Lys and Fables. But he tells us, that as for those things which are said of Cassus and Proserpine, they are more probable. For the report is, that in an Island near Britain, they sacrifice these Goddesses after the same nanner as they do in Samothrace.

Since Malta (who was himself a Spaniard) Lib. 2 makes the British Sea to reach as far as the Coast of Spain and the Pyrennes; it would fall within the compass of my design to treat of Narnia, L'Ette de Dieu, and L'Ette de Roy likewise; which are famous for their fine Bay Salé; but the bare mention of them is sufficient, since they are not taken notice of by the ancient Geographers.

The next Island to this, now known by the name of Oleron (but old'd Uarum in Pliny) lies, as he says, in the Bay of Aquisqam, at the Oleron Mouth of the river Clarent, now Clarent, and was endow'd with many Privileges by the Kings of England, when Dukes of Aquitain. In those days, it was to eminent for Shipping and naval Strength, that Laws were made in it for the regulation of these Sea in the year 1566, as there were in Rhode hereafter for the government of the Mediterranean.

[The CONCLUSION.]

HAVING now brought this Work (through so many Sheets of the Ocean and rugged Rocks of Antiquity) safe into the Harbour: Nothing now remains, but that, like the Mariners of old, who used to dedicate their particular Gods, or a votive Flask to Neptune, I also confecrate something to the Almighty, and to venerable Antiquity. A Vow, which I most willingly make; and which, by the blessing of God, I hope to discharge in due time. In the mean while, let me direct the Reader to consider, that through this whole Work I have been struggling with that malitious and devouring Enemy, Time; one of which the Greek Poets have this admirable passage,

'Δούλης εἰς εὐφρόνιας, μυθολογίας, πολλάκις 'Ερωτεύεται οι νόμοι άισταντες οί νοοί τέκναν.

Obelites animam, plebs est moros legatos, ille bene de te dicit, et illi male.

E'en rest contented; for thou'lt ever find, Thy Labours some will blame, and some commend.
APPENDIX.

I. ANNALS of IRELAND.

II. History of the O-NEALS, and their REBELLIONS in Ireland.

III. CHRONICLE of the Kings of MAN.
THE PREFACE

TO THE

Annals of Ireland.

HEN the Prefs had got * such fur, the Right honorable William, Lord * To the end
Howard of Northwich, out of his great Lend for promoting the Knowledge of Angi- of the Diversi-
quity, communicated to me the Annals of Ireland in Manuscript, from the Year quiry, and of the Diversi-
1520 to the Year 1570. And feeling there was nothing extant, that I knew of, that quity, and of the Diversi-
is more perfect in the kind, from Giraldus Cambrensis; facing alfo that the excellent quity, and of the Diversi-
Owers had given me leaves; I think it very proper to publish them. The World it quity, and of the Diversi-
was wont to doubt, as much indebted to the noble Owner for preferving them, as to the quity, and of the Diversi-
Author for writing them. The Sift is rough and harrorious, according to the Age it quity, and of the Diversi-
was written in; yet the Commons give great Light into the Profe History, and would quity, and of the Diversi-
have been helpful to me, if they had come to my hands sooner. As they are, I hope prefer them to the Rea-
ners, faithfully copy'd from the Original, even with the Errors. If he has any thing of this nature more quity, and of the Diversi-
perfect, he will be fo kind to communicate it; if not, be must be content with this, till some one or other quity, and of the Diversi-
will give us a more compleat account of these Affairs, and continue it in the profe Fit with greater quity, and of the Diversi-
elegance; a Work that would not eft very much paint.

[AIO. In this Edition, the word Domiuus, which in the former was for the most part trans-
lated Sir, is now translated Lord; most of the persons to whom that title is given, having quity, and of the Diversi-
been probably either of the greater Nobility, or of the lower fort of Barons or Lords, and quity, and of the Diversi-
not Knights. Therefore the word Sir is not prefix'd to any name as in the translation of the quity, and of the Diversi-
Latin Domiuus; but only where the person is expressly faid to have been a Knight.]

THE ANNLANS of IRELAND.

Y the Year of our Lord MCLXII. died Gregory, the first Archbishop of Dublin, a worthy Perfon in all re-
spects; and was succeedeed by S. Lawrence O Theba, Abbot of St. Kenna of Conculagh, and Bishop of Glindelagh. Thomas is made Archbishop of Canterbury. MCLXVI. Rothericke O Conghar, Prince of Conculagh, was made King and Monarch of Ireland. MCLXVII. died Maid the Exprefs. This Year Almace King of Jerusalem took Babylon; and Dernic Mac Morrogh Prince of Leinster, while O Rork King of Meff was employed in a foreign expedition, carry'd a-way his Wife, who fuffer'd her felf to be re-
unfli'd with no great difficulty; for the her feld contriv'd it, as we find it Cambred.</box>
of a thousand or thereabouts, arrived here on S. Brigid's eve. This Richard was the son at Gilbert Earl of Strogoold (that is, Chippifell, formerly Strogoold) and of Heded, &c. Assidly by the Mother's side to King Malcolm and William, King of Scotland, and Earl David a hopeful young man; and, the morrow after the same Apollo, they took the said City; where Eva, Daughter of Dermick, was lawfully married to Earl Richard, and her Father gave her.

MCLXIX. S. Thomas Becket, Archibishop of Canterbury, suffered martyrdom. This same year, the City of Dublin was taken by Earl Richard, and his party; and the Abbey of Cjarles Doe, i.e. of God's Cell, was founded.

MCLXXI. died Dermick Mic Morrath, of a great age, at Ferns, about the Kalends of May.

MCLXXII. The Valiant King Henry arrived at Waterford with 500 Knights; and, among other things, bestowed upon S. Hugh Lacy. The Abbey of Pan was founded this year.

MCLXXIV. Goldius Archibishop of Armagh, and Earl of Iron, in Ireland, a pious man, died at a great age. He is said to have been the first Archibishop that wore the Pall. His Predecessors were only titular Archbishops and Primates, in reverence and honour to S. Patrick, the Apostle of this Nation; whose See was set in so much Veneration by all, that not only Bishops and Priests, but the Choristers, submitted themselves to this Bishop, but all the Kings and Princes. Gilbert, a Prelate of great worth, succeeded him in the Archbishopric.

MCLXXV. William King of Scots was taken Prisoner at Arundwick.

MCLXXVI. Bertram de Verdon founded the Abbey of Crokildene.

MCLXXVII. Earl Richard dy'd at Dublin about the Kalends of May, and was buried in Trinity-Church there. This year, Victor Presbyter Cardinal of St. Stephen in unto Claus, was first Legate of the Apostolick See into Ireland, by Pope Alexander.

MCLXXVIII. On the ninth of the Kalends of December, the Abbey of Somaria was founded. This same year Rolle-Vade, that is, Roffey, was founded.

MCLXXIX. Miles Cogan, and Ralph the son of Fitz-Stephen, his Son-in-law, were slain between Ballinard, and Lismore, &c. as we read in Cambrofru. The same year, Harvie Mont-Mathit entered into the Monastery of S. Trinity in Canterbury; who founded the Monastery of S. Mary de Portu, i.e. of Doz Brut.

MCLXXX. was founded the Abbey of the Quire of St. Botolph; and also the Abbey of Gortgane. This year, Lawrence Archibishop of Dublin, on the eighteenth of the Kalends of December, was buried in Normandy in the Church of S. Mary of Aux. To him, succeeded John Cumun, an Englishman, born at Evertham, and elected unanimously by the Clergy of Dublin (the King himself assenting for it) and was confirmed by the Pope. This John, afterwards, built S. Patrick's Church at Dublin.

MCLXXXIII. was confirm'd the Order of the Knights and Hospitalers; and the Abbey De Loo Diex was founded.

MCLXXXV. John, the King's Son, made Lord of Ireland by his father, came into Ireland in the twelfth year of his age; which was the thirteenth since his father's first coming, the fourteenth since the arrival of Feis-Stephens, and the fourteenth into the coming of Earl Richard; and returned again in the same fifteenth year.

MCLXXXVI. was confirm'd the Order of the Carmelites, and the Convent, their Chapter, which year, Hugh Lacy was kill'd treacherously by an Irishman at Derath, because the said Hugh and some 5000 Irishmen were going to work with a Pick-ax, and bow'd his head forward, rolling on both his limbs, the Irishman struck off his Head with an Axe; and there the Conquest ended. The same year, Christian Bishop of Limore (formerly Legate of Ireland, who, with 20000 Irishmen who he had seen in, and lived from, his holy Father St. Bernard, and Pope Eugenius, a venerable person, with whom he liv'd in the Procuracy of Clermel, and by whom he was made Legat of Ireland,) after his Obedience performed in the Monastery of Kyreclisdon, departed this Life. Julianus, and our Lord's Cross, was taken by the Solent and the Saracens; and many Christians slain.

MCLXXXVII. On the Kalends of July, the Abbey of Nais in Ulter was founded.

MCLXXXVIII. R. Henry, Son of the Emperors, departed this Life, and was succeeded by his Son Richard, and buried in Font Evreux. This same year, was founded the Abbey de Calle Valeria, i.e. of Cullav.

MCXC. King Richard and King Philipp made a Voyage to the Holy Land.

MCXLI. the Earl of Clermel, the Translation of Milesich, Bishop of Armagh, was celebrated with great solemnity.

MCXII. The City of Dublin was burnt.

MCXIIL R. Edward, King of England, in his return from the Holy Land, was taken Prisoner by the Duke of Austria, and paid the Emperor two thousand Marks for his ransom, besides 5000 to the Empress, and 5000 to the Duke, & upon an Obligation, made them, to yourself, in behalf of Henry Duke of Beaum. He was detained in Prison by the Emperor, a year, two months, and three days; and all the Chalises throughout England were sold for his ransom.

This year was founded the Abbey De Jans To.

MCXIV. The Reliques of S. Michael, Bishop of Clermel, were brought into Ireland, and receiv'd with great honours, in the Monastery of Mellifont, and the other Monasteries of the Gobinists.

MCXV. Matthew Archibishop of Cashel Legat of Ireland, and John Archibishop of Dublin, took the Corps of Hugh Lacy who conquer'd Mallow from the Irish; and inter'd it with great solemnity in the Monastery of Beillé, or Bladonu: but the Head of the said Hugh was laid in S. Thomas's Monastery in Dublin.

MCXVIII. The Order of the Friars Preachers was begun about Toloufe, being founded by Dominick II.

MCXIX. died Richard King of England, and was succeeded by his Brother John, who was Lord of Ireland and Earl of Monition: which John grew Archer the lawful Hen. Son of Geoffrey, his Brother.

The death of Richard was after this manner: When King Richard being at the Castle of Clonac in Little Bective, he receiv'd his mortal Wound by an Arrow, that was shot by one of those in the Castle, named Bertram de Gourdon. As soon as the King heard there was no hope of Life, he committed his Kingdom of England and all his other Possessions, to the Custody of his Brother. All his Jewels and
and the fourth part of his Treasure he bequeathed to his Nephew Otho. Another fourth part of his Treasure he left to be distributed among his Servants and the poor People. When Bertram, therefore, before the King, he asked him for what injury he had killed him? Bertram, not at all divin'd, told him, Then shall I kill my Father and two of my Brothers with thy own Hand, and didt intend to do the same with me: take therefore what Revenge thou pleasest, I care not, since thou art kill'd who had done so much mischief in the World. The King pardon'd him, and order'd him to be fet at liberty, and to have two Shillings Sterling given him. Yet after the King's death, some of the King's Officers fled, and hang'd him. The King died on the eighteenth of the Icle of April, which happen'd to be the fourth day before Palm-Sunday, and the eleventh day after he was wounded. He was buried at Font Eberard, at the feet of the King. Verticavit, ut hic Distich upon his death,

An Anti Lyric flew, when Richard fell; And his soul be the World's great Faber.

His Corps were divided into three Parts: Whereof this, of another Poet,

Vicerum Carcerum, Corpus Post Jussu Earedri,
Eo or Rognamargum, maga Richardsa, tuxum.

Great Richard's Body's at Fontevrault flown,
His Bowels at Clonts, his Head at Rouen.

After the death of King Richard, his Brother John was gett by the Archbishop of Rouen with the Sword of the Duke of Normandy, on the seventh of the Kalends of May next following: The Archbishops put a Dauid Coronet for round with golden Roses upon his Head. Afterwards, on the sixth of the Kalends of June, he was anointed and crown'd King of England, in St. Peter's Church Welfington, one day, being attended with all the Nobility of England. Afterwards, he was summon'd to a Parliament in Faversham to answer for the death of his Nephew Arthur, and was deprived of Normandy, because he came not accordingly. The same Year, was founded the Abbey of Congared.

MCCC. Cathol Convener, King of Conaguthet, founder of the Abbe De Cleul Vitliure, is expell'd Conaguthet, This Year the Monastery De Vins was founded (that is, Tynterian Monastery) by William Marshall Earl Marshall, and of Peniaroch, who was Lord of Leinster, sc. of four Counties, Westmore, Osley, Calvertigh and Kilcan, in right of his Wife: he married thereto Richard Earl of Strogynhal and of Eve the daughter of Demic Murand, This William Marshall being in great danger of Shipwreck a j night and a day, made a Vow, That if he escap'd and came to Land, he would found a Monastery, and declas'd, for the marriage of Virgin Mary: So, as soon as he arriv'd at Wexford, he founded this Monastery of Tynterine according to his Vow, and it is nam'd De Vins. This year also was founded the Monastery of Monistone Det.

MCCCII. Cathol Cenorg, or Crenorbiy King of Conaguthet, was return'd to his King-

The ANNALS of IRELAND.

The same year, was founded the house of Canons of S. Marie of Connel, by the Lord Meier Fiz-Henry.

MCCCII. The Abbey of S. Sevior, i.e. De Wisly, which was founded before, was finished in this Year and the next.

MCCCIV. A Battle was fought between John Courcy brit Earl of Ulter and Hugh Lacy at Down, with great slaughter on both sides. Yet John Courcy had the Victory. Afterwards, on the fifth day of the Week, being Good-Friday, to the said John was unwair'd and going in Pilgrimage barefoot and in a linen Vesture, to the Churches, according to custom, he was barrac跨ly taken Prisoner by his own People, for a sum of Money, part in land, and part promis'd to be paid afterwards; and was deliver'd to Hugh Lacy, who brought him to the King of England, and receiv'd the Earl of Ulter, and the Seignory of Conaguthet upon that account, both belonging to John Courcy. Hugh Lacy being made Earl, reward'd him with considerable Parts of Gold and Silver, tho' much less; but hang'd them as soon as he had done, and fals'd all their Goods: by this means, Hugh Lacy rules in Ulter, and John Courcy is condemn'd to perpetual imprisonment, for his former Rebellion against King John, refusing to do homage, and seducing him of the death of Arthur, the lawful and right Heir to the Crown. While the Earl was in Prison and in great Poverty, having lost a small allowance of Provisions, and the same mean and coarse; he said, O God, why doft thou deal thus with me, who have built and repair'd so many Monasteries for thee and thy Saints? After many sorrowful Exploitations of this kind, he fell asleep, and the Holy Trinity appeard to him, saying, Why hast thou cast me out of my own Seat, and out of the Church of Down, and plac'd there my S. Patrick the Patron of Ireland? For John Courcy had expell'd the Secular Canons out of the Cathedral Church of Down, and introduc'd the black Monks of Cless in their Room. And the Holy Trinity stood there upon a Seat, in his presence, and John him self took it down out of the Church, and order'd a Chapel to be built for it, setting up the Image of S. Patrick in the great Church; which displeas'd the most High God: Wherefore he told him; Almighty God, thou shalt not set foot in thy Seignory again; but in regard of other good Deeds thou hast done, thou shalt be deliver'd out of Prison with Honour; which happen'd accordingly. For a Controversy setting between John King of England and the King of France about a Lordship and certain Cities, the King of France offer'd to try his right by a Champion. Upon this, the King could to mind his miniatr Knight John Courcy, when he call'd Prison upon the information of others; fo he fear for him, and ask'd him if he were able to serve him in this Combat? John answer'd, He would not right for him, but for the Right of the King he would, which he undertook to do afterwards: And so, refurbish'd himself with Meat, Drink and Bathing in the mean while, and recover'd his Strength. Whereupon, a day was appointed for the Engagement of the Champions, namely, John Courcy and the other. But as soon as the Champion of the said, heard of his mighty Stomach, and Valour, he refurbish'd the Combat, and the said Seignory was given to the King of England. To the King of France then, deliver'd to for a Blow of the said Courcy. Whereupon, he set a strong Helmet of Pelham full of Molts upon a large Block; and the field was.

John.
John took his sword, and, after he had look'd about him in a grave manner, struck the Haltam through from the very Culi, and the sword stuck to fast in the Block; that no one there was able to pull it out, till he himself, at the request of the at that time, did in with ease. Then they asked him, Why he look'd so grim behind him, before he struck? So he told them, If he had fail'd in giving it, he would have certainly cut them all out, as well Kings as others. The Kings made him large Profits, and the King of England return'd him to his Seigniory, etc. Ufier, John Courtney attempted fifteen times to fall over into Ireland, but was always in danger, and the Winds crost; so he waited a while among the Monks of Chester. At last he return'd into France, and there dy'd. M.C.C.V. The Abbey of Wetherey in the County of Ulter, was founded by Theobald, the Son of Walter Butler, Lord of Corry. M.C.C.X. The Order of Friars Minor was begun near the City Affins, by S. Francis. M.C.C.XII. William de Brewes was banish'd out of England, and came into Ireland. England was put under an Interdict for the Tyranny of King John. A great diet was and was given at Thores in Murder by the Lord Geltrey Minors, to the Chief Jusliff of Ireland's Men. M.C.C.XII. John King of England came to Ireland with a great Fleet and a strong Army; and the Earl of Hugh Lacy, etc. Walter Lord of Morth, and Hugh his Brother, for their Tyrannys, and particularly for the Murder of Sir John de Lacy, Lord of Rocherry and Kilkerrock (for they had heard, that the said John had receiv'd the King) were driven out of the Nation by the King. So they fled into France, and liv'd in the Monasteries of St. Teulyn unknown, being employ'd in Clay and Brick-work, and sometimes in Gardens, as Gardiner. But at length they were discover'd by the Abbots, who interested the King on their behalf; for he had baptiz'd their Sons, and had been a Father to them in many things. So Walter Lacy paid two thousand five hundred Marks, and Hugh Lacy a great Sum of Money, to the King, f 6 they Rancon; and they were return'd to their former Degree and Lordship, by the Abbots Intercession. Walter Lacy brought with him John the son of Adam, i. e. Fitz-Accor, Son to the asnor of Abbot's Brother, and Knighted him, giving him the Seigniory of Donigle, and many others. Moreover, he brought along with him out of the said Monastery, and the Lady Lacy, one of the oftewomen whom the Cell called Ffinni, for their Charity, Gratitude, and good Counsel. Hugh Lacy Earl of Uffier built a Cell for the Monks, in Ufier, and endow'd it, in a place call'd— The John King of England having taken many Halltages, as well of the English as the Irish, and hang'd a number of Misdickers upon Gibbes, and feirl Affairs, return'd into England the same Year he came. M.C.C.XII. The Lord Richard Tyt was order'd to death by the fall of a Tower at Alno. He founded the Monastery of Cnoilain. M.C.C.XII. The Abbey of Cnoilain was founde. The same year, dy'd John Comyn Archbifhop of Dublin, and was buried in the Quire of Trinity-Church; he built S. Petruc's Church at Dublin, Henry Longres succeeded him, and order'd a great Action of his. For having call'd in his Tenants one day, to know by what tenure they held their Lands, they should him their Deeds and Charters to satisfie him, whereupon he order'd them to be burnt, and hence had the name of. Mons. Vellin given him by his Tenants. This Henry Archbifhop of Dublin was Jurisprudence of Ireland, and dy'd Dublin-ville. M.C.C.XIII. William Petter and Peter Mellet departed this life. Peter Mellet was Baron of Liffey, lord of Trim; but dying without Heir, the Intercares fell to three Daughters, of whom the Lord Vernall marry'd the eldest, Talbot the second, and Londres the third; who fluit'd the Inheritance among them. M.C.C.XIX. The City of Dublin was miraculously won on the None of September about Midnight, without the loss of one Christian. The same year dy'd William Marschal the Elder, Earl Marschal and Earl of Pembroch, who by his Wife, the Daughter of Richard Strongbow Earl of Scrogeul, had five Sons: The eldest was call'd William, the second Walter, the third Gilbert, the fourth Arduin, and the fifth Richard, who lost his Life in the War of Kildare; every one freely enjoy'd the Earl-dom of their Father, and all did without Issue. So the Inheritance devolv'd upon the Sibberv, namely, the Daughters of their Father, who were, Maud Marschal the eldest, Habel de Clare the second, and Maud de Clare the third, and all the Daughters of Moun Cherney the fourth, and Sibberv Countes of Furrers the fifth. Maud Marschal was mar- ry'd to Hight Biged Earl of Norfolk, who was Earl Marshal of England in right of his Wife: By whom he had Ralph Biged, Father of John Biged, the Son of the Lady Bertha Fermone; and it Habel de Clare the second, and Habel of Fitz-Geltrey, by whom, after the death of Hugh, Biged Earl of Norfolk, the said John de Gute, Earl of Surrey, and his Sister Habel de Moundez Countess of Arundel. Habel the second Sibber was marry'd to Gilbert Clare Earl of Gloce- ter, the said Richard de Clare Earl of Gloce- ter, and the Lady Anne Countess of 'Beflow, Mother who was Mother of Habel the Mother of the Duke of Devon, Lord Robert Brus, Earl of Cornwall in Scotland, afterwards King of that Nation. From Eva de Ferrers, the third Sibber, descended Maud, the Sibberv, Mother of the Lord Edmund Mortermor, Mother of the Lady Eva de Canelaw, Mother of the Lady Milford de Mortermor, Mother to Dame Eleanor, Mother to the Earl of Hartford. Joan Marschal the fourth Sibber was marry'd to the Lord Gestr of Moun Cherney, and had Hight Joan de Valentz, Sibberv Countes of Ferrers, the fifth Sibber, had Issue four Daughters: the eldest call'd Agnes Vele, Mother of the Lady Margaret de Ferrers, of the said Joane Moth- ter to Dame Eleanor, Mother to the Earl of Hartford. Joan Marschall the fourth Sibber was marry'd to the Lord Gestr of Moun Cherney, and had Hight Joan de Valentz, Sibberv Countes of Ferrers, the fifth Sibber, had Issue four Daughters: the eldest call'd Agnes Vele, Mother of the Lord Margaret de Ferrers, the sixth call'd Maud Vele, the second Joan Brus, the third Joan Boon, Wife to the Lord John Moun of the Lord Realn; the fourth, Saiyl de Mo- um, Wife to the Lord Francis de Bobum Lord of Midatber; the fifth Eleanor Veu, Wife to the Earl of Winchester; the sixth 'Agnes Mortermor, Wife to the Lord Hoig Mortermor; the seventh Maud Kyme, Lady of Barbery. All these, both Males and Females, are the Poster- iority of the said William Earl Marschall. M.C.C.XX. The Translation of S. Thomas of Canterbury. The same year died the Lord Melr Fitz-Henry, founder of Cannt, and was bury'd in the Chapel-House of the said Foundation. M.C.C.XIV. The Castle of Bedfor was belit, and the Castle of Trim in Ireland. M.C.C.XV. Murray was taken in the year M.C.C.XXXVIII. dy'd William Pippard, former Lord of the Salmon-leap. This same year dy'd Sir Henry Hei, Sheriff of Ulter and Archbifhop of Dublin, and was bury'd in Trinity-church there. M.C.C.XX. Hen-
MCCXXX. Henry King of England gave Hubert Bark the Justicetnil, and the Third-
Fenny of Kent; and made him Earl of Kent. Afterwards, the same Hubert was impris-\oned for the murder of the King and his subjects, because he favoured strangers more
than his own natural subjects.

MCCXXXI. Richard Earl Marshall the youn-
ger, Earl Marshall and Earl of Pembroke, de-
parted this year, and was buried in the Quire of the Friars Preaching in Kilkenmy.

MCCXXXIV. Richard Earl Marshall, Earl of Pembroke and Strongwell, was wounded in
a Battle in the Plain of Kildare on the first day of April, and was buried, hard
afterward, in the Quire of the Friars Preaching in Kilkenmy, and was there buried, hard
in the body, by his Brother, etc. William, in the Quire of the Friars Preaching: Of whom this is writ-
ten:

OnemostjustiKilkenmycontinueo.h.

MCCXL. Walter de Lucy Lord of Meath
died this year in England, leaving two Daugh-
ters to inherit: of whom, the first was married to the Lord Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and the second
to Geoffrey de Geneville.

MCCXLII. This year, dy'd Hugh Lucy
Earl of Antrim, who was buried at CraggEPROM, in
the Convent of the Friars Minor: leaving a
Daughter and heir, who was married to Walter
Burke Earl of Ulster. The same year dy'd the
Lord Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and Lord Richard
de Burgo.

MCCXLIV. An Earthquake about nine of
the Clock over all the Weald.

MCCXLVIII. Sir John Fitz-Geoffrey Knights,
came Lord Justiciary into Ireland.

MCLR. Lewis King of France and William
Long-Espe were taken Prisoners, with many
others, by the Saxons. In Ireland Macconway,
soe of Petaii, was slain in Leys, as he had
well defended.

In the year MCCCL. The Lord Henry Lacy
was born. Upon Christmas-day ilkewhile, Alex-
ander King of Scots, in the 15th year of his
Age, was converted to Margaret, the daughter
of the King of England, at York.

MCLV. Alan de la Zouch was made and
came Justiciary into Ireland.

MCLVII. This year dy'd the Lord Maur-
ice Fitz-Gerald.

MCLX. Stephen Long-Espe came Justi-
ciciary into Ireland. The green gala in Ulter
was demoli'd. William Denne was made Justi-
ciciary of Ireland.

MCLXI. The Lord John Fitz-Thomas
and the Lord Maurice his Son were slain in De-
moned by Mac Karyll. Also, William Denne
Justiciary of Ireland dy'd, and the Lord Richard
Cape was put in his room, the same year.

MCLXII. Richard Clare Earl of Glocefter
died this year; as also, Martyn de Maundevile
on the murder of S. Benedict.

MCLXIV. Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Mau-
ice Fitz-Maurice took Prisoners Richard Cape,
the Lord Theobald Bileter, and the Lord John
togos, at Trellesford.

MCLXVII. David de Barry was made
Justiciary of Ireland.

MCLXVIII. Comyn Maurice Fitz-Mau-
ice was drowned. Also, the Lord Robert
Ufford was made Justiciary of Ireland.

MCLXIX. The Castle of Rofermon was
burnt this year. Richard of Eseney was made
Justiciary.

MCLXX. The Lord James de Audley came
Justiciary into Ireland.

MCLXXI. Henry the son of the King of
Austrail was slain in the Court of Rome. Plague,
Famine and Sword raged this year, particularly
in Meth. Nicholas de Verdon and his Brother
John were slain. Walter de Burgo Earl of
Ulter dy'd.

MCLXXII. The Lord James de Audley,
Justiciary of Ireland, was killed by a fall from
his House in Tostemon, and was succeeded in
the Office of Chief Justice by the Lord Maur-
cice Fitz-Maurice.

MCLXXIII. The Lord Geoffrey de Gene-
ville return'd from the Holy Land, and was
made Justiciary of Ireland.

MCLXXIV. Edward, Son of King Henry the
Third, was crowned King of England, and
was invested with all the honours and titles
of a King, by Robert Kildare, of the Order of Friars
Preaching, and Archbishop of Canterbury,
upon S. Magnus the Martyr's day, in the
Church of Wellmynster, in the presence of all
the Nobility of England. His Profession or
Oath was in this form. I Edward, son and
heir of King Henry, do profess, protect and
promote before God and his Angels, from this
time forward, to maintain without favour or
affection, the Laws, Judges and Persons of
the Church of God, and the People subject
unto me; so far as we can devote by the counsel of our
faithful Ministers: and also, to collect due and
canonical Honour to the Bishops of God's
Church, and to preserv e unto them inviolably
whatsoever has been granted by former Em-
perors and Kings to the Church of God, and
to pay due Honour to the Abbots and the
Lord's Ministers, according to the advice of
our Council, etc. So help me God and the
holy Gospels of the Lord. This year, dy'd
the Lord John Verdon, and the Lord Thomas
de Clare came into Ireland. And William Fitz-
Roger Prior of the Hospitallers, was taken Pri-
soner at Glyndebury, with many others; and
more were slain.

MCLXXV. The Castle of Rofermon was
built again. The same year Moynagh was taken
Prisoner at Noreagh by the Lord Walter de
Fawkes.

MCLXXVI. Robert de Ufford was made
Justiciary of Ireland, upon the surrender of
Geoffrey de Geneville.

MCLXXVII. O Bene fulmen.

MCLXXVIII. The Lord David de Barry
died this year, as also the Lord John de Cogum.

MCLXXIX. The Lord Robert de Ufford
were into England; and appointed Frier Ro-
bert de Fulborne, Bishop of Waterford, to
supply his place: In whole time, the Money was
hang'd. A Round Table was also held at Ken-
nyworth by the Lord Roger Mortimer.

MCLXXX. Robert d'Ufford return'd from
England, being ill Justiciary, as before. His
Wife dy'd this year.

MCLXXXI. Adam Caeke the younger
kild William Berre and many others in Co-
naught. Frier Stephen Fulborne was made Ju-
sticiary of Ireland. The Lord Robert d'Ufford
return'd into England.

MCLXXXII. This Year Morough and
Arre Mac-Moough his Brother were slain at
Arlowe on S. Mary Magdelene Even: And the
Lord Roger Mortimer dy'd.

MCLXXXIII. The City of Dublin was
in part burnt; and the Jeuffey of Trinity
Church, on the third of the Nones of January.

MCLXXXIV. The Castle of Ley was ta-
ken by the petty Kings of Ossaly, and burnt,
the morrow after S. Barnabas's Day. Alphonfus
the King's Son, being twelve years old, departed
this Life.
The ANNALS of IRELAND.

MCCLXXXV. The Lord Theobald le Boutilier dy'd on the 6th of the Kalends of Octo-
ber, in the Cistyle of Arches, and was buried there in the Convent of the Friers Predicants.
Gerald Fitz-Maurice was taken Prisoner by his own Grandson in Ofei; was the Parish Priest of Drigo, and many others; and at Rathcra, there was a great slaughter.

MCCLXXXVI. Le Norgath and Arful, with other Villages, were successively burnt by
William Stanton, on the 16th of the Kalends of December. About this time Eleanor Queen of England, mother of King Edward, took the religious habit at Abbebury on the day of St. Thomas's translation, having her dowry confirmed by the Pope, and affured to her. Also, Cawtho was taken Prisoner at Kilclare. The Lord Thomas Clare departed this Life.

MCCLXXXVII. This year dy'd Stephen Fulcon, Archbishop of Tuam; and was suc-
cceeded in the Office of Justiciary, for a time, by John Sampford Archbishop of Dublin. This year the King, a humble, charitable Chriflin-
antly, and turned Apostate, and having intrudo-

cently absolved his Nobility under pretence of a Parliament, Minimonomus, a potine Saracen
can up with him, with an Army of score men, and carry away the King and all the Chrifliers
there, prisoners, on S. John Baptism's eve. As the Chrifliers were carried along, the venge-
tunity from his treachery, and the hooded tempest of
Hili Arid many thousands of the Infidels. The
Chrifliers return'd to their own houses; but the
Saracen King went along with the Saracen,
The Hungarians crown'd his Son King, and con-
formed to the Cathedrick Faith.

MCCLXXXIX. Tripoli, a famous City, was demolished, by the great effusion of
Christian blood, by the Sultan of Babylon: Who commanded the Images of the Saints to be dragg'd to the horses tails through the ruinous City, in contempt of Chrif.

MCCXC.

The Life of the King becomes a Spouse.

The Lord Gilbert de Clare took to Wife the
Lady Joan de Acon, daughter of our Lord King Edward, in the Abbey of Wellmiller; and their marriage was celebrated on Day of S. Paul in London. And John, Son of the Duke of Brabant, marry'd Margaret the said King's daughter, in the Cathedral of Liege, in July, this year, willing to be
beside, Lord William Visace was made Justiciary of
Ireland, and enter'd upon the Office on S. Mar-

Pris's day. Also, O Mahaghyun King of Meath
was slain.

MCCXCI. Gilbert de Clare, Son of Gilbert and the Lady Joan de Acon, was born on the 1st of May, betimes in the morning. Also, there was an Army led into Ulter, against O
Hanlon and other petty Princes who had broken the Peace, by Richard Earl of Ulter and Wil-

liam de Velez Justiciary of Ireland. Also, the
Lady Eleanor, formerly Queen of England
and mother of King Edward, dy'd on S. John's day, in a leadable life spent for four year, eleven months and six days in a religious habit, in the Abbey of Ambreby, where she was a Nun. Also, the news came to our Lord Pope
Majesty, on the eve of S. Mary Magdalan, con-
venting the city of Acon in the Holy Land
(which was the only place of refuge for the Chrifliers), that it was besieged by Millican, and the Sultan of Babylon, with a numerous army. He befog'd it hotly for about forty days, viz.

from the 8th of the Iodes of April till the 15th of the Kalends of May. After this, the
Army was forced to return, and they enter'd the city in great numbers; many Chrifliers be-

fog'd him, and some drow'd in the fire though.

Also, among whom stood the Bishop of Trin.
The King of Cyprus and Oro de GrandonOften'd in a flag, with their fol-

lows. Also, the Lord Pope Martin granted
our Lord King Edward, the tenth of all Eccle-

siatical Benefices in Ireland, for seven years, to-
wards the relief of the Holy Land. Also, the
delet fan of the Earl of Clare was born.

MCCXCII. Edward King of England enter'd Scotland again, and was chosen King.
The Lord John de Bull of Galway owned the whole Kingdom of Scotland by right of Inheritance, and did homage to our Lord Ed-

king of England at Newcastle upon Tyne on S. Stephen's day. Pererus Earl of Hol-

land, Robert Brus Earl of Carrick, John He-
lings, John Comin, Patrick de Dunbar, John Volce, Nicholas de Ferriere, and William Roo
(who had Effaires in the said Kingdom) sub-

mitted themselves to the Judgment of King

Edward.

Also, a sufficient of all the Goods of the Lea-

ity in Ireland, was granted to our Lord the
King of England, to be collected on the Festi-

of S. Michael. Also, Sir Peter St. Luk was

and the Abbot of Trench Castle, for his
generous Knight, dy'd this year. Also, Rice ap
Merykile was brought to York, and there
paid to pieces at horses tails, etc.

MCCXIII. A general and open war was again declared, this year wagg'd at sea with the Normans. At

Saturday, to, no small number of the Normans was cut off in a flag fight, by the forces of the

of England, and others their allies, between

other and Whitewands. Upon this, a war

broke out between England and France; and

Philip King of France divided his letters of
citation to the King of England to appear in
person at his Parliament, to answer what the
King had do to him, but finding no
compliance with this order, be forfay, by the
the his Parliament, declared him
 outlaw, and condemn'd him. Also, Gilbert
de Clare Earl of Goodford and his wife, came
into Ireland, about the Feast of S. Luke.

MCCXCIV. William Montfort dy'd sud-

denly, in the King's Council at Wellmiller be-

fore the King. He was buried in the

London. The Bishops and Clergy, who doubted
how much the King would expect from every
one of them, set on 14th of June, that he
had instrufled him in a person whom the
King would conic in, to what extent from them
to his Majesty; and as soon as he return'd to the
King and was addressing himself to speak as he
had draft'd, he was speechless, and fell down,
and was carry'd out by the King's ferrants in
a miserable condition. Upon this sight, people
grew fearful, and began to recount how he
was the great procurer of the Trinithy of eccle-

siatical benefices to the King, and of the insigni-

ication upon the field of Clare, at all his contribu-

tions granted to the King afterward. Also, the
city of Bordeaux with the adjacent country of

Gascogne, was taken into possession by the

ferrants of the King of France upon certain

conditions, but was detain'd unjustly and tren-

chously by the said King. John Archbishop
of Dublin, and John Morac, were sent a
foot to the King in Almain upon this account:

After they had receiv'd their answer in Tordo-

on, the Archbishop, and the Son of Lord

dy'd on S. Lessington's day. The bones of

which John Sampford were inter'd in S. Pa-

the day.
The ANNALS of IRELAND.

The year was, there were a debate between the Lord William de Vecy, then Jurisdiction of Ireland, and the Lord Thomas Fitz-Thomas; and the said Lord William de Vecy went into England, and left the Lord William de la Haye to officiate, who, when both were before the King for concert, upon an appeal, for treason, William Vecy fled into France, and would not fight. Whereupon, the King of England gave all the Seigneurs, that belonged to him, to the Lord Joan Fitz-Thomas, vice Kildare, Rathmegen, and many others.

The same year, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, returned out of Ireland into England. Likewise Richard Earl of Ulter, soon after S. Nicholas's day, was taken prisoner by the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, and kept in the castle of Lefy, till the exit of S. Gregory, Pope; but was then set at liberty by the Council of our Lord the King in a Parliament at Kilkenney. This year, and the two following, there was a great Dearth and Poverty throughout Ireland. Also, the Lord William Doodymygale was made Jurisdiction of Ireland.

MCXC. Lord Edward King of England built the Castle de Bel Mar, i.e. Beaumaris in Ve-

mandes, which is called the mother of Cambria, but commonly Anglesey, and entered it immedi-

ately after Easter, making the Pheasants, i.e. the ablemen of Anglesey, subject to him. Soon after this, viz. about the Feast of S. Margaret, Moock (at that time Elect. of Wales) submitted himself to the King's mercy, and was brought to London by the Lord John de Har-

vington, where he was put in the Tower, to wait the King's grace and favour. This year dy'd the Lord William Doodymygale Jurisdiction of Ireland, the day after S. Mary of Egypt. The Lord Thomas Fitz-Maurice freed him. Also, about the same time, the Irish in Leinster destroy'd that Province, burning the new Castle, with other Villages. Also, Thomas de Bouverie, the King and be-

trayer of his Country, was drawn through the middle of London, naked and prostrate, and exposed to the view of the people in Vizzards, who revil'd him as he went along. At last, he was gibbeted, and deny'd the privilege of Bis-


tard; having none to attend his Funeral, but Kins and Grooms. This Thomas was one of those, who in the Siege of the Castle of Rion were taken, and carry'd to Paris. Whereupon, he promised the Pheasants of France, that he would deliver to them the King of England, and leaving his two Sons as hostages, he came over, and told the King of England and his Council, that he was carry'd out of Prison. When he had inform'd himself of the designs of the King, and state of the King-


dom, he first proceeded writing, to the Prov-


eest of Paris. Of which being convicted, he was executed in the manner aforesaid. About the same time, the Scots having been in Flanders, they which had entered into with our Lord the King of England, made a new league with the King of France, and conspiring together, rose up in Artois, under a pretence of being Lord and King John Balliol, and thrust him up, in the in-


ne parts of Scotland, in a Castle encompass'd with high Mountains. They cloy'd, after the custom of France, twelve Peers, namely four Bishops, four Earls, and four other Noblemen, to subdue the Government. This was done in the pure light of the King of England, because he had let the said John over them, against their will and consent. The King of England carry'd another Army into Scotland the next following, to discharge the Scots for their presumption and arrogance against their own Father and King. Also, the Lord John Wogan was made Jurisdiction of Ireland, and the Lord Thomas Fitz-Maurice surrender'd. This John Wogan, Jurisdiction of Ireland, made a Truce for two years, between the Earl of Ulter, and John Fitz-


Thomas, and the Geraldines. About Christmas this year, the Lord Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester departed this Life. Also, the King of England sent his Brother Edward with an Army into Gascogne.

MCXCVI. The Lord Edward King of England, on the third of the Kalends of April, viz. on Friday (then Easter-week) took Brocken, with the daughter of about seven thousand Scots, and not of them one of the English Knights, viz. the Lord Richard of Cornwall, and even more of the Foot. Shortly after, on the fourth of May, he enter'd the Castle of Dumbis, and took about forty of the Enemy Prisoners (who submitted themselves to the King's mercy) having before defeated the whole Army of the Scots; that is to say, then seven hundred Horse, with the loss of Foot only on the English side.

Also, on S. John Port-lattitude, about 15000 Welsh were sent to invade Scotland by the King's Order. At the same time, the Nobility of Ireland, viz. John Wogan Jurisdiction, Richard Bourk Earl of Ulter, Theobald Butler and John Fitz-Thomas, with others, came to sith in this Expedition, and sall'd to Scotland. The King of England entertain'd them, with others of the English Nobility (on the third of the Ides of May, viz. Whittuesday) at a noble Feast, in the castle of Rokeburgh. Also, on the Wednesday next, before S. Berneulst, he enter'd the Town of Edinburgh, and won the battle before the Feast of S. John Byrot; shortly after, the same Summer, all the castles in Scotland were surrender'd to him. Also, John Balliol King of Scotland came (as much against his will) to the King of Eng-


land, on the Sunday next after the Translation of S. Thomas the Archbishops, entering into many Earls Bishops, and Knights, and they surrender'd all to the King's mercy, saving life and limb; and their Lord John Balliol gave up all his Right and Title in Scotland to the King of England; who sent him under a safe guard towards London.

Also, Edmund, Brother of the King of Eng-


land, dy'd in Gascogne.

MCXCVII. Our Lord Edward, King of England, fell'd into Flanders with an Army a-


gainst the King of France, because he had begun between them, where, after much ex-


pense and alteration, it was concluded be-


tween them, that they should stand to the


award and judgment of the Pope. Messengers were sent to the Court of Rome by both sides; but while the King was in Flanders, William Wallace (according to a general Resolution of the Scots) came with a great Army to Strivelin-


bridge and engag'd the Lord John Warren; in which battle many were slain on both sides, and many draw'n; but the English were bested. This occasion'd a general Infurrection. [c]
in Scotland, of Earl as well as Barons, against the King of England. There was also at this time a Quarrel between the King of England and Roger Bigod Earl Mortiis; but this was soon made up. S. Lewis, Son of the King of Sicily (a Friar minor and Archdsoft of Cal- lons) dy’d. Also, the fan and heir of the King of Mailling, &c. i.e. of the Island of Ma- jore, instituted the Order of the Friars-minors, at the direction of S. Lewis, who bid him go and do it. Alfo, Lechlin in Ireland, with other Towns, were burnt by the Irish of Su- mery.

Alfo, Calwagh O Hanlon, and Tegh Mac- Mahon, were slain in Urgugie. MCCXCIII. Pope Boniface IV. on the morrow of the Feast of S. Peter and S. Paul, all things being then quiet, made Peace between England and France, upon certain Terms. Alfo, Edward King of England, led an Army again into Scotland, to conquer it. There were fain in this Expedition (about the Feast of S. Mary Magdalen) many thousands of the Scots, at Falkirk. The Sun appear’d that day as red as Blood, in Ireland, while the Battes at Falkirk continued. Alfo, about the fame time the King of England gave to his Knights the Earldoms and Baronies of those Scots that were driven out of Ireland. Peace was concluded between the Earl of Ulter and the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, about the Feast of Simon and Jude. Alfo, the morrow after the Feast of the fever Sleepers, the Scotsbames were chang’d into a bloodbath colour, from morning, to the great admiration of every one. Alfo, this year dy’d the Lord Thomas Fitz-Maurice Knight, and the Lord Robert Bigod, sometime Jufli- ciary in the Bench. Alfo, in the City Arthes, and in North in Italy, during the day of Pope Boniface in those parts, there happen’d fo great an Earthquake, that Towers and Palaces fell down; and the Popes and Cardinals fled out of the City in great confusion. Alfo, on the Feast of Epifophy, there was an Earthquake in England, from Canterbury to Hampton : but not very violent.

MCCXCIII. The Lord Thoebald le Botillier the younger, dy’d in the Monaster of Turbiy, on the fast of the Iead of May: His Corps was convey’d towards Wemygymny, i.e. Wemy, in the County of Linmeric, on the faith of the Saint of June.

Alfo, Edward King of England marry’d the Lady Margaret, Siller to the infamous King of France, in Trinity-church at Canterbury, about the Feast of the Holy Trinity. Alfo, the Sultan of Babylon with an Army of Sarac- enes, was defeated by Caftan King of Tartary.

MCCXCIII. On the day after the Purification, there was an infinite number of Sunco- mforo be, and besides, an infinite number of Foot. Alfo, there was this year a Fight of Dogs at Genelen-Calle in Burgundy; the number of the Dogs was 3000, and they were all kill’d but one. Alfo, this year many Irish came to the Caffle of Roch, before the An- nanuation, to annoy the Lord Thoebald de Verdon.

MCCC. The # Pedlar-money was prohibited in England and Ireland. Alfo, Edward King of England entered Scotland with an Army in Autumn, but was forbid by an order from Pope Boniface; and, to extirpate himself, he sent special messengers to the Court of Rome. Alfo, the Earl of the King of England, was born at Brotherton, by Margaret the King of France’s Siller, on the hail of May. Alfo, Ed- ward Earl of Cornwall dy’d without Issue, and was bury’d in the Abby of Hailes.

MCCCII. Edward King of England enter’d Scotland with many Army; and the Lord John Wogan Juficiary of Ireland, and the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, and Peter Bermingiafelb, and many others, set full from Ireland to affift him. Alfo, a great part of the City of Dublin was burnt down, together with the Church of S. Wurhage, on S. Colurus’s night. Alfo, the Lord of Generil marry’d the Daughter of the Lord John de Montfort; and the Lord John Mortimer marry’d the daughter and heir of the Lord Peter de Genevi; and the Lord Thoebald de Verdon marry’d the daughter of the Lord Roger Mortimer. The People of Leinster took up Arms in Winter, and burnt the Towns of Wayynu and Rathlo, &c. but they suffer’d for it; for the greatest part of their Provisions at home was burnt, and their Cattle made plunder; fo that they had certainly been undone for ever, if a fedition had not happen’d among the English at that juncture. Alfo, a small company of the Breton’s were def- troy’d by the Normans; and 300 of those Rob- bers were cut off. Alfo, a great part of Moun- tain was wait’d by Walter Power, and many horses burn’t.

MCCCI. This year, dy’d the Lady Mar- garet, Wife of the Lord John Wogan, Juf- ticiary of Ireland, on the third of the Iead of April; and the Weding King, Mood Lely, the Wife of the Lord Godfere de Genevi, dy’d likewise. Alfo, Edmund le Botillier recover’d the Murcwr de S. Ror, with the Apparance thereof, under belonging, from the Lord R. de Feiringes, Lord of Leinster, Archbishop of Dublin, upon an Accommodation made between them in the King’s Bench, after the fall of the Heads.

Alfo, the Flemings defeated the French in Flanders at Courtenay, the Wednesday after the Feast of the Tranflation of S. Thomas. In this Expugnation, were taken the Earl of Artois, the Earl of Alenome, the Earl of Hes, Ralph de Niel Confidable of France, Guy de Neval, Marid of France, the Earl of Henmad’s Son, Godfrey de Brabant and his Son, William de Fontys and his Son; James de S. Paul loit his head, and forty Barons were slain that day; and Knights, Seruants, &c. without number. Alfo, The Tenths of all Ecclefaftical Benefi- ties in England and Ireland were exact’d by Pope Boniface for three Years, for the support of the Church of Rome against the King of Arragon. Alfo, on the day of the Conmem- oration, the Lord Hugh de Lacy plunder’d Hugh Vernall. This Year, Robert le Bru Erel of Carrick, marry’d Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Richard Bourt, Earl of Ulter. Alfo, Edward Botillier marry’d the daughter of the Lord John Jitz-Thomas. Alfo, the City of Bourdeaux, with others thereabouts (which Edward King of England had formerly left by the edification of the French) were return’d upon S. Andrew’s Eve, by the means of the Lord John Hultings.

MCCCIII. Richard Borel Earl of Ulter, and the Lord Laiada de Pwnes, invaded Sco- land with a strong Army: But after the Earl himself had made 33 Knights in the Caffle of Dublin, he pardons many of the somewhat the King of England. Also, Gerald fer and heir of the Lord John Fitz-Thomas departed this life. This year, the King and Queen of France were annexed by the means of Pope Boniface; who also confirm’d all the privileges of the University of Paris. Soon af-
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er, the Pope was taken, and kept, as it were in Prison, three whole days: Soon after, the Pope dy'd. The Council of Ulster dy'd like-wise about this time. Alto, Walran de Werel-keith, and the Lord Robert de Percival were slain this year, on the eleventh of the Kalends of November.

MCCCIV. A great part of Dublin was burnt down, via. the Bridge-street, a good part of the Key, the Church of the Friars-Predicants, the Church of the Moniks, and a great part of the Monastery, on the Isles of Jute, namely, on the Feast of S. Modred. Alto, this year was laid the foundation of the Quire of the Friars-Predicants, in Dublin, by the Lord Ear-ldore in Power, on the feast of S. Agatha the Virgin.

Alto, after the Purification, the King of France invaded Flanders in person, with a brave Army. He behav'd himself gallantly in this War, and in one Battel had two or three Horses kind under him: But at last he lost the whole of his Horse, which the Flanders carry'd off as a "Standard, upon a Spear, in derision; and in all the Fairs in Flanders it was hung up at the high Window of some great House, like the Sign of an Inn, as a Token of their Victory.

MCCCV. Jordan Comyn and his Accomplices, being taken up, King of Offa-ley, and Catwash hiswhole Brother, and certain others, in the Court of the Lord Peter de Brus, at Carryck in Carrbery. Likewise the Lord Gilbert de Santon Sceaff of Weis ord was slain by the Irish, near the Village of Haymond de Græte; which Haymond fought dearly in this Skirmish, and eke'd by his great Valor.

Alto, in Scotland, the Lord Robert de Brus Earl of Carrick, not regarding his Oath of Allegiance to the King of England, slew the Lord John Rude Comyn within the Cloister of the Friars-minors of Dunfre, and soon after got himself crowned King of Scotland by the hands of two Bishops, of S. Andrews and Glaifco, in the Town of Scone, to the ruin of himself and many others.

MCCCVI. In Offaley near Greffall-castle, a great defeat was given to O Concom by the O-Dynastics, on the Isles of April, in which O-Dynastics were Commined, according to Kogam, with a great Kortima, was slain. Alto, O Brene K. Mac-Nach, and twenty other men, were slain.

Alto, after the feast of the Purification, two brothers of Robert Brus who were both Pyrates, going out of their Gallives' to plunder, were taken prisoners, with sixteen Scots besides; the two brothers were torn in pieces at Carlisle, and the rest hang'd.

Alto, Upon S. Patrick's day, Mac Nodi and his two Sons were taken prisoners near the New Castle, in Ireland, by Thomas Surberby; and there, Lorran Oholi, a flour robber, was beheaded.

MCCCVII. On the third of the Kalends of April, Murward Ballagh was behended by Sir David Caven, a valiant Knight, near Marton; and soon after, Adam Don was slain. Alto, On S. Philip and S. Jacob's day, Offa-ley gave the English a bloody defeat in Co-nought.

Alto, The cattle of Carlill was pull'd down by the pursuains of Offaly; and on the morrow of the conclusion of S. Thomas, they burnt the town of Lye, and beleaguer'd the castle; but the Lord was soon rais'd by John Fitz-Thomas and Edward Brerall.

Alto, This year dy'd King Edward [the first], and his son Edward succeeded him; who buried his father in great state at Welmsminister, with honour and reverence.

Alto, The Lord Edward the younger mar-ry'd the Lady Isbella, daughter of the King of France, Edward Haverings, who held that See almost five years by the Pope's dispensation. At last he resigned his Archbishopsrick, and was succeeded by John Leth.
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France, in S. Mary's church at Bologna; and shortly after, they were both crowned in Well- mington Abbey.

The Templars in foreign parts being condemned for certain heresies, as was reported, were apprehended and put in prison by the Pope's minister. In England likewise, they were all taken the very next day after Epiphany. In Ireland also, they were taken and imprisoned the day after the Purification.

MCCCXXVIII. On the fourth of the Ides of April, dy'd the Lord Peter de Bermingham, a noble champion against the Irish.

Alfo, On the fourth of the Ides of May, the calf of Kenin was burnt down, and some of the Garrison slain, by William MacBothar, Conquiquin Ogleothies, and his partisans.

Alfo, On the third of the Ides of June, the Lord John Wogan. Jurisdiction of Ireland, was defeated with his Army, near Glyndebury. In this encounter they slain, John called Hoply, John de Northnor, John de Breton, and many others.

Alfo, On the feventhe of the Kalends of July, Dolben, Tobry, and other towns and villages bordering upon them, were burnt down by the said malefactors.

Alfo, soon after this, a great Parliament was held at London: wherein a terrible difference arose between the King and Bishops, upon the account of Piers Gavefon; who was burnt out of the Kingdom of England the day after the feast of S. John Baptist's nativity, and went over into Ireland about the feast of the Saints Quitania and Julita, together with his wife and children, the Countets of Glocelere, and came to Dublin in great fue, and there continued.

Alfo, William Mac Boton, a stout robber and insidious, was condemned in the court of our Lord the King at Dublin, by the Chief Justice the Lord John Wogan, on the twelfth of the Kalends of September, and was drawn at a horse's tail to the gallows, and there hanged, as he deserved.

Alfo, This year, a marble effem was made, to receive the Water from the conduit in Dub- lin (such as was never before seen here) by the Mayor of the City, Muller John Dacre; and all at his own proper charge. This fame John, a little before, made a bridge to be built between the river Avon-Liffy, near the priory of St. Wolfaun. He also built the Chapel of S. Mary, the Friars minor, wherein he was buried; and the Chapel of S. Mary of the Hospital of S. John in Dublin.

Alfo, This John Dacre was bountiful to the convent of Friars Preceptors in Dublin; he made one stone-piller in the Church, and laid the great stone upon the high altar, with its ornaments.

Alfo, He entertain'd the Friars at his own Table on the sixth day of the Week, our of pure Charity; as the seniores have reported to their juniors.

Alfo, The Lord John Wogan went over in Autumn, to be at the Parliament of England; and the Lord William Bourke was appointed Keeper of Ireland in his room.

Alfo, This year, on the eve of S. Simon and Jude, the Lord Roger de Mortimer and his Lady, the right heir of Meth, the daughter of the Lord Peter son of the Lord Geoffrey Gavefon, arriv'd in Ireland. As soon as they landed, they took possession of Meth; the Lord Geoffrey Gavefon giving it to them, and entering himself in the Order of the Friars predic- cents at Trym, the morrow after S. Edward the Archbishop's day.

Alfo, Domon Olymphy was slain at Tuly, by the Servants of the Lord Piers Gavefon.

Alfo, Richard Bourk Earl of Ulter, at Whitiorde, made a great feast at Trym, and conferred Knighthood upon Walter Lacy and Hugh Lacy. In the vigil of the Assumption, the Earl of Ulter came against Piers Gavefon, Earl of Cornwall, at Drogheda; and at the same time turn'd back towards Scotland.

Alfo, This year Mast the Earl of Ulter's daughter embark'd for England, in order to a marriage with the Earl of Glocelere; which within a month was perform'd.

Alfo, Maurice de Cauaton kild Richard Tion, and the Roches afterwards kild him.

Alfo, The Lord David de Cauaton was hang'd at Dublin.

Alfo, Odo, son of Cathrid O Conghir, kild Odo O Conghir King of Conought.

Alfo, Athi was burnt by the Irish.

MCCCC. Piers Gavefon fablic'd the O自行车es in Ireland, and rebuilt the calf of Mackingham, and the Convent of Keny; he also cut down and fow'd the pafs between Keny calf and Glyndelagh, in spite of all the opposition the Irish could make, and so went and offer'd in the Church of S. Kenny.

The same year, the Lord Piers Gavefon went over into England on the eve of S. John Baptist's Nativity.

Alfo, The Earl of Ulter's son's wife, daughter to the Earl of Glocelere, came into Ireland, on the fifteenth of October.

Alfo, On Christmas-eve, the Earl of Ulter return'd out of England, and landed at Dro- gheda.

Alfo, On the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, the Lord John Bonville was slain near the town of Arlif by the Lord Arnold Power and his accomplisheds, and bury'd at Athy, in the Church of the Friars Preceptors.

Alfo, A Parliament was held at Kilkenny, in the absence of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, by the Earl of Ulter, John Wogan jur- isdictory of Ireland, and others of the nobility; wherein a difference among certain of the great men of Ireland, and many provi- dions made in the nature of statutes, which might have been a great advantage to the Kingdom, if they had observer'd their difference.

Alfo, Shortly after, the Lord Edward Butiler return'd out of England; where he had been knighted, at London.

Alfo, the Earl of Ulter, Roger Mortimer, and the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, went over into England.

Alfo, this year dy'd the Lord Theobald de Vonder.

MCCCC. Edward and the Lord Piers Gavefon march'd for Sorthland against Robert Brus.

Alfo, there was this year a great scarcity of corn in Ireland: * an * frame of corn was fold for * frames. twenty shillings and upwards.

Alfo, the Bakers of Dublin were punisht after a new way for false weights; for on S. Stephen the Bishop's day, they were drawn upon hammers at horses tails along the streets of the City.

Alfo, in the Abby of S. Thomas the Martyr at Dublin, the Lord Nigel de Briton Knight, Edavator to our Lord, the King in Ireland, desparched this life; and his body was bury'd at the Friars-minors in Dublin, with such a number of tapes and wax-lights, as had never been seen in this Kingdom.

This
This year, a Parliament was held at Kildare, wherein the Lord Arnold Pever was acquitted of the death of the Lord John Bowell; for it was found de defendendo.

Also, on St. Patrick's day, Alexander Bicknor, was tried with the unanimous consent of the Chapter, for the power of the Archbishop of Dublin.

Also, the Lord Roger Mortimer, in the octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, returned into Ireland.

Also, this year dy'd the Lord Henry Lucy, Earl of Lincoln.

MCCCXI. In Thomond at Ballycornah, the Lord Richard Clare gave the Earl of Ulter a party a very wonderful defeat. The Lord William Bouick, and John son of the Lord Walter Lucy, were taken prisoners, with many others. This battle was fought on the 13th of the kalends of June, and great numbers, both of the English and the Irish, were slain in it.

Also, Taffegard and Rishante were invaded by the repellers, namely the O Brunes, and O Tocello, the son of S. John Bogell's nativity: Whereupon, in Autumn, soon after, a great Army was sent in Leinster, to attack them, where they should, in Gilmoreh and in other woody places.

Also, in August, a Parliament was held at London, between the King and the Barons, to consider the Kingdom and the King's bounty; to be administered by six Bishops, six Earls, and six Barons, for the good of the Realm.

Also, on the second of the Ides of November, the Lord Richard de Clare cut off 600 Gascoigleghes.

Also, on All-Saints day, Peter Gavetian was banished England by the Earls and Barons; and many good Statutes were made by them for the better government of the Kingdom. Gavetian was banished the Realm about the feast of All-Saints, and went into Flanders; from whence in four months he return'd; soon after, he return'd to Ireland, keeping to the King, that the Barons could not easily come near him. He went with the King to York, making his abode there in Lor; whereupon, the Barons, Earls and Barons of England came to London, to consider the place of the Kingdom, left the return of Gavetian might breed disturbance therein.

Also, Sir John Ogan, Sir Walter Fane, and Sir John Fitz-Revy, Knights, dy'd this year, and were buried in the Church of the Friars Predicants in Dublin.

Also, John Macgophan was killed by Omodney.

Also, this year dy'd William Roch, being killed at Dublin, by an arrow, which an Irish-highlander shot at him.

Also, Sir Eulales de Power Knight, dy'd.

Also, on the eve of S. Peter's Church, a riot was occasion'd in Ugly by Robert Verdon.

Also, Donat O Brie was traitorously kill'd by his own men, in Tuddesmond.

MCCCXII. The Lord Piers Gavetian went into the cause of Scandelburg, to defend himself against the Barons. But soon after the kalends of June, he surrender'd himself to the Lord Aumare de Valentine who besieg'd him) upon certain conditions. Violence was carrying him to London, but the Earl of Warwick intercept'd him at Dedington, and brought him to Warwick; where, on the 13th of the kalends of July, the P��s Commissioners among the Earls and Barons, he was behav'd, and bury'd in the Church of the Friars Predicants, at Langley.

Also, the Jurisdiction of Ireland, John Wogan for, at the head of an army, against Robert Verdon and his accomplices; and on the 6th of the ides of July, had a terrible defeat. In this Battle, Nicholas Avenel, Patrick Roch, and many others were cut off. Upon this, the said Robert de Verdon and many of his followers, surrender'd themselves to the King's mercy, in his prison at Dublin.

Also, on Thursday, the day after St. Lucy the Virgin, in the 6th year of King Edward, the moon found rose of several colours; and that day, it was resolv'd, that the Order of the Temples should be abolish'd.

Also, the Lord Edmund le Botiler was made Lieutenant to the Lord John Wogan, Jurisdiction of Ireland; which Edmund, the Lion following, besieg'd the O Brunes in Gladelore, and forc'd them to surrender; say, had utterly destroy'd them, if they had not submitted in time.

Also, the day after the feast of St. Dominic, the Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas marry'd Charles the Earl of Ulter's daughter, at Green Castle, and Thomas Fitz-John marry'd another daughter of the Earl, the day after the Ascension, in the same place.

Also, the Sunday after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, wife to the Lord John Bache, was deliver'd of a son.

MCCCXII. Friar Roland le Fox, Prior of Armaghi, arriv'd in the Isle of Mowth, the day after the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin; and, in the night, got privately out of his bed, and took his Cross, and carry'd it as far as the Priory of Glendea; where he was encountered by some of the Archdeacon of Dublin's servants, who made him leave his Cross, and drove the Prior himself out of Leinster, in confusion.

Also, a Parliament was held at London, but little or nothing done towards a peace: The King left them, and went into France, in compliance with an order from that Court, taking the Cross upon him, with many of his Nobles.

Also, Nicholas Fitz-Maurice and Robert Chinthel were knigh't by the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, at Adare in Munster.

Also, on the left of May, Robert de Brus fire out some grilles with Frates in them, to puzzle Ulter; but the people made a stout defence, and drove them off. It is reported, that Robert himself landed with them, by the Earl's command, in order to a Truce.

Also, this Summer, Maller John Dene, a Citizen of Dublin, caus'd a bridge to be built (as was very necessary) reaching from the Town of Ballyboor to the Canley of the Mill-pool of Contons; which before was a very dangerous passage: But after great charge, the whole bridge, arches and all, was thrown down by an inundation.

Also, on the feast of S. Laurence, dy'd John de Liscs, Archbishop of Dublin. Two were elected to succeed: the Lord Walter Thornbury the King's Chancellor in Ireland, and the Lord Alexander Bicknor, Treasurer of Ireland. But the Lord Walter Thornbury, with about an hundred and fifty six men, were call away at sea, the night following. And, when he dy'd, Bicknor was expecting the Pope's letter, and was afterwards made Archbishop of Dublin.

Also, the Lord Miles de Verdon marry'd the daughter of the Lord Richard de Exeter.

Also, this year, the Lord Robert de Brus demolish'd the Castle of Marne, and on S. Barmes by's...
The year, the Lord Edmund le Botiller, juridiciary of Ireland, about the feast of S. Mary Magdalene, set them a mighty army out of Connacht and those parts, and mader thither to meet them. There they concerted what measures they should take to destroy the Scots; what their resolutions were, is not known, but the Scots fled; and, if they had not, they had (as was hoy'd) been taken Prisoners.

After this, the Earl of Ulster and the said juridiciary, with the rest of the Nobility, resolv'd, as soon as they had cut off the Scots, to bring the Lord Edmund Brus dead or alive to Dublin. Accordingly, the Earl pursu'd them as far as the river Brann, and then retir'd towards Conyers. Brus perceiveing this pass'd the River privately, and follow'd him, and put him to flight, with some others of the Earl's side; having wounded George Reouch, and slain the Lord John Stanton, Roger Holland, and others. Many were likewise kild on Brus's side; and on the 9th of September, the Lord William Brus was taken Prisoner, and the Earl was defeated near the Wall, the first of the Irish against the King and the Earl of Ulster, follow'd in Connacht and Meath, and they burnt the Castles of Athlone, Raunds, and others. In the fled battle of Conyers, the Baron of Donell signalliz'd his Valour; but he fell'd very much in his Goods and the Scots drove them as Crisigergus, where some of the Earl's party fled, but others enter'd the Castle, and defended their side with great valour. Afterwards, certain Scots came suddenly from the Port-Towns of England, and surpriz'd the Scots, and kill'd forty of them; carrying their Frets, &c. away. The day after the Extermination of the Holy Cross, the Earl of Mortle went over with four Pe-nate-thiads laden with Irish Commodities, into Worcesex, and carry'd with them the Lord William Brus; intending them to pick up a Reinforcement of his Army. One of the Ships was cast away. All this while, the said Brus was carrying on the Siege of Crisigergus-Castle. At the same time, Cathal Roye demolish'd three Castles of the Earl of Ulster's in Connought, where he likewise burn'd and plunder'd several Towns. And then also the English Sea-men above-mention'd went to the said Caffle, and the Lords skirmish'd with one another, and kill'd many of the Scots. Richard de la de O-Fevell was slain also about this time by an Irish-man.

Alfo, afterwards, upon S. Nicholas day, the Earl left Crisigergus, and was joy'd by the Earl of Mortle with 500 Men; so, they muster'd together towards Dunsheal: Many flock'd in to them, and gave them their assistance. From thence they pass'd on to Nobee; where they took many of their Men, about the feast of S. Andrew: Brus himself burn'd Ros- keys in Meath and Grenard, and rifed and spoil'd the said Monastery. He also burn'd Fin-nagh and Newcasle; and all that Country; and after they had kept their Christmas at Legh- fey, they burn'd that likewise. After this, they mader thither by Toonmy to Rathymun and Kilcoy, and the Country about Trubler- mont, Athyr, and other Reans; in which Expedition they left several Men. After this, he Brus ad- van't many near Arvof into Leithee, where he was expected by the Earl, and the Juridiciary of Ireland, the Lord John Fitz- Thomas, Thomas Arnold Power, and other Nobility.
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Noblemen of Leinster and Munster; so strongly, that any single Lord of them might have been an over-match for Brus and his whole Party. But a difference arising, they left the Field, in going different ways, to him, according to that which is written, 'Every Kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.' However, on Grace, a noble Squire, and particularly loyal to his King and Country, and Sir William Frennegreg, Knight, were both slain. The Scots left the Lord Fairfax, the Lord Walter Morey, and many others, who were buried at Arny, in the Convent of the Friar Preachers.

Afterwards, Brus, in his return towards Meth, burst the caille of Ley, and so the Scots march'd to Kenlis in Meth, where the Lord Roger Mortimer took the field against them with a numerous Army, amounting to near 15,000, but not unanimous and true to one another, as was believed. For this Body was all under the Command of the field Roger, yet they run away three or four, and deserted him; particularly, the Leaces; so that the Lord Mortimer was obliged to recall his small Party, and the Lord Walter Cusack to the Caille of Trym, leaving the Country and the Town of Kenlis, to the Scots.

Also, At the same time, all the South-part of the Country was burnt by the Irish of those parts, etc. Arlo, Newcastle, Bree, and all the adjacent Villages, under the command of the Otorchile and the O Bryunes. The Omorghes also burnt and wasted part of Leys in Leinster; but most of them were cut off by the Lord Edmund Bottiller, Justiciary of Ireland, and about eight hundred of their Heads carried to Dublin-castle.

Also, This year, about the fruit of the Penitence of the blessed Virgin, some of the Irish Nobility, and the Lord Fitz-Thomas, Richard Lord Carr, the Lord John le Power and the Lord Arnold Power, came to the Lord John de Horam (who was appointed on the part of the King) to establish a Peace for their future quiet and safety; so, they took their Oaths to stand by the King of England with their lives, and to do their best to preserve the peace, and to destroy the Scots. For possessing 500 Fiedges, before God, and so return'd. All the rest of the Irish Nobility who should refuse to follow the same course, were to be look'd upon as Enemies to the King.

Also, The Lord John Bystef departed this life; and the Courts of the new Village of Leys near Ballyferigus was burnt by the Scots. The Castle of Northburg in Ulster was also taken by them.

Also, Fidelmacus O Conghy, King of Connaught, kid'd Reckin the son of Cathal O Conghy.

Also, This year dy'd the Lord William Morey, and the Bishop of Conmael died to the Caille of Cragferges, and the Bifhoprick was laid under an Inmiitlic. Lord Hugh of Athony was then in Connaught.

Also, This year, on Valentine's-day, the Scots made a halt near Cefhil and Othekei; and the English Army near Kilorry, and the Scots, the Englishmen in Provision, that many of them were flour'd; so, they broke up secretly, and marched towards Fowler in Meth. This Sunday they were so much weaken'd with hunger and hard Service, that many of them dy'd.

Afterwards, a Parliament of the Nobility was held, but they came to no Resolutions; and in their return they laid waste the Country. The Lord Walter de Lucy came to Dublin, to clear his reputation, and give account to the King, as others of the Nobility did.

At this time, Edward de Brus was in Ulster, but did no mischief.

Also, The Otochile, the O Bryunes, Archbishops and Harolds, combind, and waited the Village of Wicklows, and the Country therewith. The first Week in June, the Earl of Morreif sail'd into Scotland, and le Brus took cognisance of all Plais in Ulster, and condemned many to the Gallows.

Also, In the middle of Lent he try'd Cufack, and executed the Logues, and took the Lord Alan Fitz-Warne, and carry'd him into Scotland.

Also, This year Fennyerog O Conghy dwel Cade-Rothe, together with the Gallaghers, and about three hundred more. This lent, Corg fell after the rate of eighteen Skillings, and the Easter following for eleven.

MCCXVI. The Lord Thomas Maudouile march'd out of Drogheda with a strong party to Cragferges, * 5 * mount now on Mount-Chartham, * Die Jour * and engag'd the Scots, and put them to flight, in Con- * mini. *

Also, Lord Thomas Maudouile was slain in his own Country, in defence of his own rights.

Also, Many Irish were slain in Connaught and therewith, by the Lord Richard de Clare and the Lord Richard Bemyngham.

Also, On the Sabbath next after the Atten- * Donnyger O Bryne, a flour Rapparee, with a dozen of Isles, were cut off by the Lord William Conyn and his Par- ty, who kept the Peace; and their Heads were brought to Dublin.

Also, The People of Dundalk fully'd out upon O Hanlan, and kill'd about two hundred of the Irish; and here, Robert de Verdun, a warlike Squire, was cut off.

Also, At the feast of Pentecost this year, Richard de Bemyngham laid three hundred Irish, or more, in Munster; and after, about the Nobility of S. John Baptiste, le Brus came to Cragferges-castle, and commanded the Keepers to surrender it, according to an agreement between them, as he alleged. They refused. That they were oblig'd to do so, and order'd that thirty might be cut off to them, and that they might have their lives spared. All this was agreed to. But as soon as the thirty Scots were within the Castle, they thrust them up, and imprisoned them.

About this time, the Irish of O Mayl march'd towards Tulligigh, and there found 8 rats in this battle about four hundred of the Scots were slain, and their Heads sent to Dublin. Many strange things were seen there afterwards, dead men forming to strive and fight with one another, crying out, Fonnakabe, as the signal.

About the feast of S. Thomas's Translation, eight Shires were set out at Drogheda, with Provisions for Cragferges. But these were distress'd in their Voyage by the Earl of Ulster, for the redemption of William de Burgo, who was taken with the Scots. On the 18th following, the Earl of Ulster, the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, and many others of the Nobility, enter'd in an union at Dublin, and agreed to maintain the peace of Ireland, with their lives and fortunes.
This year, we had News from Con-
naght, That many of the English, see. the
Lord Stephen of Exeter, Miles Cogan, many
of the Bishops, and about eighty of the Lords,
were killed by O Congryt.
Also, The Week after S. Laurence's day,
four of the Irish Kings in Connaught, broke out
into open War against the English; whereupon,
the Lord William Bourk, the Lord Richard
Bermyngham, the Lord of Arry, and their
Followers, took the Field against them, and
cut off about 10000 of them near Arry; which
Village was afterwards walk'd round with the
Arms and Spell of the Enemy; for every Eng-
lishman who had taken two Weapons from the
Irish, contributed one towards that Work. In
this Engagement, Fowlesine O Congryt, King
of Connaught, with O Kelly, and several other
 petty Kings, were slain. John Hufee, the
Executor of Arry, was in this Battle; and
the same night freed among the dead, accord-
ing to his Lord of Arry's order, to find our O
Kelly, who unkenned at first; and, as he
and his Squire came forth, told to the field
Hufee was a loud Vetois, Go with me, and I
will make thee a great Lord in my Dominions.
But Hufee answered him, I will not go with
thee, but thou shalt go to my master Richard
Bermyngham. O Kelly told him, Then hath
but one Servant, and I have a truly Squire;
therefore come with me, and face the Life.
Hufee's Squire cried him, saying, Comply,
and go to O Kelly, that we may be safe and
enrich'd, for they are stronger than we. But
Hufee would kill his own servant, and then
kill'd O Kelly and his Squire, and cut off the
dele Heads, and brought them to Richard
Bermyngham his Master, who gave him much
Land for his Service, and continued his Kingdom
upon him as he well deserved.

The same year, about S. Laurence's-day, O
Kelly came to Dunleek, in order to distress,
but the People of Dunleek fell upon him, and
kill'd many of his men.

Also, On the Monday before the feast of the
Nativity of S. Mary, David O Toonfild with
four more, came and bid themselves all night
in the Wood of Copley; but being discovered
by the Dubliners and the Lord William Co-
myn, they fled out and drove them back six
Leagues, killing about seventeen, and wound-
ing many of them mortally.

Also, A Report came to Dublin, That
the Lord Robert de Brus King of Scotland, was
lacked in Ireland to add his Brother Edward
and the Scots had beg'n Congregating-
castle in Ulfer. The Monasteries of S. Patrick,
de Done, and de Scallo, and several others,
both Monks, and preaching Clerks and Min-
isters, were destroyed by them in Ulfer.

Also, The Lord William Bourk gave his son
for an Herbage, and was set at liberty in Scot-
land. The Church of Dublin in Ulfer was
burnt by the Scots and Irish of that Province,
almost full of Men and Women.

At the same time came News from Cong-
tragh, That the Carrifox fled upon Hufee, but
wanted of the Irish, and had eat up eight Scots
who were taken; so that it was much lament-
ed on the bodies selected, for good men.

On the Friday following, came News, That
Thomas son of the Earl of Ulfer was dead.
And on Sunday following, being the next
after the Nativity of the blest Virgin, the
Lord John Fitz-Thomas dy'd at Laraghborne
near Maynoth, and was buried among the Fri-
cers, in the Kirk there. It is said to have been
made Earl of Kildare a little before his death.

His son and heir the Lord Thomas Fitz-John, a
very wise Man, succeeded him.

After this, we had News that the Caille of
Cragford was furnis'd to the Scots, upon con-
dition that the lives of the Captives should
be saved.

On the day of the Exaltation of the holy
Cros, Conplagh was slain, together with
fifty and fifty Irish, by the Lord William Bark
and Richard Bermyngham, in Connaught.

Also, On the Monday before All-Saintsday,
many of the Scots were slain in Ulfer by John
Loggan, and the Lord Hugh Buffe; namely,
about two with double Arms, and two with
single Arms. The slain in all, amounted to
900, besides foot. Afterward, on the Eve of
S. Edmund the King, there was such a Storm
of Wind and Rain, as threw down many Houfes,
and burnt down the Bell of Trinity-church in
Dublin, and did much mischief both by Sea and
Land.

Also, On the Eve of S. Nicholas, the Lord
Alon Stewart, who was taken Prisoner in Ul-
fer by John Loggan and the Lord John Stan-
dale, was carried to England.

This same year, there came News from Eng-
land, of a diffusion between the King and the
Earl of Lancashir, that they were for taking
one another Prisoners, and that the whole King-
dom was embroiled about it.

This year also, about the feast of Andrew
the Apostle, the Scots took the Lord Bartholomew de Balsomerc, the Bi-
shop of Worcester, and the Bishop of Ely, were
sent to Rome; to negotiate some important Binds
of the King's, concerning Scotland; who
return'd again into England about the feast of
the Purification.

Also, the Luyces came to Dublin after the
same feast, and shew'd by Inquisition, that the
Scots were not brought into Ireland by their
men; when they were acquitt'd, and had the
King's Charter for protection and safety,
upon taking their Ostia to keep the Peace,
and do their utmost to destroy the Scots.

Also, This year, after the feast of the Cir-
cumcision, the Scots march'd privately as far
as Slane with 10000 armed Men, and ravag'd
the Country, the Army of Ulfer flying be-
fore them.

Afterwards, on the Monday before the feast
of S. Matthias the Apostle, the Earl of Ulfer
was apprehended in S. Mary's Abbey by
Mayor of Dublin, see. Robert Nortonham, and
carry'd to Dublin-city, where he was
long imprison'd, and the Chamber wherein he
was kept, was burnt, and even of the Earl's
Attendants slain.

The same Week, on the Eve of S. Matthias,
Le Bruin march'd towards Dublin at the Head
of his Army; and, hearing of the Earl's impris-
onnement, turned off towards Cock-calla, which
he entered, and thereon took the Lord Hugh
Tirel with his Wife, who was Baron of it;
and they were afterwards ransack'd for Money.

That Night it was agreed, by common con-
vention, among the Citizens of Dublin, that S.
Tirel's freest should be burnt down for fear
of the Scots; the flames whereof unexpectedly
reign'd about St. Patrick's church, and burnt it
down likewise, with Magdalen-chapel, and all
the Suburbs of the City, and S. Mary's Mon-
astery. The Church of S. Patrick was spoil'd
by the said Villains.

Also, The Church of S. Saviour, which be-
longs to the Priets-Predicants, was destroy'd by
the Mayor and Burgesses, and was converted to the building of the City walls, which
The ANNALS of IRELAND.

which were entigned on the north part above the Key; for formerly the Walls run by the Campaign the Earls fell a Tower beyond the Gate, with another Gate in the Street where the Taverns are. However, the Mayor and Citizens were afterwards commanded by the King of England, to make another Convent as formerly. After the fall of S. Matthias, Le Brus understanding that the City was fortified, he marched towards Salmon's Leap, where Robert le Brus King of Scotland, with Edmund le Brus, the Earl of Morrery, John de Monetster, the Lord John Seward, and the Lord Philip Mountjoy, Hassan'd themselves, and continued four days; during which, they burnt part of the Village, and broke open the Church and rioted it, and then march'd towards Le Nuss. The Ladies, contrary to their Oaths, conducted and advis'd them; and the Lord Hugh Canon made Was- dins White, his Wife's Brother, be their guide through the Country. So they came to Le Nuss, plunder'd the Village, enter'd the Churches, and open'd their Graves in the Churchyard for hidden Treasures, and did many other Mischiefs during the two days they stay'd there. After this, they took their march towards Tre- fthin, where he stay'd in Lent, and des- fary'd the Friars-minors, taking away their Books, Vellumts, and other Ornaments. From hence they conducted them to Tullamorgan, and so to Callan, about the feast of St. Gregory, Pope, leaving the Village of Kilkenny.

At the same time, Letters were brought by the Lord Edmund Botiller, Justice of Ire- land, and by the Lord Thomas Fitz-John Earl of Kildare, the Lord Richard de Clare, the Lord Arnold le Pever and the Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas, touffer the Earl of Ulter to be ball'd and set at liberty by the King's Writ; but nothing was done in it at that time.

The People of Ulter came afterwards in a great Body amounting to 11,000, and desir'd an audience from the King against the Scots: Upon which, the King's Etunter was deliver'd to them; but as soon as they got it, they did more mischief than the Scots themselves; they eat Fish all the Lent, and almost destroy'd the whole, which they were accus'd both by God and Man.

Edmund * Butler gave the Irish a great de- cent near the defeat of Dermot, i.e. Turlif- dermoet.

Also, the said Edmund being now Jus- ticiary of Ireland, defeated O Mooghe at Belle- thans with great slaughter. The Scots under le Brus were got as far as Limerick. But the English in Ireland, being drawn together in great Bodies to Ledysh, they retreated private- ly in the night from Conningers-Castle.

About Palm-sunday, News came to Dublin, that the Scots were at Kennds in Offery, and that the Irish Nobility were at Kilkenny, and had drawn a great Army together there, to en-gage Le Brus. On the Monday following, the King sent an Order to the People of Ulter to advance against the Scots with all speed, under the command of Thomas Fitz-Iohn Earl of Kildare. Wherupon they march'd; Le Brus being then at Collholl, whence he march'd to Naanc, where they stay'd some time, and burnt and destroy'd all the Possessions of the Lord. MCCCXVII. On Monday-Thursday, the Lord Edmund le Botiller Justice of Ireland, the Lord Thomas Fitz-John Earl of Kildare (for that purpose sent up to him the jur- idiction and liberty of the Earlom of Kil- dore) Richard de Clare with the Ulter- Army the Lord Arnold Power Baron of Don- nevay, Master Rocheward, Thomas Bray-Maur- ries, and the Conants with their Followers, met together, to concert matters against the Scots; this Debate continued a whole Week, and at last they came to no Resolution, the their Army amount'd to 3000 Men, or there- abouts, well arm'd. On Thursday in Easter- week, Roger Mortimer arriv'd at Youghal with the King's Commission, for he was Jus- ticiary at that time; and the Monday following went in great haste to the Army, having sent a Let- ter to Edmund Botiller, who, as has been said, was formerly Jus- ticiary, to conceive no- thing against the Scots till his Arrival; but before Mortimer got to the Camp, Le Brus had seer't Advice to retreat; so, the Night follow- ing, he march'd towards Kilkenny; and the week after, the English return'd to their several Countries, and the Ulter-Army came to Naas.

At the same time, two Melfengers were sent from Dublin to the King of England, to give him an account of the State of Ireland and to pray his Majesty's Intimations; and also of the letting at Liberty of the Earl of Ulter.

At the same time likewise, the Lord Roger Mortimer, Jus- ticiary of Ireland, and the Irish Nobility, met together at Kilkenny, to consider how they might oppose Le Brus; but came to no Resolution.

About a month after Easter, Le Brus came with an Army within four Leagues, or there- abouts, of Trym, under the cover of the Wood, and there continu'd a week or more, to refresh his Men, who were ready to die with fatigue and hunger; which occasion'd a great mortality among them.

Afterwards, on S. Philip and S. James's-day, the said Brus began his march towards Ulter; and after the said finish, the Lord Roger Mor- timer Jus- ticiary of Ireland, came to Dublin, with the Lord John Wogen, the Lord Folk Worps, and thirty Knights, with their Retri- nues; who held a Parliament with all the Nobility of the Kingdom at Kilmaynon; but did nothing, except only what pasted concerning the letting at Liberty of the Earl of Ulter.

On the Sunday before Ascension, they held another Parliament at Dublin, and there the Earl of Ulter was deliver'd upon Manuscript, Hollygas, and Othii; which were, That he should never by himself nor any of his Friends and Followers, do or procure any mischief to the Citizens of Dublin for apprehending him, save only what the Law allow'd in those Cases against Offenders; to which end, he had till the Nativity of S. John allow'd him; but he came not at the day.

Also, This year, Corn and other Provisions were exceeding dear. Wheat was fold at three and twenty Shillings the Cattane, and Wine for eight Pence, and the whole Country was in a manner laid waste by the Scots and thieve of Ulter. Many Hous-keepers, and such as were formerly able to relieve others, were a begging; and great numbers dy'd of hunger. The Perilance and Famine were so severe, that many of the Poor dy'd.

At the same time, Melfengers arriv'd at Dublin from England, with Perdon to make use of as they should see fit; but the Earl was deliver'd before they came. At the last Parliament, Penteoff, Mortimer the Jus- ticiary set out for Drogalb; from whence he went to Trym, sending his Letters to the Ladies to supp, but they rejected the Summons with contempt.
Afterwards, the Lord Hugh de Croftes, Knight, was sent to treat of a Peace with the Ladies, but was slain by them; (a fact much to be lamented!) After this, Mortimer and the Judges drew an Army together against the Ladies; by which their Goods, Cattle, and Treasures, were all seck'd, many of their Followers cut off, and themselves driven into Connaught, and rai'd.

It was reported, That the Lord Walter La-

ce went out as far as Uffler, to seek Bres.

Also, About the fall of Procesco, the Lord

Aumair de Valencia and his son were taken

Prifoners in S. Gines, a Town in Flanders,

and conveyed into Abmsin. The same year, on

the Monday after the Nativity of S. John Bap-
tist, a Parliament of the Nobility was held at

Dublin, where the Earl of Ulster was fat at

liberty; who took his Oath, and found Secu-

rity, to answer the King's Writs, and to fight

against the King's Enemies, both Scots and

Irish.

Also, On the day of S. Procesco and Marri-

nian, Thomas Daver, a reduc'd Pyrere, was

taken in a Sea-fight by the Lord John de Athy,

and tear of his Men, or thereabouts, cut out;

and his Head was brought by him to Dublin.

Also, On the day of S. Thomas's Transfe-
tion, that the Lord Nicholas de Fizlif brought

News from England, That two Cardinals were

come from the Court of Rome to treat of a

Peace, and that they had a Bull from Fmno,

nailing all such as should break the King's

Peace.

Also, On the Thursday next before the feast

Of S. Margaret, Hugh and Water Lacy were

proclaim'd Felons and Traitors to their King,

for breaking out into war against their Sove-

ereign.

Also, On the Sunday following, the Lord

Roger Mortimer Judicary of Ireland, march'd

with his whole Army towards Drogheda.

At the same time, the Ulster-men took a

good Buoy near Drogheda; but the Inhabitants

fell out and retook it: In this Action, Miles

Cogh, one of his Boyers, was kild, and fix

other Lords of Ulster were taken Prifoners,

and brought to the Castle of Dublin.

Afterwards, Mortimer the Judge led his

Army against O Fervili, and commanded

Malpus to be cut down, and all his Houes to

be deftoy'd: After this, O Fervili submitted,

and gave themselves over.

Also, The Lord Roger Mortimer Judicary, 

march'd towards Cloyne, and empanell'd a Je-

ry upon the Lord John Blund, of S. White of

Rathregan: by this, he was found guilty, and

fin'd two hundred marks. On Sunday after

the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin,

Mortimer march'd with a great Army against

the Irish of O-May, and came to Clainfely,

where many were slain both English and Irish,

but the Irish had the worst: Soon after, O

Blund came and submitted. Whereupon,

Roger Mortimer return'd with his Men, to

Dublin-cy.

On S. Simon and S. Jude's-day, the Archde-

acons had the King's Peace, upon the Engage-

ment of the Earl of Kildare.

At the feast of S. Hilary following, a Parlia-

ment was held at Lincolns, to treat of a Peace

between the King, and the Earl of Lancaster,

and the Scots. The Scots continu'd peaceable

and quiet; and the Lord Archbifhop of Dal-

tin and the Earl of Ulster lay'd in England by

the King's Order to attend that Parliament.

About the feast of Epiphany, News came to

Dublin, That the Lord Hugh Cannon, Judge

of the King's-bench, was slain between Natz

and Castle-Marty, by Andrew Bermyngham.

Also, At the feast of the Purification of the

suffred Virgin Mary, came the Pope's Bull;

whereupon Alexander Bicknor was confirm'd

and consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and the

Bul was read and publish'd in Trinity-church.

Another Bull was read at the same time, for a

Peace for two years between the King of Eng-

land, and Robert Brus King of Scotland. But

Brus refused to comply with it. These things

were translated about the feast of S. Valentine.

Also, The Sunday following, the Lord Roger

Mortimer came to Dublin, and knighted the

Lord John Mortimer and four of his Followers.

The same day, he kept a great feast in the cat-

tle of Dublin.

Also, There was a great slaughter of the

Irith in Castanea at this time, by reason of a

Quarrel between two of their Kings: The num-

ber of the slain amounted to about a thou-

sand men on both sides. After this, a fierce Jud-

dgement fell upon the Ulster-men, who had done

great multichul during the depredations of the

Sotts here, and taken many persons without any

mannor of mercy: for which fins, they were

at last redu'd to such want, that they eat one

another: so that oooos, there remain'd but

about 20o who lived, being both warred and

shame.

To which appears the divine Vengeance. Also, It was re-

ported, and that truly, That some of the said

Ulster-men, after they had dug up dead Bodies in Church-yards, and after they had boil'd the Ffeith in the Skull of the dead Body, eat it, say, that some Women eat their own Children.

MCCCXVII. On the Quindecime of Easter, there came News from England into Ireland,

That the Town of Berwick was betray'd, and

taken by the Scots. Afterwards the same

year, Maister Walter de Iep, the King's Tre-

asurer in Ireland, came to Berwick, and brought

a Letter to the Lord Roger Mortimer, to attend

the King. Accordingly, he did so, substitut-

ing the Lord William Archbifhop of Culfih,

Keeper of Ireland; fo that at one and the same

time, he was Judicary of Ireland, Chancellor,

and Archbifhop.

Three weeks after Easter, News came to

Dublin, That the Lord Richard de Clare and four

Knights, one, Sir Henry Capell, Sir Tho-

mas de Natz, Sir James de Caunter, and Sir

John de Caunter, as also, Adam Apilizes, with

eighty Men more, were all slaine by O

Breno and Mac-Carthy, on the feast of S. Gor-

dan and Eipimothus. The Lord Clare's Body

was reported to be torn in pieces out of pure

spite: But the Remains were inter'd among

the Friars-minors in Limerick.

Also, On Sunday, in Easter-month, John

Lacy was remov'd from Dublin-cy to Trym, for

his Trial, and to hear his Sentence, which was

to be be'd to a Bottle: and to be dy'd in

Prison.

Also, On the Sunday before Ascension, the

Lord Roger Mortimer set sail for England, but

paid nothing for his Provisions; which he had

taken in the City of Dublin, and no where

else; as much as amounted to 1000 l.

Also, This year, about the feast of S. John

Bapst, the Wheat which before was sold for

fifteen Shillings, by the great mercy of God

went now for even. Oats sold for five Shil-

lings, and there was plenty of Barley, Salt, and

Fifh: Nay, about the Feast of S. James, there was Breast of new Corn; a thing seldom or never before known in Ireland. This was an Infalence of God's mercy, and was

owing
Mallor in Divinity, was Friar Edmund de Kermitson. Also, Roger Mortimer, Bishop of Exeter, return’d into England, leaving the Lord Thomas Fitz-John, then Earl of Kildare, his Deputy.

Also, The Lord Edmund Botiller went into England, and then came to S. James’s.

Also, Loughlyn-bridge was built by Maler Moris Jek, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Kildare.

MCCCXXXI. The O Conghors were put to great slaughter at Ballisbeg on the ninth of May, by the People of Limerick and Meath.

Also, The Lord Edmund Botiller dy’d in London, and was buried at Ballyowen in Ireland. John Bermingham Earl of Longhow, was made Justiciary of Ireland. John Wogan dy’d also this year.

MCCCXXXII. Andrew Bermingham and Nicho- done de I St. James’s, were, with many others, by O Naisn, on Michaelmas-day.

MCCCXXXIII. A Truce was made between the King of England and Robert Bruce King of Scots, for fourteen years. Also, John Darcy the Chief Justice into Ireland. Also, John sheep son of the Lord Thomas Fitz-John Earl of Kildare, dy’d in the ninth year of his Age.

MCCCXXXIV. Nicholas de Genevlic, an heir to the Lord Simon de Genevlic, dy’d this year, and was bury’d in the Church of the Friars-preachers, at Trym. Also, there happen’d a very high wind on the Elyphomy, at night.

Also, There was a general mourn of Oxen and Kine, in Ireland.

MCCCXXXV. Richard Lederale, Bishop of Olysty, died Dame Alice Ketley, to answer for her heretical Opinions, and for’d her to appear in Persion before him. And being examined for Sorcery, it was found that she had us’d it: among other influences, this was discover’d. That a certain Spirit, call’d Robin Aryston, byt with her; and that the offer’d money Conno’d to be a certain Stone-bridge, where four High-ways meet.

Also, that she swept the floors of Killkenny with Befoms, between Complin and Counfowe, and in sweeping the Flith towards the house of William. Under her son, was heard to wish, by way of conjuring. Let all the wealth of Killkenny flow to this house. The accomplishments of this Alice in their wonted practices, were Perill of Meath, and Baltilla the daughter of this Pernill. Alice being found guilty, was fain’d by the Bishop, and for’d to absolve her forcery and witchcraft. But being again convicted of the fame practices, the maker here-scape with the fald Baltilla, and was never found after. But Perill was burn’t at Kilkenny; and at her death, dec-lard, That William above-fo’d deffers’d death as well as thy, and that for a year and a day he wore the Devil’s girdle about his bare body. Hereupon, the Bishop order’d the faid William to be apprehended and imprison’d in the Castle of Killkenny for eight or nine weeks, and gave orders that two men should attend him, but that they should not eat or drink with him, and that they should not speake to him above once a day. At length, he was fet at liberty, with the help of the Lord Arnold Poor, Beneficial of the County of Killkenny; and he had a great sum of money to the faid Arnold, to imprision the Bishop. Accordingly, he kept the Bishop in Perth about three months. For the goods of Alles, they found £ a wafer with £[Editorial note: illegible], the Devil’s name upon it; and a Box of Oat-
ment, with which she was to dress a certain piece of wood, call'd a Cowtire, after which she and her accomplices could ride upon it round the kingdom without harm or hindrance. These things being notorious, Alice was cited again to appear at Dublin, before the Dean of St. Patrick's, having some hopes of favour given her, and having made her appearance, and demanded a day to answer; having given sufficient bail, as was thought. But the appeal not; for by the advice of her son and others unknown, she had her fall in a certain village till the 2d of March, and would serve for England, and then the fall over; but it is not known whether they went. William Uffin being found by the trial and conviction of Peret (who was condemn'd to be burnt) to have been confounding to his mother, in her forcery and witchcraft, the Bishop ca'd him to be surrendered by the King's writ and put in prison: yet he was set at liberty again on payment of the Lords, upon condition that he should cover S. Mary's Church in Kilkeny with lead, and do other acts of charity, within a certain day; and that if he did not perform them punctually, he should be in the same fate, as when first taken by the King's writ.

MCCCXXVI. At Whitfontide the Parliament was held in Kilkeny; where was present the Lord Richard Burin, Earl of Ulter, through whom most of Ireland, who, with the people, were no longer branded by the Earl. Afterwards, the Earl, taking leave of the Lords and Nobles, which was thrown, and there dy'd. A little before the feast of John the Baptist, he was there inter'd. The Lord William Burin was his heir.

MCCCXXVII. There happen'd an out-fit between the Lord Morris Fitz-Thomas and the Lord Arnold Power. The Lord Morris was confedered by the Lord le Bottiller, and the Lord William Bermingham; and the Lord Arnold by the Bourkies; many of whom were in that fray by the Lord Morris Fitz-Thomas, and some driven into Connaught.

The same year, after Michaelmas, the Lord Arnold came to afft the Bourkies; and, upon the Lord Arnold's giving all Languages, and calling him Rynoar, Lord Morris ri'd a great Army again, and together with le Bottiller, and the lord William Bermingham, burnt and wasted the lands and territories of the Lord Arnold, in Olion. Bermingham burnt alfo the lands and manner-houses which belonged to him in Monton; and burnt Kentley in Offory: So that the Lord Arnold was forc'd to fly with the Brooms of Doueaul to Waterford, where they remain'd a month, till the Earl of Kil- lare, Justice of Ireland, and others of the King's Council, order'd them a day of parley. The Lord Arnold did not observe it, but came to Dublin, and about the feast of the Purification embark'd for England. Upon this, Morris, Bottiller, and the Lord William Bermingham, came with a great Army and burnt and wasted his lands: The King's Council began to dread this powerful army, and the mischiefs they had done; so much, that they strengthen'd their Cities with Guards and Watches, lest they should be surpriz'd. The Lord Morris, Bottiller, and le Bottiller, hearing of this provision against them, sent to the King's Council, that they would come to Kilkeny and there clear themselves: to satisfy them they had no design upon the lands of their lord the King, but only intended to be revenge'd of their enemies. The Earl of Kilemton, Justice of Ireland, the Prince of Kilmyton, namely Roger Outew, Chancellor of Ireland, Nicholas Faled Juflicia ry of the Bench, and others of the King's Court, came accordingly to this Parliament. The Lord Morris, Bermingham, and others presented to the King's Charter of peace. But they of the King's Council wary took time, till a month after Easter, to consider of it with their brethren.

Before Lent this year, the Iris of Leinfter assembled, and set up Donald the fon of Arte Mac Mangh for their King: Whereupon, he commanded to set up his Banner within two miles of Dublin, and to march from thence into all parts of Ireland. But God confiding his pride and malicious designs, full'd him to fall into the hands of the Lord Th dishonesty, who brought him to the Salmoir-keep, and had two hundred pounds remand for him; from those he carry'd him to Dublin, to remain in the castle till the King's Council should give further Orders. After he was taken, the Earl in Leinfter under-went many miscarriages: David O Tothil was taken prisoner by the Lord John de Wellesley, and many of them were cut off.

The same year, David Duff, son of Walter Duff of Leinfter, who was related to the O Tothils, was of denying (contrary to the Catholic faith) the marriage of Christ, and holding that there could not be three persons and one God: and he affirm'd, that the blessed Virgin our Saviour's mother was an human female, not the Spirit of the De- rection; that the holy Scripture was a mere fable; and that the apostolical See was an impudence and usurpation. Upon these Articles, and every of them, Duff was adjuz'd a Heretic and Blasphemer; and was therupon burnt, pursuant to the decree of the Church, at Hogg's near Dublin, on the Monday day after the octave of Easter in the year 1538.

MCCCXXVIII. On Tuesday in Easter-week, Thomas Fitz-John Earl of Kildare and Juflicia ry of Ireland, departed this life: and was succeed'd in the office of Justice by Peter Roger Outew, Prior of Kilmyton. The same year, David O Tothil, a stout rep- resses, and an enemy to the King, who had burnt Churches and destroy'd much people, was brought out of the Castle of Dublin to the Tell of the City, before Nicholas Faled and Elias Athburne Judges of the King's-Bench, where he was pronounc'd to be a horfe's tail through the City to the Gallowes, and to be hang'd upon a Gibbet; which was executed accordingly. Also, the same year, the Lord Morris Fitz-Thomas raid'd a great army to destroy the Bourkies and the Poers.

The same year, the Lord William Bourk Earl of Ulter was knighted at London on Whitsunday, and the King gave him his Seignory. Also, this year, James Botiller marry'd the daughter of the Earl of Hertford in England, and was made Earl of Ormon, being before Earl of Tiperary.

The same year a Parliament was held at Northampton, where many of the English Nobility met; and a peace was renew'd between the Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and confirm'd by *marriages. It was re- solv'd also, that the President of the College of the English Nobility, should go to Berwick upon Tweed, to see the Epsipollas.

The same year, by the novelty of this marriage at Berwick, Robert Brus King of Scots, the Lord William Burk Earl of Ulter, the Earl of Montrose, and many other of the Scotch Nobility, came peaceably to England, to
The Earl of Ulter made a great feast in the
Castle of Dublin; and the day after, the Lord
Moris Fitz-Thomas made another in St. Patrick's
Church in Dublin; or did also Francis Roger
Ostew, justice of Ireland; on the third day,
at Kyman's; and so they departed.

The same year, on St. Barnaby's eve, the Lord
John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, and
his brother, the Earl of Ulter, came to
Ballybaghan in Urgule by the inhabitants
of Urgule, and with him his own lawful brother
Peter Bermingham, besides Robert Bermingham,
his putative brother, and the Lord John Ber-
mingham, son to his brother Richard Lord of
Anry, William Finn Bermingham, the Lord
Anry's uncle's son, Simon de Bermingham, son
of the aforesaid William, Thomas Bermingham
son of Robert of Conught, Peter Bermingham
son of James of Conught, Henry Bermingham
of Conught, and Richard Talbot of Mult-
hide a man of great value: besides too more,
whole names are not known.

Alfo, After this, the Lord Simon
General's men invaded the Country of Carthy,
to plunder the inhabitants, for the thefts and
murders that was kept committed in Meath;
but they of Carthy, by riling, prevented
the invasion, and slew twenty-six of the Lord Si-
mon's men. Alfo, The same year on the day
after Trinity-day, John Gerton, and his
brother Roger Gerton, came to Dublin in the
behalf of those of Urgule, and pray'd that
they might be try'd by the Common-law. And
on the Thursday, next day after St. John's
Day, John and Roger hearing that the Lord William
Bermingham was coming to Dublin, left it. The
same year, on S. Laurence's eve, the said
Thomas Botiller March'd with a great army in-
to the County of Ardnorwith: where he fought
with the Lord Thomas Williams Mac-
ogoghan, and was there kill'd, to the great loss
of Ireland, and with him the Lord John de
Lodwic, Roger and Thomas Lodwic, John
Nangle, Molke and Simon Peatt, David Nang-
gle, the Lord John Waringe, James Treel,
Nadkiss White, William Frymes, Peter Kist,
and John White, besides 450 others, whole
names we know not. The Thursday before the
feast of S. Bartholomew, the said Lord Thomas
le Botiller's body was convey'd to Dublin, and
lay in the house of the Friars precepts, unbur-
ried, till the Sunday after the Decollation of S.
John Baptist, when he was very honourably
carried through the City, and inter'd in the
Church of the Friars precepts; on which day,
his brother had a great feast.

The same year, the Lord John Darcy
came to town a second time, Jurisdiction of Ireland, 
who at
Magnarthe on the third of July marry'd the Lady
Joan Barb Courts of Kildare.

Alfo, Philip Sutanen was thin, and the
Lord Henry Tidham was treasonably forestalled
in his own house at Killago by Richard fen of
Philip Ondan. Alfo, the Lord James Botiller
Earl of Ormond burne Foghriddle, in revenge to
Ondan, for his said brother Henry.

The same year, the Wednesday after the feast
of the Afeccion of the blessed Virgin, the
Lord John Darcy, Jurisdiction of Ireland, went
wards the new castle of Markingham, and
Wilkow, against the O Brynes; and the
Monday following, four of the Law-ric
kill'd, and more wounded; and Robert Locan
was wounded; and of the Irish, the better fort
were flain, and many wounded, and the rest run
away. But Murkis O Bryme, with his
son, and uncle, and uncle's son, yielded themselves
hostages, and were carry'd to the Castle of
Dublin; but were afterwards, in exchange for
other
other hostages of the beft of their Kindred, fett
at liberty.

The fame year, the Lord John Darcy Justifi-
sary, and the King's Council in Ireland, about
the beft of the Circumceflion, commanded the
Lord Archbifhop of Dublin to march
with his Army againft his Majefly's enemies to
frabute them; adding, that the King would
take care to defray the Charge he fhould be at,
for fmall and his Army. So the faid Lord
Moris, accompany'd by Brian O-Bren, came
with an Army of ten thousand Men, with
which he march'd againft the O-nolces, and
conquer'd them, having got a confiderable Booty,
and defroyc'd their Country with fire: the
O-nolces fled; but afterwards delivered hostages,
who were fent to the Caffle of Dublin.

Hence he march'd againft the O-Morches, who
gave hostages, with a promise to keep the peace.

At the fame time, the Caffle of Lyc, which
O-Dynpey had taken and held, was surrender'd
to the faid Moris. This year, after the Emp-
plantation of the Englifh, it was faid Michael O-Murphy made his
eclipse out of the Caffle of Dublin, by a
Concord one Adam Naughe had bought him; who,
for his pains, was afterwards drown and hanged.

MCCCXXX. About the elections of S. Car-
lombe, S. Nicho1as, and the Nativity of our
Lord, the winds were in ferveral places very
high; fo that, on S. Nicho1as's eve, they
drew down part of the wall of a Houfe, which in
the falt kill'd the Lord Milos de Vercy's wife
and daughter: there was never known fuch a wind
in Ireland.

Alfo, There was fuch an overflow of the
River Boya this year, as was never feen before;
which bang'd down all the Bridges upon this
River, both Wood and Stone, excep Bebe-
bridge. The water also carry'd away ferveral
Mill, and did much damage to the Friers
monks of Trym and Drogheda, by breaking
down their Houts.

The fame year, about the feast of S. John
Baptiff, there began to be a great dearth of Corn
in Ireland, which diflail'd Mischaelmas. A ca-
race of Wheat was fend for twenty Shilling;
and a crane of Oats, Pearl, Beans and Barley,
for eight Shilling: This dearth was occafion'd
by the immoderate Reins: fo that a great deal
of Corn could not be cut before Mischaelmas.

The fame year, about Lent, the Englifh in
Meth killed fome of the Iribs, of the Mac-
goghlanes near Leghymorhy. This did fo incom Pmeogoghlanes, that he burn'd and plun-
ded in that Parts fome small Villages; which
the Englifh being gathered together in a Body
against him, and kill'd 10 of his men; among
whom were three four of petty Kings of Ire-
land.

Alfo, The Lord William Burg, Earl of
Ulter, march'd with his Army out of Ulter,
againft Brian O-Bren in Mutfill.

Alfo, The Lady Joan, Countess of Kildare,
was, at Maynooth, brought to Earl of William
her ftranger, which the Lord John Dancy had by
her, who was then in England.

Alfo, Reynard Lawis was treacherously
kill'd at Wicklow.

Alfo, This year, Friar Roger Uclaw Prior of
Kilmarnott, then § Deputy to the Justiciary of
Ireland, held a Parliament at Kilkenny, where
The Council, William Earl of Ulter, James Earl of Ormond,
the Lord William Bermingham, and Walter
Burg of Conaght; who all went with a great
army, to drive Brian O-Bren out of Ulter
next Cathill.

Alfo, Walter Burg, with the Forces he rais'd
in Conaght, plunder'd the Lord Morris Fitz-
Thomas's lands, and brought away the Booty
to Urykay.

Alfo, the Earl of Ulter, and the Earl of
Dolphin, and the Earl of Offaly (this is the first time that I call him Earl) were,
by Friar Roger Uclaw, then Justiciary of Ire-
land, committed to the custody of the Marshal
at Limerick. But the Earl of Dolphin cunning-
ly made his escape.

MCCCXXXI. The Lord Hugh Lacy, hav-
ing got the King's Perfon, came into Ireland.

Alfo, the Earl of Ulyer came into England.

Alfo, the 15th of April, the Englifh beat the
Irish in O-Kenfley. Alfo, on the one and twen-
tieth of April, the Irifh took the Caffle of
Arfo, by treachery.

Alfo, The fame day, on S. Mark the Evan-
gelift's eve, the O-Tehlos came to Toquaghe,
and took from Alexander Archbifhop of Dublin
300 Shorp, and kill'd Richard White, with other
Gentleman of his Retinue. The news of this
Plunder and Slaiing went to Dublin; and
Sir Philip Beyt, Knight, Friar Morris Fitz-
Gerald, Knight of the Order of the Hopfa-
ters, Hammond Archekyn, John Chamber-
tine, Robert Rylle, and two of Roger
Bermwell, besides many others, especially of the
Archbifhop of Dublin's Family, were kill'd by
David O-Toddl, in an Ambush to call
Dublin.

Alfo, The Lord William Bermingham march'd
with a great Army againft the forfownd Irish, to
whom he did much harm; and, had the
Irifh made fome tale Promifcs, would have done
them much more.

Alfo, The third of June, the Lord An-
thony Lacy came over Chief Justiciary of Ire-
land.

Alfo, this year, the Englifh who dwell
about Turlagh, did in the month of May give
the Irish to define the command of Brian O-Bren,
A great overthrow. Alfo, upon the 15th of
June, another was given at Finghead in Meath,
by the Englifh of tobe paers.

Alfo, The 27th of June, when there was a
great Famine in Ireland, through God's mercy
there came a fnow with a fuch number of
Seaf, called Thaty ice, of which was taken
for many Ages: fo, according to the common
etimate, there were above 500: This happen'd
about the evening, near Cowning, and the water
call'd Dodra in Dublin-haven.

The Lord Anthony Lacy then Justiciary of Ireland, with his
own Servants, and force of the Citizens of
Dublin, among whom was Philip Condole, kill'd
above 200 of them, and gave leave to every
body to teach away what they would.

The Lord Anthony Lacy, Justiciary of Ire-
land, appointed a Parliament to be held at
Dublin in the Octaves of S. John Baptiff; whi-
tether force of the Irih Nobility came not. Then
he removed to Kilkenny, and prorogu'd the
Parliament to the Feast of S. Peter ad Vincula;
Hauler came the Lord Morris Fitz-Thomas,
and many noblemen, who were not there
before, and submitted to the King's mercy. And
the King, for his part, graciously forgave them
whatever mischief they had done, under a cer-
tain form.

Alfo, In Augulf, the Irih, by treachery,
took the Caffle of Farns; which they burn'd.

Alfo, The Lord Morris Fitz-Thomas of
Dolphin, by an order of Captain Collier, was
taken the day after the Affumption of the blessed
Virgin, at Limerick, by the faid Justiciary, and
by him brought to the Caffle of Dublin the
7th of October.
The Annals of Ireland.

Alfo, In September, Henry Mauderelli, by virtue of a Warrant from Simon Fitz-Richard, J u d g e of the Belfry, was taken, and brought to the Castle of New-Castle.

Alfo, In November, Walter Burch and his two with-Brothers were taken in Connaught, by the Earl of Ulter; and in February were by him brought to the Castle of Northburgh.

Alfo, In February, the Lord William Ber-\* mingham, and his Son Lord of Birmingham, were taken at Clon by the said Judge, notwithstanding he had before granted them his Majesty’s Pardon; and on the eleventh of April were carry’d to Dublin-calfe.

Alfo, The Irish of Limerick plunder’d the English, and burnt their Churches; and, in the Church of Frenchniss, burnt about eight Men and Women, and a certain Chaplain of that Church, whom they hinder’d with their Javel-\* nies from coming out, the’d in his holy Veh-\* ments, and with the Lord’s Body in his hand; burning him with the rest in the Church. The News of it came to the Pope, who sent his Bull to the Archibishop of Dublin, commanding him to excommunicate those Irish, and all their ad\* rents; and to Interdict their Lands. The Archibishop fulfill’d the Pope’s commands; but the Irish defi’d the Bull, Excommunication, and Interdict, and the Authority of the Church; and, continuing in their Wickedness, got to-\* gether again and made an Inroad into the County of Weifsond, as far as Carrick, and plunder’d the whole Country. Richard White, and Richard Fitz-Henry, with the Burghers of Weifsond, and other English, made head against them, and kill’d about 400 of the Irish, besides a great many more who, in the pursuit, were drown’d in the River Slane.

MCCCXXXII. The eleventh of July, Wil-\* liam Birmingham, by the said Judiciary’s Or-\* der, was put to death, and hang’d at Dublin, but his Son Walter was let at Liberty. The said Lord William was a noble Knight and one of a thousand in warlike exploits. Alas! what pity it is for who can think of his death without Tears? He was afterwards burn’d at Dublin among the Friers Preistes. Alfo, the Castle of Bourney was taken, and, in July, was rai’d to the ground by the Irish of Tu-\* mor. Alfo, the Castle of Arden was taken from the Irish by the said Judiciary and the Citi-\* zens of Dublin, with the help of the Eng-\* lish of that Country, and, on the eighth of Au-\* gust, was burn’d, being in part rebuit. The Lord Anthony Luce J u d g e i of Ireland, was put out of his place, and in November return’d into England with his wife and children. The Lord John Darcy succeed-\* ed him, and came into Ireland the thirteenth of February. There was, about this time, a great daughter of the Irish in Munster, made by the English Inhabitants of that Country up-\* on Brone O-Beine and Mac-Kerly. Alfo, John Dean a Citizen of Dublin dy’d, and was in the Church of the Frier-\* minors; he was a man who did a great deal of good. Alfo, a difeafe called Mules spread over Ireland, and, in a whift of People, old and young, men and women.

Alfo, The Hoftages who were kept in the Caffe of Lymnach, kill’d the Conufide and took the Caffe; but upon the Citizens regain-\* ing it by force, they were put to the fword. Alfo, The Hoftages took the Caffe of Neppagh; but part of it being burn’d, it was again reco-\* ver’d, and the Hoftages kept. Alfo, one of the wheat about Christmas was fold for twenty-\* two Shilling; and soon after Easter, and

fo on, very commonly for twelve pence. The Town of the New-Caffe of Lions, was burn’d and plunder’d by the O-Teiches.

MCCCXXXIII. The Lord John Darcy, J u d g e-\* i ty of Ireland, arriv’d at Dublin.

Alfo, The Bermingham of Carbery got a great booty of above 2000 Cows from the O-\* Conghys. The Lord John Darcy, Judge of Ireland, order’d the'pals at Echinguil in Ot-\* bey to be cut down against O-Conghy.

The Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas Earl of Defmond, after he had been Impriz’d a year or half in Dublin, was let out, having got many of the Irish Nobility, as maunipu’d, to be bound for him under penalty of their lives and all they had, if he should attempt any thing against the King, and the faith Lords did not provide him to be try’d.

Alfo, William Bark Earl of Ulter on the faith of June,between New-Town and Crags-\* fergus in Ulter, was (also) treacherously mur-\* der’d by his own Company in the twentieth year of his age. Robert fon of Maurercon Maundale gave him the first blow. As soon as his wife heard of it, she was then in Ul-\* ter, the inbain’d with her daughter, and went for England. The Lord John Dar-\* cy Chief J u d g e of Ireland, to revenge this murder, did, by the advice of the Parliament then assembled, ship off his Army; with which, the fifth of July, he arriv’d at Cragsferus. The People of that Country, at his arrival, took Courage, and unanimously resolved to re-\* venge the Earl’s death, and in a pitch’d Battle got a victory over the murderer’s; some they took, others they put to the fword. When this was over, the said Judiciary went with his Army into Scotland, leaving M. Thomas Burgh then Treaforer of Ireland, to supply his place.

Alfo, Many of the Irish Nobility, and the Earl of Ormond, with their retinue, assem-\* bled on the eleventh of June at the House of the Carmelite Friers in Dublin. During this Parlia-\* ment, as they were going out of the Court-\* yard of the Friers Haufe, Morisfit or Moris fon of Nicholas G-Totall was rubb’den’d in the crowd; upon which, the Nobility, fapping there was treafon, were much aftrighted; but the Murderer got off, resolutely, without being known too much as by the Lord John Darcy return’d J u d g e i of Ireland.

Alfo, In February the Lord Walter de Ber-\* mingham, fon of the Lord William de Ber-\* mingham, was let out of Dublin-Caffe. Alfo, The Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, Earl of Defmond, by a fall of his Horse, broke his Leg.

Alfo, It happen’d to be dry a Summer, that at the faith of 5 Poor ad vaine, there was bread made of new Wheat; and Whar was foid in Dublin for six pence: a Peck.

Alfo, Sir Rumarde Archdeacon, Kt. with many others of his Family, were kill’d in Leinifter.

MCCCXXXVII. On the eve of S. Kilatius the Pope, seven parridges leaving the fields, God knew why, came directly to Dublin, where they fly’d over the Market-Place, they fell’d on the top of an Inn, which’s lattu-\* ded to the Canons of S. Trinitie in Dublin. Some of the Citizens came running to this fight, wondering very much at this strange thing; the Town-boy’s caught two of them alive, and a third they kill’d; at which the ref being frighten’d, took a flyght, and efcape’d into the opposite Fields. But what this
would pretend (a thing unheard of before) I shall leave to better judgment.

The Lord John Charlton, Knight and Baron, came with his wife, sons, daughters, and family, Chief Justice of Ireland, on a visit of St. Kildare the Pope, and some of his sons and family dy'd.

Alfo, The same day, came into Dublin-ba-

bour D. Thomas Charlton Bishop of Hereford, as Chancellor of Ireland, with the Chief Justice his Brother; and with them M. John Rees, Treasurer of Ireland and Mufleur in the Decre-

tals, besides 200 Wellerman.

Alfo, Whilft the Lord John Charlton was

J mouth, and held a Parliament at Dublin. Mr. David O'Harmpgh Archibishop of Armagh, being called to the Parliament, bid him to pro-

visions in the Monmouth of S. Mary near Dub-

lin; but the Archibishop and his Clerks would not let him be there, because he would have his Crofs carry'd before him.

Alfo, The fame year, dy'd David Archib-

shop of Armagh, to whom succeeded a person of great Parts, M. Richard Fitz-Ralph Dean of Litchfield, who was born in Dandal.

Alfo, James Beiter the firft Earl of Ormond, dy'd the twelfth of January, and was buryd at Ralgrasen.

MCCCXXXVIII. The Lord John Charl-

ton, at the indignation of his Brother Thomas

Bishop of Hereford, was by the King tur'n'd out of his place, upon which he came back with his whole family into England; and Tho-

mas Bishop of Hereford was made Keeper and

J ufficiary of Ireland.

Alfo, The Lord Euttice Power and the Lord

John Power his Uncle, were by the fad Juf-

ficiary brought from Munster to Dublin, where the third of February, they were imprifon'd in the Castle.

Alfo, In Ireland, they had fo great a froid

that the river Aren-liffe on which the City of Dublin stands, was frozen hard enough to
dance, run, or play at bole on; and they took
wood and turf fes upon it, to brook Herring.
The Ice lasted a great while. I fhall fay no-
thing of the great Snow which fell during this froid, for the depth thereof is too incredible.
This froid conti'n'd from the second of December to the tenth of February; fuch a feno
was never known in Ireland, to declare that they
would no longer endure their oppofitions; and
to defire that Ireland might be govern'd by
Minifters of it's own, as usual. They were in-
ftructed, in their complaints of the fad Minis-
ters, to ask, How a Land so full of wars,
could be govern'd by a Perfon who was a Stra-
guer to warlike Affairs? How a Minifler of the
King's could grow fo rich in fo short a time? What was the nation, that the King of England
was never the richer for Ireland?

MCCCXL. On the eleven day of October,
and the eleventh of the Moon, two fiev-

er Moons were fen by many about Dublin,
in the morning, before day. The one was
bright and according to its natural colour,
in the Well; the other, of the bignefs of a round
loaf, fent in the Eath, with very little light.

MCCCXLII. St. Thomas-direft in Dub-
lín was set on fire, on S. Valentine the Mar-
tyrs-day.

Alfo, The thirteenth of July, the Lord Ralph
Ufford, with his Wife the Countess of Ulle,
came Chief Juficiary of Ireland; upon whom came the fair Weather suddenly tur'n'd foul, and here was great tem-

peratious Weather, while he lod'd. None of his Perfoonage were fen fo bad; for ( alas ) in-

The ANNALS
of IRELAND

Prior of Kilmainan in his place. Alfo, the
Lord Roger O'tlaw Prior of Kilmainan, and
J ufficiary and Chancellor of the fad Kingdom, dy'd the thirteenth of February.

Alfo, The King of England made John
Darcy J ufficiary of Ireland, for life.

MCCCXLI. In May, the Lord John Moris
came J ufficiary of Ireland, as Deputy to John
Darcy.

Alfo, In the County of Louthard, there hap-
pen'd fuch a strange prodigy, as has not been heard of. A Perfon traveling along the road found a pair of Gloves, fit for his wife as he thought, but when he put them on, he left his Speech immediately, and began to bark like a dog: nay, from that moment, the men and women throughout the whole Country bark'd like
dogs, and the children like wholes. This plague continued with fome, eighteen days; with others, a month; and with fome two months; and also infected the neighbouring
Counties, and set them a barking too.

Alfo, The King of England revoked all
Grants, that either he or his Father had made
to any in Ireland in what manner ever, whether of liberties, lands, or goods; which occa-

sion'd a general murmur and different
fomith that the whole Kingdom was upon
the point of revolting.

Alfo, A Parliament was call'd by the King's
Council to fit in October. Morris Fitz-Tho-
mas Earl of Desmond abfent'd. Never before
was there been fo great and open a division be-

between the English born in England, and
all

and the English born in Ireland. At last, with
ask-

ning Counsel of the J ufficiary or any of the
King's Minifters, the Mayors of the King's
Cities, together with the Nobility and Gent

of the Kingdom, refuf'd among other things to hold another Parliament at Kilkenny in No-

vember, in order to treat of fuch matters as
might be for the benefit of the King and King-

dom.

Neither the J ufficiary nor any other of the
King's Minifters durft repair thither. It was
therefore concluded in this Parliament, by the

Nobility and the Mayors afo, immediate

to dispatch matters in England to intercede for Relief, and reprezent the wicked and unjust administration of the great
Officers in Ireland; and to declare that they
would no longer endure their oppofitions; and
to defire that Ireland might be govern'd by
Minifters of it's own, as usual. They were in-
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came Chief Juficiary of Ireland; upon whom

The Writs, consulting come the some chequer, nor was forfeiting by them his Earls; the King’s Seals, he took and cancel’d.

Alfo, the Earl of Desmond’s 16 Mainpilers, as well Earls, as Barons, Knights, and others, viz, the Lords William Burke Earl of Ulter, James Botiler Earl of Ormond, Richard Tuite, Eufiafe le Power, Gerald de Rochfort, John fon of Robert Power, Robert de Barry, Morris Fitz-Gerald, John de Wetkly, Walter Lenfant, Roger de la Roteli, Henry Tumharn, Roger le Power, John Lenfant, Roger le Power, Matthew Fitz-Henry, Richard le Wallis, Edward Burk fon of the Earl of Ulter, Knights; David de Barry, William Fitz-Gerald, Suffolk, Robert Fitz-Morris, Henry de Barkey, John fon of George Roch, and Thomas de Lees de Burgh (nowwithstanding some of them had been at great Pains and Charge, with the Justiciary, in his wars, and in pursuing of the Earl of Desmond) were judicially depriv’d by him of their Estates, and disinherted, and fent Prison till the King’s pleasure should be known; except four, viz, William Burk Earl of Ulter, James le Botiler Earl of Ormond, &c.

MCCLXLVI. On Palm-sunday, which was on the ninth of April, D. Ralph Ufird fitu- ctyary of Ireland dy’d; who’s death was very much lamented by his Wife and Family, but the loyal Subjects of Ireland rejoc’d at it; and both Clergy and Lay, for Joy, had a solemn feast with dancing, at Easter. Upon his death, the Floods ceased, and the Air grew wholesome; and the common People blest God for it. Being laid in a strong Sheet of Lead, his very forereful Councils convey’d his bowels (with his Treasure not worthy to be plate’d among such holy Relicks) into England; where he was inter’d. And at last, on the second of May (a Prodigy! which without doubt was the effect of divine Providence,) this Lady who came so glorious into Dublin with the ensign of Royalty, and a great number of Soldiers attending her through the Streets, where she liv’d a short time like a Queen of Ireland; went out privily at a back Gate in the Collar, to avoid the People’s Clamours for their Debts; and, at her disgraceful return home, was attended with the Symptoms of death, frowne, and heave’d.

Alfo, After the death of the faid Justiciary, the Lord Roger Darcy, by the content of the King’s Minifters and others, was chosen to supply the offce of Justiciary for the time being.

Alfo, The Callers of Ley and Kynlomade were taken and burn’d by the Irish, in April.

Alfo, The Lord John Morris being make Chief Justiciary of Ireland, arriv’d here the fifteenth of May.

Alfo, The Irish of Ulter gave a great slaughter to the English of Urgle in June; and at least three hundred were cut off.

Alfo, The faid Lord John Morris Justiciary of Ireland was tur’d out of that office by the King, and the Lord Walter de Bermingam put in; who came into Ireland with his com- miffion in June, some time after the great slaughter just now mention’d.

Alfo, The prefervation of the peace was committed by the King for some time, to the Lord Morris Fitz-Earl of Ulter of Desmond. Having reu’d this order; on the even of the Exaltation of the holy Cross, he embark’d with his Wife and two Sons at Youghil, and arriv’d in England, where he vigorously profes’d the Irish Lord Ralph de Ufford, late Justiciary of Ire- land, for the ongros he had done him. [g]
also, by the king's order, the said earl was to be allow'd twenty stillings a day from the time of his first arrival, during his abode there.
also, in november, the lord walter de bermingham, justice of ireland, and lord michael fitz-thomas earl of kildare, took up arms against o mora and his accomplices, who burnt the castle of ley and kilmacolm, and struck them to vigorously with fire, sword, and rapin, that all the number amounted to many thousands of irish, and they made a profitable defense, yet at last, after many wounds and great slaughter, they were forc'd to yield, and to submitted to the king's mercy, and the discretion of the earl.
mcclxvii. the earl of kildare, with his barons and knights, set our in may to join the king of england, who was then at the siege of cahery. also, the inhabitants surrender'd cahery to the king of england, on the fourth of june.
also, walter bruno, william calvo, william wadley, and many other brave english, welch, and irish gentlemen, dy'd of the disease which then rage'd at cahery.
also, mac-murgh, son of donald mac-murgh, king of leinster, was perpetually kill'd by his own men, on the fifth of june.
also, the king knighted moris fitz-thomas earl of kildare, also, the said earl marry'd the daughter of bardic de barnewath.
also, on sir stephen the marry't-day, the irish burned the town of monaghan, and destroy'd the country about it.
also, the lady jean fitz-loison, formerly wife to the lord semon genville, dy'd, and on the second of april was bury'd in the convent of the friars-predicants at tyrn.
mcclxviii. the twenty second year of edward the third, the first rebellion, which had been before in other countries, got into ireland, and rage'd exceedingly.
also, this year, the lord walter bermingham, justice of ireland, went into england, and left john archer prior of kilmacolm to supply his place; the same year, he return'd, and led the beony of kenly, which lies in ophory, confess'd on him the king, to require his great forces, in leading an army against the earl of desmond, with raoul ulford, as before was said. this barony belong'd formerly to the lord d'ulver the boyer, who was slain and hang'd, at the castle of the hou.
mcclxix. the lord walter bermingham, the late justice that ever was in ireland, surrender'd his office, and was succeed'd in the same by the lord d'caw knox and baron.
mccl. in the twenty fifth year of the reign of king edward, sir thomas rokeby's knox, was made justice of ireland.
also, this year, on the eve of s. margaret the virgin, the lord walter bermingham, knight, some time the most worthy justice of this kingdom, dy'd in england.
mccll. dy'd kevin sherman, sometimess mayor of the city of dublin, and was bury'd under the belfry of the friars-predicants there, which he himself had built; as he had likewise glac'd the great window at the extremity of the quay, and row'd the church, with many other pious works. he dy'd in the same convent on the sixth of march; and, leaving an estate to the value of three thousand marks, he bequeath'd great legacies to the clergy, both regular and secular, within twenty miles of the city.
mccll. sir robert swyng, knox, began to build new castles in many places of ulster, and particularly in his own mannors; saying to his son and heir apparent henry swyng, let us this present year follow the irish hereafter break-up on us, and take away our place and nation, and make us a reproach to all nations. his son answer'd, wherever there are valiant men, there are forts and castles, according to that saying, filii confervamini fami, the forts are expend'd, i.e. the men are despatch'd for war; and for this reason i will take care to be among such, and to fight all in a castle, adding the common saying, a castle of ours is better than a castle of swan. upon this reply, his father gave over in great anger, and swore he would never more build with stone and morter, but keep a good horse and great estate about him; foretelling however, that his policy would require it, as indeed they did, for the irish destroy'd the whole country for want of castles to defend it.
mcclxv. in the thirtieth of the same reign, sir thomas rokeby, knox, surrender'd his office of justice in the second month of july; which was given to moris fitz-thomas earl of delmond, and he continued in it till his death.
also, on the coronation of s. paul, the said lord moris fitz-thomas dy'd justice of ireland, in the city of dublin, to the great grief of his friends and relations, and the fear of all who lov'd the peace of ireland. first, he was bury'd in the quire of the friars-predicants of dublin, and afterward in the convent of the friars-predicants of tullity. he was just in his office, and flux not to condemn those of his own blood for theft, rapin, and other misdemeanors, as if they had been strangers. the irish flour'd in great awe of him.
mcclxvi. in the thirty first year of this reign, sir thomas rokeby was the first time made justice of ireland, who kept the irish in good order, and paid well for the provisions of his horse, feeding, i will eat and drink out of bread, and pay gold and silver for my food, clothes, and servants.
this same year, the said sir thomas, justice of ireland, dy'd in the city of killy.
mcclxvii. in the thirty second of this king's reign, the lord almanic de saint armand was made justice of ireland, and enter'd upon his office.
also, this year, as was a great dispute between the lord archbishop of armagh, richard Fitz-rallo, and the four orders of friars-predicants; in conclusion, the archbishop was worried, and bless'd by the pope's authority.
mcclxviii. in the 35d of the same reign, the lord almanic de saint armand, justice of the kingdom, went over into england.
mcclxix. in the 44th of this king's reign, sir james botiller, earl of armagh, was made chief justice of ireland.
also, on s. Gregory's day, this year, dy'd the lady jean bark countess of kildare, and was bury'd in the convent of the friars-minors of kildare, with her husband the lord thomas fitz-john, earl of kildare.
mcclxx. in the 7th of this same reign, dy'd richard fitz-raulfe archbishop of armagh, in hastouth, on the 6th of december. his bones were convey'd into ireland, by the reverend father seron, and was bury'd in st nicholas church at dunleavy, where he was born; yet is it a question, whether there were his bones, or some other man's.
also, this
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Also, This year dy'd Sir Robert Savage in Ulster, a vaillant Knight, who near Antrim liew in one day 3000 Irish with a small Party of English, but before the Engagement, he took care to give every Englishman a good dose of Wine or Ale, or of which he had great store, and refer'd none for them at their return. Besides this, he order'd, that Sir John Oke, Venoum, and Fowle, both wild in cause, should be kill'd, and made ready to entertain the Conquerors; whatever they should be, flying, it would be a shame that God's should come, and find him unpaved. It plosing God to bless the English with Victory, he invited them all to Supper to rejoice with him, giving God thanks for his feru's. He said, I think God becas because it is better to fly, than to pour on the ground, as some advised. He was bury'd in the Convent of the Friers-predicants of Coolath near the river Banne.

Also, The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, went into England, and Morris Fitz-Thomas Earl of Kildare, was made Justiciary of Ireland by charter or commission in this form: Omnium, &c. Tell all, to whom Prefents shall come, present, that we have committeed to our faithful and loving Subject Morris Earl of Kildare, the office of Justiciary of our Kingdom of Ireland, together with the Nativity, and the Coffin, and all Apurtenances thereunto belonging, to keep and preserve, during our will and pleasure, Commanding that whereas we remain'd in the said offic, we recive the said Justiciary yearly out of our Exchequer at Dublin: Upon which commission, he perform'd the said offic, and take care of the King- dom, and maintain justice Men and Holy, in arms constantly, without harming any other, during the said commision. In witness whereof, Oct. Given at Dublin, by the hands of our beloved Brother in Christ, Thomas Burgoyne, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, our Chancellor of that Kingdom, on the 30th of March, in the 39th year of our reigne. Also, James le Belling, Earl of Ormond, return'd to Ireland, being made Justiciary: whereupon the Earl of Kildare resign'd to him.

MCCCCLXII. Also, Sir John of the King of England, in right of his wife, came the King's Lieutenant into Ireland, and on the 8th of September, being the Nativity of the blessed Virgin, married in Dublin with his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of the Lord William Bury, Earl of Ulster.

Another Peisilence happen'd this year. There dy'd in England, William Duke of Lenagall, the Earl of March, and the Earl of Northamp.

Also, On the 8th of January, Marcus Dono-craft, a Citizen of Dublin, was buried in the Church-yard of the Friers-predicants of the same City, having given forty Pounds to glaze the Church of this Convent.

Also, There dy'd this year the Lady Joan Fleming, wife to the Lord Gealty-Travelers; and the Lady Margaret Berminghame wife to the Lord Robert Preston, on S. Margarer's day; they were bury'd in the Church of the Friers-predicants of Traudy.

Also, Walter Bermingham the younger, dy'd on S. Lawrence's-day, who divided his Eftate among Sillers; one of whose Shares came to the said Preston.

Also, The foreferd Loeling being arriv'd in Ireland, and having refus'd himself for some few days, made Way upon O'Byrne, and made Preston. That no native Irishman should be fuller'd to come near it; and a hundred of his Stipendaries were slain.

Leonel, hereupon, drew both English and Irish into one body, and went on successfully, and by God's mercy and the help of the people of Ireland, grew victorius in all places against the Irish. Among many, both English and Irish whom he slayd, were thefe: Robert Preston, Robert Hollwood, Thomas Talbore, Walter Cließlich, James de Halle, John Adb, and Patrick and Robert Aft.

Also, He remov'd the Exchequer from Dublin to Carlingh, and gave 3000l. to wall the Town.

Also, On the feast of S. Maw the Abbe, there happen'd a violent Wind that shook and blew down Panaches, Chimnons, and other high Buildings, with very many Trees and several Sheep's, particularly the Sceole of a Friers-predicants.

MCCCCLXIII. In the 36th year of this King's reign, and on the 8th of April, S. Patrick's Church in Dublin was burn down, through negligence.

MCCCCLXIV. In the 37th year of this reign, Leonel Earl of Ulter arriv'd on the 23d of April in England, leaving the Earl of Ormond to administer as his Deputy: On the 8th of December following, he return'd.

MCCCCLXV. In the 38th year of this reign, the same Leonel Duke of Clarence went again into England, leaving Sir Thomas Dale Knight, Keeper and Justiciary in his absence.

MCCCCLXVII. A great feast appeas between the Berminghames of Carbery and the People of Meth, occasion'd by the depredations they had made in that Country. Sir Robert de Preston Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, put a good Garrisson into Carbery-castle, and laid our a great deal of money against the King's Enemies, to defend what he hold in right of his wife.

Also, Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Desmond, was made Justiciary of Ireland.

MCCCCLXVIII. In the 39th year of this reign, after the holding of a Conference between the English and Irish, Thomas Butler Prior of Kilmannogue, the King's Chancellor in Ireland, John Fitz-Reichariff Sheriff of Meth, Robert Fitz-Earl Baron of Colliagh-known, many more, were taken Prisoners in Carboy by the Berminghames and others of that Town. Then, James de Bermingham, who was kept in prison as a Traitor in the Cities of Trim, was set at liberty in exchange for the said Chancellor ; the rest were forc'd to submit themselves.

Also, The Church of S. Maw in Trim, was burn down by the fire in the monastery.

Also, On the Eve of S. Luke the Evangelist, Leonel Duke of Clarence dy'd at Albin in Paymouth. He was frist bury'd in the city of Paris near. S. Augustin, the great Doctor, and afterward in the Convent of the Austin Friers at Care in England.

MCCCCLXIX. In the 40th year of this reign, the Lord William de Windleside, a Peron of great valour and courage, being made the King's Lieutenant, came into Ireland on the 10th of July; to whom Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Desmond, resign'd the office of Justiciary.

MCCCCLXX. In the 41st year of this reign, the third Peisilence rag'd in Ireland, and was more violent than either of the former two: many of the Nobility and Gentry, as also Citizens, and Children without number, dy'd of it.

The same year, Gerald Fitz-Maurice Earl of Desmond, the Lord John Nicholas, Lord Justice Thomas Fitz-John, and many others of the Nobility, were taken Prisoners on the 9th of July, near
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The many Roger Mond of Waterford with 200 men. At Ford in Kentys in the Country of Kildare, on the 6th day of that week, two hundred of the Irish were slain by Jenicho and others of the English; and the next day, the people ofDublin made an inroad into the Country of O Bryn, and cut off thirty-three of the Irish, and took prisoners to the number of eighty, men, women, and children. The King came to Dublin this year on the fourth of the Kalends of July, and embark'd in great hulls for England, upon the news that Henry duke of Lancaster was arriv'd there.

MCCCXXIX. In the 31st of King Richard, being Sunday, the morrow after S. Peronil or Pernil the Virgin, King Richard arriv'd at Waterford with 200 full. At Ford in Kentys in the Country of Kildare, on the 6th day of that week, two hundred of the Irish were slain by Jenicho and others of the English; and the next day, the people ofDublin made an inroad into the Country of O Bryn, and cut off thirty-three of the Irish, and took prisoners to the number of eighty, men, women, and children. The King came to Dublin this year on the fourth of the Kalends of July, and embark'd in great hulls for England, upon the news that Henry duke of Lancaster was ar

This Continuation is taken from the Manuscript Chronicles of HENRY MARLBERGH.

MCCCCLXX. The Lord Robert de Aufton came to Dublin on the 16th day of May, and was set in the Tower of Dublin in the Place of Dublin, and there he died. This year, the Lord John Hufie Baron of Galtrim, John Fitz-Richard Sheriff of Meth, and William Dalton, were kill'd by the Irish in my

MCCCCLXXIII. Edmund Mortimer the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, and Earl of Meth and Ulter, dy'd at Cork. This year, the Lord Thomas de Scold was and was constipated Archibishop of Dublin. This year, the Lord Thomas Burk and the Lord Walter Bemingham, cut off 600 of the Irish, and Mac Con their Captain.

This year was the Tranflation of Robert Waldby Archibishop of Dublin, of the Order of the Aufton-Erks.

MCCCCLXXVII. The Tranflation and death of Frier Richard de Northall, Archibishop of Dublin, of the Order of the Carmelites.

This year, Thomas Cracley was confrated Archibishop of Dublin. This year, the Lord Thomas Burk and the Lord Walter Bemingham, cut off 600 of the Irish, and Mac Con their Captain. Edmund Earl of Meth, Lieutenant of Ireland, went over to the Earl of Ormond, waked the Country of O Bryn, and made eleven Knights, Christopher Preffin, John Bedeau, Edmund Loundris, John Loundris, William Nagt, Walter de In Hido, and Robert Cadel, at the forming of a strong manor-house of the said O Bryn.

MCCCCLXXVII. Forty English, among whom were John Fitz-Williams, Thomas Tabor, and Thomas Comyn, were unfortunately cut off on Afton-fore-day by the Lords Lez Tothils.

On S. Margaret's day, this year, Roger Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with many others, by O Bryn and other Earfs of Leinfe, at Kentys in that province; Roger Grey was appointed to succeed him in the office of Judicary.

On the Feast of S. Mark, Pope and Confeffor, the noble Duke of Suthery came to Dub- lin, being made the King's Lieutenant in Ireland; accompany'd with Thomas Crawford, Archibishop of Dublin.
The same year, Stephen Scoop went into England, leaving the Earl of Ormond Justiciary of Ireland.

In June this year, the people of Dublin entered Scotland at Ninian's, where they belaboured gallantly; after which they made a determined and great stand among the Welsh: in this expedition they carried away the firing of St. Cabe, to the Church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin.

The same year, on the Eve of the blessed Virgin, dy'd James Bordier Earl of Ormond at Balgrasman, during his office of Justiciary; he was much lamented, and succeeded in the Office by Gerald Earl of Kilclare.

MCCCXLVI. In the seventh of King Richard, the Dublinians, on Corpus Christi day, with the assistance of the country people, overthrew the Irish and killed them of them; they took two Standards, and carry'd several heads to Dublin.

The same year, the Prior of Conail, in a battle with 200 Irish well-arm'd, did vanquish them by his great valour, on the Plain of Kilclare; Killing some, and putting the rest to flight:

The Prior and his party were not above twenty; such is the regard of Providence to those who trust in it.

The same year, after the feast of St. Michael, Scoop, Deputy Justiciary to the Lord Thomas the King's son Viscount of Ireland, arrived here.

The same year, dy'd Pope Innocent VII. and was succeeded by Gregory.

The same year on St. Hilary's day, a Parliament was held at Dublin, which broke up in Lent, at Trym. Moler Bermingham flew Catholic O'Conghil in the latter end of February; and Sir Geoffrey Vaux, a valiant Knight of the Count of Carlagh, dy'd.

MCCCCLVII. A pernicious Irishman call'd Mac Adam Mac Gilmore, who had been the occasion of destroying forty Churches, and was never christen'd, and therefore called Gceli, took Patrick Savage prisoner, and forc'd him to pay 500 marks for his ransom, and, after all, kill'd both him and his brother Richard.

The same year, on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Stephen Scoop deputy Langue, with the King's consent, accompanied with the Earl of Ormond and De商品房, the Prior of Kilmarnock, and many others from Meath, marched out of Dublin, and invaded the territories of Mac Murgh: Upon urging, the Irish at first had the better, but they were at last beat back by the bravery of these commanders, his Noble son, and others, and many killed; but after that the Bourkins and O Kerol had continued two days together over-running the County of Killaleny, they sand'd in all failes to the village of Caltan, and forc'd them, and put them to flight. O Kerol, and 500 more, were cut off in this action.

Stephen Scoop went over into England this year, and James & Bolter Earl of Ormond was by the Country elected Justiciary.

MCCCCLVIII. The said Justiciary held a Parliament at Dublin, which confirm'd the Statutes of Kilmarnock and Dublin; and a Charter was granted over the great foil of England against Purveyors.

The very day after the feast of St. Peter dy'd this year, the Lord Thomas of Lismouth, the King's son and Lieutenant, arriv'd at Carlingford in Ireland, from whence he came the week after to Dublin: As the Earl of Kilmarnock came to him, he arrested the Earl with three more of his retinue. His Goods were all convey'd away by the Lord Lieutenant's servants, and himself imprisond in the Castle of Dublin, till he paid 200 marks.

On St. Maclau's day, the same year, dy'd Stephen Lord Scoop at Titchfield: The said Thomas of Lancaster was this year wounded at Kilmarnock; and almost mortally. Afterwards, he made Proclamation, that all who were indebted to the King upon the account of Temple, should make their appearance at Roos. After Sir Hilary, he held a Parliament at Killeney to have Toles granted him. On the third of the Ides of March, he went into England, leaving the Prior of Kilmainy his Deputy.

This year, Hugh Mac Gilmory was slain at Congruga in the Church of the Prior-mothers, which he had formerly destroy'd: and broke the Windows thereof (for the sake of the Iron bars) which thereby gave his Enemies, viz. the Savages, admittance.

MCCCCLX. In the tenth of King Henry, in June, sixty of the Irish were cut off by the English, under the conduct of Janico of Arrayes in Ulter.

MCCCCLXI. On the 13th of June, a Parliament was held at Dublin, which continued sitting three weeks; the Prior of Kilmainy being Deputy for the Justiciary.

The same year, on the 20th of July, the said Justiciary took the Castle of Moorslick de O Ferol, and built De la Mare: There was great festivity on this year.

The same year, the said Justiciary invaded the Territory of O Brin at the head of fifteen hundred Kernels, of whom eight hundred defeated and went over to the Irish; so that if the People of Dublin had not been at hand, there would have been much woo and shame: however, John Derpatrick lost his life.

MCCCCLXII. About the feast of Tibeace and Valerian, O'Conghil did much harm to the English in Meth, and took 200 Prisoners.

The same year, O' Dole a Knight, and Thomas son of Moris Sheriff of Limetrick, kill'd each other.

On the 9th of June this year, dy'd Robert Montan, Bishop of Meth; and was succeeded by Edward Dunclur, formerly Arch-deacon of Cornwall.

MCCCCLXIII. On the 7th of October, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, dy'd at Clarecastle; and, on the 6th of January, dy'd at Athir.

The same year, after the death of John Stanley, Lieutenant, Thomas Cranley Archchiphop of Dublin was elected Justiciary of Ireland on the 11th of February. Another Parliament was held at Dublin on the morrow of St. Martin's the Apostle, which continued fourteen days; and during that term, the Irish set many Towns on fire, as they us'd to do in Parliament-times; upon which a Toleage was demanded, but not granted.

MCCCCLXIV. The O-Mondays and O-Demplings, Irish, were cut off by the English, near Kilba, as the Justiciary Thomas Cranley Archchiphop of Dublin, went in Proceeding in Tithelaworm, past the Gheecs; and 500 Irish were likewise routed by his Servants and others, their Country-men.

Upon the feast of S. Cestian and Epimachus, the English of Meth were defeated, Thomas Mauregard Baron of Seith, and many others, were slain, and Christopher Fleming and John Darius taken Prisoners, by O' Conghil and the Irish.

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On
On S. Martin's-eve, John Talbot Lord of Furnival, being made Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

MCCCCXV. Robert Talbot, a Nobleman, who well'd the Suburbs of Kilkenney, dy'd in November this year.

Also, After All-Saints, dy'd Friar Patrick Barret, Bishop of Feme and Canon of Kenilworth, where he was buried.

MCCCCXVI. On the Feast of S. Gervais and Protasius, the L. Furnival had a fun born at Fringalber. About this time, the reversion Stephen Fleming Archibishop of Armagh departed this life, and was succeeded by John Stuning. At the same time, the Bishop of Armagh dy'd dy'd licence, viz., Friar Adam de/ine, of the order of the Friar-Predicants.

Also, On S. Laurence's-day, dy'd Thomas Talbot, son of the Lord Furnival, lately born at Fingles, and was buried in the Quire of the Friar-Predicants at Dublin, within the convent. [A Parliament was held at Dublin,] during which the Irish fell upon the English and slew many of them; and among the rest, Thomas Baltimore of Iskallan.

This Parliament continued here for six weeks, and was adjourned till the eleventh of May, Tyne; where it sat eleven days, and granted four hundred Marks to the Lieutenant.

MCCCCXVII. On the eve of S. Philip and Jacob, Thomas Cranly Archbishop of Dublin, went over into England, and dy'd at Perth, and was buried in New-college in Oxford. He was a Person very liberal and charitable, a great Clerk, a Doctor in Divinity, an excellent Preacher, a great Builder, Beautiful and gay, sonne and well; so that it might be well said of him, This was far better than the children of men, full of Grace are thy Lips, by reason of thy Learnings. He was eighty years old, and governed the See of Dublin peacefully almost twenty years.

MCCCCXVIII. The feast of the Annunciation happened this year on Good Friday: immediately after Easter, the Tenants of Henry Cras and Henry Bethak were plundered by the Lord Deputy.

Also, On S. John and S. Paul's day, the Earl of Kilclare, the Lord Christopher Preston, and the Lord John Boatle, were arrested at St. John's, and committed to Trym-celle; who de/d to speak with the Prior of Kilmanan. On the fourth of August, dy'd the Lord Matthew Husse Baron of Gartree, and was buried in the Convent of the Friar-Predicants of Trym.

MCCCCXIX. On the eleventh of May, dy'd Edmund Bot, sometimes Mayor of Dublin, and was buried in the Convent of the Friar-Predicants in the same City. A Parliament was held at Nask, and three hundred Marks granted to the Lieutenant. At the same time, dy'd Sir John Loundres, Knight. On the fifth day in Palfon-week, O'Toole took four hundred Head of Cattle that belonged to Dublin; by which he broke his own Oath and the publick Peace. On the fourth of May, Mac Mordhe the chief Captain of that Side, and of all the Irish in Leinster, was taken Prisoner. Hugh Colly-foy was knighted the same day.

On the 1st of May, the Lieutenant, and the Archibishop of Dublin, and the Mayor, made the Castle of Kenil to be demolished.

The day after S. Poconis and Martinin, the Earl William Bax, with several others of the English, flew five hundred Irish, and took O'Kelly prisoner.

On the feast of S. Mary Magdalen, the Lieutenant, John Talbot, went into England, leaving the Archibishop of Dublin to administer in his absence; carrying many Curles along with him, for he paid little or nothing for his Provisions, and was indebted to many.

About the feast of S. Laurence, several dy'd in Normandy, viz., the Brother of Thomas Boteler, Prior of Kilmanan, with many others.

Frier John Fitz-Henry succeeded him in the Priory. The Archibishop being left Deputy, fell upon the Statute, and cut off thirty Irish, near Reddilion.

Also, On the Ides of February, dy'd Frier John Fitz-Henry, Prior of Kilmanan, and was succeeded by Frier William Fitz-Thomas, who was elected and confirmed the morrow after S. Valentine's-day.

Also, The morrow after the feast of S. Peo, in consecration to the Church, John Talbot Lord of Furnival/Catharine, furnis'd his place to Richard Talbot Archibishop of Dublin, who was after elected Julifiy of Ireland.

MCCCCXX. On the fourth of April, the Lord James Boteler, Earl, arrived at Waterford, being Lieutenant of Ireland; and soon after, permitted a number of his Cousins, of whom, one dy'd in the Field, and the other was carry'd off wounded to Kilkenney.

On St. George's day, the said Lieutenant held a Council at Dublin, and gave order for a Parliament. In the mean time, he took a Booty from O'Rey, Mac-Mahon and Mac-Guyr. On the eighth of June, the Parliament met at Dublin, and seven hundred Marks were therein granted to the Lieutenant. This Parliament continued fourteen days, and at last was prorogued till the Monday after S. Andrews day, pruning, at Dublin. The Deeds of the Lordship of Ireland, John Talbot into Lieutenant, were computed in this Parliament, which amounted to a great Sum.

Also, On the morrow after S. Michael's-day, Michael Bodie departed this life.

Also, On S. Francis's eve, dy'd Frier Nicholas Talbot Abbot of the Monastery of S. Thomas the Martyr, in Dublin; and was succeeded by Frier John Botiller, of S. Francis.

Also, The morrow after S. Simon and Jude, the caille of Coldmolan was taken by Thomas Fite-Goff, Deputy of S. Francis.

Also, On S. Kathrin the Virgin's eve, was born Boteler, son and heir to the Earl of Ormond.

Also, * On Monday after the feast of S. Secundus, the Earl of Arundel, the forefide Parliament met at Londres, and sat thirteen days. The Lieutenant had three hundred Marks granted him herein; and it was adjourn'd till the Monday after S. Ambrose's brode.

News came over at this time, that the Lord Thomas Fitz-John Earl of Desmond, dy'd on S. Laurence's day at Paris, and was buried in the Convent of the Friar-Predicants there, the King being present at his Funeral. James Fitz-Gerald, his Uncle by the Father's side, succeeded to the Seignory, who had three disposs'd of him of his Estates, and succeed him of prodigality and waste both in Ireland and England, and that he had already given, or intended to give, Lands to the Abbey of S. James at Keynsham.

MCCCCXXI. [Dominic ferius.] The Parliament for the third time at Dublin, on the feast for Monday after the feast of S. Ambroile, and also, during it was revoked. That the Archibishop of Armagh and S. Francis were deposed, and that the Bishop of Louth should be sent to the King for redes of national Grievances.
At the same time, Richard O'Hedian, Bishop of Clon, was accused by John Gofe, Bishop of Limor and Waterford, upon thirty different Articles; that he favoured the Irish, and was averse to the English; that he presented none of the English to any Benefices, and had given order to other Bishops that they should not prefer them to any landed Livings; that he counterfeited the King of England's Seal and the King's Letters-patents, and that he had attempted to make himself King of Munster; that he took away a King from the Image of St. Patrick (which the Earl of Desmond had offered) and gave it to his Where; with several other enormous Crimes, all exhibited in Writing; which created a great deal of vexations trouble to the Lords and Commons.

In this Parliament, there was also a Debate between Adam Pay Bishop of Clon (and another) for that the Bishop of Clon would have annex'd the Church of another to his See, and that order oppos'd it; so they were refer'd to the Court of Rome. This Session continued eighteen days.

On the thirteenth of May, a great Slaughter was made among the return of the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant, near the Monastery of Leys, by O-Mordris: twenty-four of the English were cut off. The chief of them were Pursuit and Grant. Ten Persons of Quality were taken Prisoners, and two led to the fore-mentioned Monastery, and were say'd.

On the Ides of May, dy'd Sir John Bolley, Knight, and Jeffrey Golen, formerly Mayor of Dublin, who was bury'd in the Convent of the Friars-predicants of that City.

About this time, Mac-Molan did great mischief in Ulster, plundering and burning.

On the seventh of June, the Lieutenant went into Leys against O-Mordris with a mighty Army, which kill'd all before them for four days, till the Irish promised peace and submission.

On S. Michael's-day, Thomas Stanley, with all the Knights and Squires of Meth, took O-Downty prelacy, and kill'd others, in the fourteenth year of King Henry the fifth.

Thus far go the Annals of Ireland, viz. all that I could meet with: These I have inserted here, to gratify such as delight in Antiquity. As for the more delicate Readers, who try all Writing to Augustus's Age, I am very sorry they will not refer them, because they are written in a rough, indistinct, dry Style, such as was common in that Age. But let these Percus remember, that History bears, and requires Authors of all Ages, and that they must look for Things in some Writers, as well as Words in others.
THE

O-NEALS,

AND THEIR

REBELLIONS

In the \(^1\) Last Age.

[By Mr. Camden.]

O' by nothing of O-Neal the
Great, who, before the arrival
of St. Patrick tyranniz'd in
Ulster and a great part of Ire-
land; nor of those after him,
who were too obscure for His-
tory: This family has been
of no eminence since the English set foot in that
Kingdom, save only during the pits in which
Edward Brow the Scot assumed the title of King of
Ireland. In those troublesome times, Donald O-Neal
began to exer his self, and in his letter
the Pope us'd this title, Donald O-Neal,
King of Ulster and right heir by descent of all Ireland.
Yet this new King, soon vanish'd, upon the
ending of those troubles, and his posterity con-
cluded in obscurity till the wars between the
houses of York and Lancaster embroil'd the King-
dom of England, and the English then in Ulster
were oblig'd to return home to support their
respective parties, and commit the Province to
the charge of the O-Neals. At that time, Henry
O-Neal, the son of On or Eugamus O-Neal,
marry'd the daughter of Thomas Earl of Kild-
aver; and his son was More, or On the Green,
marry'd the daughter of Gerald Earl of Kildare,
his mother's niece. Being thus supported with
the power and interest of the Earl of Kildare,
who had administer'd the affairs of Ireland for
many years, they began to lord it with great
tyranny over the people, under no other title
than the bare name of O-Neal; infidiously fright-
ing those of Prince, Duke, Marquess, Earl, &c.
as mean, and inferior to it. On, the son of
this On, arm'd Baun, i.e. lane, succeed'd his
father in this dignity of O-Neal; who disavow-
c'd a curse upon such of his posterity, as should
learn to speak English, or fow corn, or build
houses fearing that this would tempt the
English to invade them. King Henry VIII. had
already humbled the family of Kildare; and
began to be jealous of the O-Neals; who had
been aiding to the former in their rebellion; which terrify'd him so much, that
he came into England voluntarily, and renounce'd
the title of O-Neal, and surrender'd all he had
into the King's hands: who, by his Letters-
Patents under the great Seal, rebard'd them,
with the title of Earl of Tyrone, to have and hold:
The Earl to hold, to him, and his heirs, Mat-
thew (fally to the T siege, call'd) and to the heirs of their body law-
fully begotten. Matthew at the same time was
created Baron of Dungannon; who, till the fif-
tenth year of his age, put'd for the son of a
Blacksmith in Dundalk, whose wife had been a
concubine of this Con's, and then present'd the
boy to him as his son. Accordingly he receiv'd
him as such, and set aside his own son John, or John
Shan, as they call him, with the rest of the chie-
O-Neal, men which he had had by his lawful wife. Shan,
being a Bedford, prefer'd before him and ad-
nex'd to this dignity, took fire immediately,
and became an utter enemy to his father; with
such violent hatred and enmity against Matthew,
that he murk'd him; and so plaug'd the old
man with affronts and indignities (attempting
to disposses him of his estate and honours) that
he dy'd of grief.

Shan was presently cho'en and proclam'd
O-Neal, sitter which he enter'd upon the Estates;
and to cover himself in the enjoyment of it,
made diligent search after the sons of Matthew
but they had made their escape. Yet Brian, the
elder, was not long nor after by Mac-Douall
Tirons, of the family of O-Neal, and upon Shan's
indigation, as was reported. Hugh and Ormonk
made their escape by the assistance of the Eng-
lish, and are living this day. Shan, being Ann. 1607,
poll'd.
The O-Neals and their Rebellions.

possess'd of the Government, and being also of a baronial cruel temper, began to tyrannize among the Country of Ulfen after an intolerable manner, and terrorize the Southern parts of the Mac-Guins, Mac-Gair, Mac-Mullen, O-Reddy, O-Hard, O-Cuhin, Mac-Bres, O-Higan, O-Quin, Mac-Garr, Mac-Carran, and the Mac-Douls, the Gal-keffons, and the Nation.

Being cull'd to account for these things by H. Sidney, who governed in the absence of the Earl of Sussex Lord Deputy; he answer'd, That, as the unbounded and legitimate son and heir of Col. was born by his lawful wife, but had enter'd upon his father's estate; that Macken was the son of a Blacksmith of Druidhall, born by a wife Aislin, who had cunningly obscured him upon his father Col. as his son, to deprive him of the estate and dignity of the O-Neals; and that, supposing he had been so tame as to bear this injury, not another of the family of O-Neal would have endured it: That as for the Letters Patents of Henry VIII, there were null and void, because Col. had no right in any of those things which he surrend'red to the King, but for his own liberty, and that he had not the disposal of them, without the consent of the Nobility and People who elected him O-Neal: neither were Patents of this nature of any force, when the true heir of the family was first seiz'd upon the oath of twelve men: which was omitted in this case: Lastly, that he was right in his deb' by the Law and God, and man, being the chief son of his father, born in wedlock, and elecked O-Neal by the unanimous con-ent of the Nobility and People, according to the Law of Tenantry, whereby a man at his full age is to be preter'd before a boy, and strangle before a nephew who's Grandfather surviv'd the Father; neither had he affum'd any greater au-thority over the Nobility of Ulffen, than his An-celor had ever done; as he could sufficently prove from the Records.

Next long after, he fought O-Raffy, and de-feated him: took Col. O-Doull, put him in prison with all his children, removed his wife, and had his estates, lands and moveables, and made himself Monarch of Ulffen.

But hearing that Thomas Earl of Sussex, the Lord Deputy, was upon his march to establish his innocence, he was so terrify'd, that upon the perfusion of his Kinsman Gerald Earl of Kil-duce (who was called to his effay by Queen Mary) he went into England, and threw himself on the mercy of Queen Elizabeth, who receiv'd him graciously, and so having promised silence, he was remand'd to his return'd home, where for some time he went on a civill'd way both in diet and apparel, and drove the Scots out of Ulffen (having fair James Mac-guckl their Captian) kept himself and his people in good order, and protected the weak, but continued insolent and cruel to the Nobility; insomuch that they petition'd the Lord Deputy for protection and relief. Whereupon, he grew more outrageous, diffiduous Mac-Guins, Lord of Fermanagh (who had secretly inform'd against him) with fire and sword, burnt the Metropolitan Church of Armagh, and besieg'd Dendalk; but this last prov'd ineffectual, partly by the vallancy of Col. and partly by the apprehension of being surpriz'd by William Suri-field, the Mayor of Dublin, who was on his march towards him with the three eldest sons of the City. However, he made cruel ravages in the adjacent Country. To put a stop to these bold and out-rageous proceedings, Sidney the Lord Deputy for our himself, and was advance'd at the head of an Army against him: but wisely desist'd seven companies of foot and a troop of horse: to go before-hand, under the conduct of Edward Randolph, a famous old soldier, by sea, into the North parts of Ireland; where they encam'd at Derry upon Loughfo, to be upon the rear of the enemy. Shou fearing this, immediately march'd thither, and with all his forces, with you'd to remove them: upon this attack, Randolph gave him battle; and though he val-antly left his own life in the engagement, yet he gave the enemy such a defeat, that from that time forward they were never able to keep the field. So that Shou, finding himself weaken'd by light skirmishes, and defend'd by his followers, was once resolv'd to go and throw himself, with a halter about his neck, to the mercy of the Lord Deputy: But his Secretary persuading him in the first place to solicit the friendship of the Scots, who under the conduct of Alexander Og, i.e. the younger, were now encam'd in Clandy's he sent Surly boy, Alexander's brother, whom he had detain'd prisoner a long time, to prepare the way, and soon after follow'd with the wife of O-Doull, whom he had ravish'd. The Scots receiv'd him kindly, and with a few of his adherents, he was admitted into a tent, where, after some cups, they began to recount the fate of James Mac-Guill, the brother of Alexander, whom Shou had kill'd, and the disfavour done Shou to James's father, whom Shou had mar'dy'd and dierd; then put away; whereupon Alexander Og, and his brother Mac-Gallipht, took fire, and giving the signal for revenge, all fell upon Shou with their drawn swords, and run him through and through: by whose death, peace was refer'd to that Province in the year 1567.

A little after this, a Parliament was held at Dublin, wherein an Act pass'd for the Attainder of Shou, and for annexing most of the Counties and Seignories of Ulffen to the perfon of the Queen and her Successors; and it was also ord'ned, that none should hereafter assume the title O-Neal and title of O-Neal. Notwithstanding, it was disfr.. Soon after surfaced by Twelth Length, Brother's foot to the O Mal O Neel, already spoken of, who was now towards the decline of his age, and therefore more calm and wary: and the rather, because he lay under apprehensions from James's sons, and Hugh Baron of Dungannon his fon, though he had marry'd his daughter to him; whom he put away soon after, and married another. Thus turk'd, being very oblo-quals and durn'd to the Queen of England, gave no disturbance to the English, but prov'd a very troublesome neighbour to O-Doull and the Irish Scots, and in a skirmish cut Alexander Og, who had kill'd Shou O Neel. Hugh, the son of Mathew, called Baron of Dungannon, who for a long while had liv'd, sometimes abroad in his own country, and sometimes in England in the service of some of our Nobility; began to rise from this mean condition, to some de-gree of eminence. The Queen made him Captian of a troop of horse in the war against the Earl of Desmond, and allow'd him a yearly pen-so of a thousand marks whereupon, he behav'd himself gallantly against the rebels in all encounters, and at length exhibited a Petition in Parliament, That by virtue of a Grant made to his Grandfather, an Act might be pass'd for his refutation to the title and dignity of Earl of Tyr-Oon, and the effay of his ancestors. As for the title and dignity of Earl of Tyr-Oon, it was granted without difficulty, but the effay of his Ancestors being annex'd to the Crown, it was wholly effayed to the Queen, who graciously gave it...
The O'Neals and their Rebellions.

him in consideration of his services already done her, and tho' the expected hereafter. Yet, first, he provided that the Province should be furnished and laid out into proper districts, and that one or two places should be referred in her own hands for garrisons, particularly the Fort at New Haven; that provision should be made for the maintenance of the fons of Shane and Treagh, and that he should pretend to no authority over any neighbouring Seigneuries beyond the County of Tip-Oune. Having willingly embraced these conditions, he returned his most humble thanks to her Majesty, with great ex- pressions of the reality of his Intentions and of his sincere resolution to be warring in no- thing which Application could effect; And in- deed it must be said, that he performed his pro- mise, and that the Queen could expect no more from the most faithful subject the land, than he did for her. He had a body made to endure labour, watching, and went; his industry was great, his mind warlike and capable of the highest em- ployments: he had great knowledge in the affairs of war, and was so profound a dis- cimoler, that some foretold at that time, He would either prove the greatest good, or the greatest hurt, to Ireland.

He gave such intimonies of his valour and loyalty, that the Queen herself interested in his High Life Laugh for his Seigniority, and got him to surrender it upon conditions. After Laugh's death, he affur'd the title of O'Neal, notwithstanding it was made capital by Act of Parliament; excusing it, as done to anticipate others who were ready to oppose it, and pro- mising to relinquish it; but beg'd earnestly that no such business might be pressed upon him for performance.

About this time, the Spanish Armada, which had in vain attempted to invade England, was dispossessed and defeated: many of them in their return were shipwreck'd in the Irish Sea, and great numbers of the Spaniards shipworn upon the coast of Ireland. The Earl of Tip-Oune was glad to have recovery done of them with great kind- ness, and to have treated with them about making a private league between him and the King of Spain. Upon this account, he was secured before the Queen (and no flight evidence brought against him) by Hugh Ne-Godwin, i.e. in Fethers, a natural son of Shane, who he cal'd from his being kept in Fethers for a long time; which so enraged the Earl, that afterwards, he had him apprehend, and commended him to be inter- ged, but had made use to find an Executioner, the people to great a devotion for the blood of the O'Neal. Queen Elizabeth had still such hopes of the Earl, that one of her Royal cles- money, upon his Repentance and fait for mercy, the pardon'd this barbarous and inhuman Far- raire; notwithstanding the dispositions of some good men were about her. There was also another thing that galled him at this time: the Lord Deputy had extingui'd the name of Ma- Mahon in the next Country, and, to suppress the power of that great family, had divided the Country among several; whereasupon the Earl was apprehensive he would go on, and Forelme and the other Lords of Ulter after the same manner. Differotions between the Earl and Henry Baggall, Marthall of Ireland, broke out at this time; for the Earl had marry'd the Baggal's sister, by force. The Earl complained that whereas he had rode in Ulter to the defection of the Queen, at the expence of his own good name and title was no way thumb- sive to him, but to the Marthall; that the Marthall, having feoff'd certain profigate followers to with which against him, had impeach'd him of high treason; that by his art and inti- nation he had made William Fitz-Williams, the Lord Deputy, his bitter enemy; and that he had liss'd an ambuscade against him, at the time that all the Lord Deputy had put upon that subject, was believed in the Court of Eng- land, till the Earl was to cross from Ireland, that he would flain his trial either there or in Ireland.

And it is also plain, that he and the other New Reb- Lords of Ulter entered into a secret combinatinn in opposition about this Time. That they would defend the Roman-Catholic Religion (per rebellion is never far from new, but under presents and co- lour of religion) That they would suffer no Sheriffs nor Garrisons to be within the compass of their territories; and, That they would hand by one another in maintaining their rights, and jointly resist all invasions of the English. The Earl that gave the alarm, was Mac-Gruel, a man of a turbulent spirit, who rang'd the country about him, and enter'd Congor, accompanied with one Gannoan or Friel, whom the Pope had made Primate of Ireland, and who exhorted him to depose the King, to try his fortune, and affur'd him that the Event would answer his expectation. Yet it happen'd quite otherwise; for Mac-Gruel was mocks by Richard Bligham, and the Prime Minister, with many others. Soon after, Mac-Gruel broke out into open Rebellion, and was purs'd by the Mar- thall, and by the Earl of Ulter under pretence of loyalty; who receiv'd a wound in the thigh, and great applause for his valor. Yet at the same time, he was so intent upon his own safety, that he intercepted the fons of Shane O'Neal, to prevent the mischief they might do him; and, though the retribution of them was demanded, he affur'd nothing to the contrary, but made heavy complaints of the injuries done him by the Lord Deputy, the Marthall, and the Gar- risons, which notwithstanding he dissembled so well, that he came afterwards to the Deputy as it he had forgot all, submitted himself, and, promising loyalty and entire obedience, return'd home.

William Fitz-Williams being return'd out of Ireland, William Rufus was made Lord Deputy in his place. The Earl voluntarily went to Deputy- him, promising the Lord Deputy that Lorde- ship's commutations in every thing, and sent letters to some of her Majesty's Council to the same effect; entreated the Earl to join him, and was soon again into the Queen's favour, which he had lost by no demerit or discontent of his own, but purely by the false accusations of Enemies. Began the Marthall at the same time to exhibit articles of accusation against him; That the Earl had enter'd into concert with Mac-Gruel, to the prejudice of the Lord Deputy, into conspiracy, that he was in the com- bination of Mac-Gruel, O'Donel, and other Conspirators; that he had affli'd them in waiting Monaghan, and in the siege of Inis-Kellin, by his brother Cormac MacBaron and his bastard son Con; and had by his threatenings drawn the Governments of Kilutto and Kilwaryn from their allegiance to the Queen. Upon this, it was warmly debated in Council, whether or no the Earl should be apprehended, to answer to this Information. The Lord Deputy was for apprehending him for some time, but out of fear or favour to the Earl, were for diff- miling him at present, and deterring the trial to another time. Whereupon the Lord Deputy, in respect to the great experience in the affairs of that Kingdom, defied, though much against his own inclination; and the Earl was diffm'd; but his accusers not
not to much as heard. The Queen was extremely relieved at this overtaking (for his dangerous measure began now to appear plain to every body) and the more, because the bad had warned the Lord Deputy to detain the Earl till he should answer to the crimes charged upon him.

As soon as the Earl got home, and heard of a reinforcement coming from England, and that upon serious, which had fored under the command of John Norris in Bretagne, were now also transporting thither from Holland: as also that the English had a design upon Ballymena and Belle, two castles at the end of Lough Erne; and being conscious of what he had done; he turn'd the Fort upon Blackwater, which open'd a passage into his County of Tyrone, and lord it to surrender. His resolutions however were so various, and uncertain, that he wrote to the Earl of Ely, to offer his assistance against the Injuries of the Lord Deputy; as also to the Earl of Ogle, and Henry Wallop, vice-Treasurer of the Kingdom, of his intention to continue loyal; and to John Norris the General, declaring that he would not proceed roughly against him, and push him into rebellion as grand as will. This letter to Norris the General was intercepted by Baggot the Marshal, and (as the Earl afterwards complain'd) suppress'd, to his great infraction; for, without private and publically declared an enemy and traitor to his Country. By this time, the Rebels in Ulster amount to roco bone or threehundreds, and 00, host; and in Connaught, to 1000, all at the entire disposal of the Earl, and many of them tolerably disciplined, ever since J. Peers, the Lord Deputy, had commanded every Lord of Ulster to raise and execute a certain number of men, to withstand the intruders of the Island Scots; or else being such as had serv'd in the wars of the Low-Countries, and were undisguisedly transported hither, by his means. The number of the English army, under the command of J. Norris (so eminent in the wars of Flanders) was not inferior. Yet nothing more was done by him: by reason of a mis-understanding between the General and the Deputy; so that the Campaign was spent in ravages, collisions, and parleys. Without doubt, both (being men of arms) were for prolonging the war; and as for the Earl, he daily expected a reinforcement of Soin. Of these parleys, the most memorable was that between Henry Wallop, Vice-Treasurer of the Kingdom, Chief Justice, persons of great gravity and approv'd wisdom (who were appointed Commissioners), and the Earl of Tyrone, and O'Doe; where in these, and others of the Rebels, garded up their grievances and demands. The Earl complain'd that Baggot, the Marshal, had repul'd the fruits of his labours; that by his false persuasions and arts he had wrought him out of the Queen's favour, and almost out of his honour; that, to his great prejudice, he had interposed himself contrary to the Letter of Norris, and some others, and detain'd his wife's portion from him: Pretending, that he had never entered into my Treaty with foreign Princes, till he was cozen'd and Beul'd; and humbly entreating, that his own Crimes and those of his adherents might be pardon'd; that these were anew to him and his; and enjoynng the free exercise of their Religion (which, by the bye, was ever allow'd them;) that the Marshal might pay him 1000l. forgoing, in consideration of his wife's portion now decess'd, that no Garrison, Sheriff, nor any Officer whatsoever, might be plac'd within his County; that his Troop of Horse which the Queen had formerly given him, might be refund'd; and that those who had pillag'd his people, might be punished till the Earl should comply with the Deputy's orders. But the Earl, after he had ear'd upon the lofty manner of his Commissioners, and complain'd that his men, a Captain, was one to Poynt the Lord Deputy into his Province with Soldiers, under pretence of visiting his people, and that after his father had receiv'd him kindly, and allow'd him quarters, he treat'd him barbarously, and prayed a Billard to the dignity of O'Doe: That the same Lord Deputy had interpret't this very man at sea, galip' him to prison, notwithstanding his innocence, and then unjustly detain'd him, till Providence for him at liberty: That, moreover, the Lord Deputy Fitz-Williams had keep'd the Deputy in those parts next O'Doe, a close prision five years together, notwithstanding he went to him upon Parole, and was indeed innocent: That he was intolerably oppugned to his poor neighbours in Ferrymangh and, That himself had no better way to lay a foundation for his own Safety, but the afflicting his neighbours in their necessity. He likewise requir'd, what the Earl did; and demand'd certain Cattles and Possessions in the County Tyrone, as of right belonging to him. 

The Earl of Tyrone, Henry Wallop, Mac-Brian O'Niall complain'd, that the Earl of Tyrone had taken the title of Tyrone, that he was kept in prison till he surrender'd his right to Baggot; besides injuries without number which he had receiv'd from the Garrison of King-Fergus. High Mac-Gair show'd them likewise what he had suffer'd by the inforcement of the neighbouring Garrisons, who made booty of his Carl; and that the Sheriff, who was sent into his territories, had cut off the head of his notable Relation, and trod it under foot with forren. Bein Mac-High Quin, Mac-Malan, and Ever Mac-Cauley, exhibited, That besides other wrongs, the Lord Deputy Fitz-Williams, while good salaries and yearly always gave place to money, was induc'd by corruption and bribery to shallish Hugh Roe in the dignity of Mac-Malan, and after that, hang'd him, for raising a few bands of arms, according to the custom of the country; and divid'd his Estate among strangers, to exaggarish the very name of Mac-Malan. In one word, every man was a Petitioner for every thing we have man'd. On the other side, the Commissioners having allow'd some of their demands, and offer'd others to the Queen, propos'd certain articles to the rebels. But they were grown so infatuate by this time, that they thought them unreasonable, and so brake off the short suavitation of arms which they had agreed to. Whereas, the Queen, both then and afterwards, would have condescended to any terms consistent with her honour, to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, and the cessation of her Troubles.

The time of the Truee: being now exprem'd, Norris (who by the Queen's order kept the command of the Army concurr'd upon him by the Lord Deputy during his absence) advance'd with his Army towards the Earl. The Lord Deputy joy'd him, and on, they marched as far as Armagh to the great terror of the Enemy; intouching that the Earl was oblig'd to quit the fort of Blackwater, and burn all the
the villages round about, and the town of Don-
goguan; nay, to demolish a great part of its
own house there, and, in this desperate con-
finement, where he might starve. But our
Army could proceed no farther for want of
Provision; and so recurred, after they had pro-
claimed the Earl a Traitor, in his own territo-
ries, and put a Garrison into the Church of
Armagh. The Earl took care to watch them
diligently in their retreat; not withstanding
which, they returned the Garrison at Moning-
han. When they had marched almost as far as
Dundalk, the Lord Deputy, according to the
Queen's orders, left the war to the conduct of
Norris; and after leave taken, with many kind
expressions on both sides, returned to Dublin,
where he had a secret eye upon the Affairs of
Lisheen, Congal, and Monner. Norris remitted in Ulster; but whether out of
easy to the Lord Deputy, or that terrorism
had now left him, as the storm does great Ge-
cris, or whether out of esteem to the Earl,
to whom he was certainly as a kind as the Lord
Deputy was averse; he avoided nothing en-
ervating to his great Character. If Norris
had under-hand accused the Lord Deputy, that
out of ill will to the Earl he had refer'd to make
no peace with him, the Deputy would
not be prejudiced but that the Earl's design
was to gain time, till his recruits from Spain
might arrive; whereas Norris was more爷
terrible in his treatments, and did not denote but the Earl's
would be brought to reasonable terms: which
opinion the Earl cherish'd so artificially, that he
offer'd him his submission under his hand
and seal, and fell upon his knees before him
for mercy and pardon. Yet, at the same time,
was he the King of Spain, by letters and agents,
for assistance; so that one or two
messengers were sent from Spain to the Rebels,
who agreed and concluded with them, that if
the King of Spain were pleased, the Earl should
send such an Army by a set day, as could face the
English, they would join it; and in case he
supply'd them with ammunition in the mean
mean time, they would not treat with the English
upon any terms whatsoever.

A Treaty of the
with Spain.

This treaty was fibricated by O'Reilly, Mac-
William, and others; but the Earl, who was too
cautious to sign it, as it is not doubted
but he gave his consent. And, to dilute his
dignity, he sent to the Lord Deputy the King of
Spain's answer to the Rebels (which was full of
promises and assurances) as if he detected it;
yet, relying upon the hopes of those Spanish
reunions, he re-turned the submission and pro-
mise he had made to Norris but a little before.
Norris finding himself thus deluded by his own
credulity, attack'd him with angry and thorny
explanations for impeding upon him in this
base manner. But the Earl, knowing well
how to temporize for his advantage, entered
into another Parley with Norris, and desired his
Secretary: and having given Hidagas, con-
cluded another Peace, or rather a bargain,
which he soon after broke with the same le-
ignty; pretending, that he could not but think
he was deceitfully dealt with, while the Lord
Deputy and General vary'd with one another
in their proceedings; That the Lord Deputy
had treated these he had sent to him about
Peters, very unworthily; That it appear'd he
was wholly for the War, and had receiv'd his
orders from England, and detain'd the King
of Spain's letter; and, That the Marquis, his
bitter Enemy, was now return'd with a new
Commission from England.

Upon this, he began immediately to wait
the adjacent country, burning the villages, and
driving away the cattle; but being conscious of
what he had done, and how bad his hopes
were, was concluding between England and Spain,
he first again desired a parley, and that reas-
sonable terms might be allow'd him. It would
be tedious to unfold all the Arts and Intrin-
cacies of this man; but in short, when ever he
found himself in danger from the English, he
acted Submission and Repealcment forward, in
carriage, composure, and address, that he
shrewdly temt, till they lost their opportunity
of pursuing the war, and were oblig'd to
withdraw their forces. Again, such was the
futiniveness of the Commanders in Ireland, and
the Frugality of the Council in England, and
the innate commend of the Queen, who was
willing to hope that these Robberies in Ireland (for
it could not be call'd a War) might be sup-
plied without blood; that he was always be-
lav'd, and hopes of pardon were given,
to keep him from being desolate.

In the year 1597 (by which time all Ulterior
beyond Dundalk except the town Garvaghy, the
Towns, viz. Neney, Knock-Forgen, Curaghford, Deputy,
Green-calls, Armgal, Dundonn, and other places, as also the greatest part
from the Queen.) Thomas Lord Burgh, a per-
son of great courage and conduct, was sent
Lord Deputy into Ireland. The Earl, by lett-
er, desired a collection of arms, and Lord
Burgh thought it his Interest at that time to al-
lo for one month. The match being ex-
pounding, the Lord Deputy drew his forces toge-
ther (which he thought would be for his ad-
Vantage and honour at his entrance upon the of-
cers,) and engage'd the Earl with some diffi-
Vance in a narrow passage; but he made his
way through by his valor, and took the Fort at
Black-water, which had been repuls'd by the Black-water
Rebels, and which opened a passage into the town;
reigning of Tyrone, and was the only force the
Rebels had (besides their woods and marshes)
to oppose them. This one action sufficiently
show'd, that if the war was well follow'd, it
could not continue long. The very day that
the Fort was taken, as the Lord Deputy and
his Army were on the march towards
success, an alarm was given on the sudden,
that the enemy appear'd upon the hills hard
by; so, heavy East of Ashlar, with a troop of
horses, and some volunteers of the Nobility,
was detach'd against them, who fell upon the
Enemy, and put them to flight. Yet we
lost of the English, and Lord Burgh brother to
the Lord Deputy's Lady, R. Turner & Serjeant-
Major, an experienced Soldier, and two fellow-
brothers of the Earl of Alders; which so ex-
cceedingly troubled him, that he dy'd of grief
some few days after: for there is no love to
strong in any degree of relation, as between
elder-brothers in Ireland. Many more of the
English were wounded; and among the rest,
Thomas Walker, who was particularly eminent
for his great valour. As soon as the Lord De-
puty had strength'n'd the Fort with new works,
and drawn off his Army; the Rebels, between
hope, fear, and shame, thought it most advis-
able to lay siege to it. The Earl was finding
how conveniently it was plac'd to annoy them,
and that his fame and fortune would dwindle
into nothing, unless he recover'd it. Accord-
ingly, he inva'd the Fort with a strong army.
The Lord Deputy, upon the news thereof,
march'd against him with all speed; but in his
career towards victory,ickets and arrests

argued him, to the grief of all good men, and
the joy of the Rebell. For it was the opinion of very wise men, that if he had liv'd, he would have been the enemy, and the State had not been plunged into so great dan-

As soon as the Lord Deputy's death was known to the enemy, they attack'd the Fort with great clamour and violence, but were re-

The Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant General, therefore (for a Lord Deputy was not yet appointed) had detach'd fourteen thousand *Troops, and four thousand foot, under General O-Neale, a bitter enemy of the Earl's, to relieve it. The Earl, prou'd on with an inveterate hatred of the men, fell upon him with great fury near Armsagh: the Marquis himself, at whom he principally aimed, was soon cut off in the midst of the Battle: whereby the Earl had the double satisfaction, to triumph over an enemy, and to gain a considerable victory over the Eng-

For this was the greatest defect they had ever had in Ireland; no less than thirteen hundred common soldiers cut off, either in the engagement, or after they were broken and dispers'd. Those who escap'd, impugned the loss as a grievous one in the defeated, but to the ill conduct of the General; as is common in all such cases. The Fort of Blackwater presently surrendered; they had held out, with great resistance, against all the Extremities of famine, and few there was now relief to be expected. This was indeed a famous and important blow to the Rebels, who got both arms and provisions by it. The Earl being appalled throughout the Country, as the glorious recovery of their Liberty, grew intolerably cruel and inhuman, and four Oune Mac-Rory-Og-O-More, and six Trolly (of Engliish Extravation, but now an impossible enemy) with four thousand Rappi-

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The Queen displeas'd at it.

The river was swell'd, a man might be very easily heard from one side of the ford to the other. Whereupon, his Lordship having told Lord Deputy to send a troop of horse upon the next hill, went to Connolly down to him and told him, that he would come with him to the bank of the ford, and there, respect, and, after about an hour's discourse between themselves, they withdrew to their respective armies. Core, a dirt for the Earl's, was sent to the Lord Deputy, to desire another conference before a sealed number on both sides. The Lord Deputy granted this likewise; provided the number did not exceed fix. The Earl, taking with him his brother Cowper, Mac Cunnys, Mac Catr, Ever Mac Cowley, Henry Ortington, and O-Quin, returned to the ford; and the Lord Deputy came down to him, accompanied with the Earl of Southampton, and Sir George Baugher, Sir Warham S-Leger, Sir Henry Douglas, Sir Edward Wingfield, and Sir William Constand, Knights. The Earl invited them highly with great respect; and, after some few words, it was concluded that Commissioners should be appointed the day following to treat of a Peace; and the Earl waited upon a conference from that day, for six weeks to six weeks, till the Sept. 1599.

In the mean while, the forementioned letter, The Queen of the Lord Deputy was deliver'd to the Queen by Henry Cuff, an excellent Scholar, but an unfortunate man. As soon as the fhe of the Deputy had done nothing in so long a time, with so great an army, and so much expense, nor was like to do any thing that year; he was extremely offended, and a note back to him and the Council, That he could not but wonder what the Lord Deputy meant, by prolonging the war, and letting slip those excellent opportunities he had, of marching against the Earl himself; considering, that this was his constant advice in England; and he had often promis'd by his Letters, that he would take that course. She asked him, why he had made those chargeable expeditions into Munster and Ophaly, against his own judgment, and without giving her the least notice beforehand; that to the might (as the certainly would) have counterbalanced the great loss of men in September. The Earl thought himself and the Earl's forces, and march to the bank of the ford, and there, respect, and, after about an hour's discourse between themselves, they withdrew to their respective armies. Core, a dirt for the Earl's, was sent to the Lord Deputy, to desire another conference before a sealed number on both sides. The Lord Deputy granted this likewise, provided the number did not exceed fix. The Earl, taking with him his brother Cowper, Mac Cunnys, Mac Catr, Ever Mac Cowley, Henry Ortington, and O-Quin, returned to the ford; and the Lord Deputy came down to him, accompanied with the Earl of Southampton, and Sir George Baugher, Sir Warham S-Leger, Sir Henry Douglas, Sir Edward Wingfield, and Sir William Constand, Knights. The Earl invited them highly with great respect; and, after some few words, it was concluded that Commissioners should be appointed the day following to treat of a Peace; and the Earl waited upon a conference from that day, for six weeks to six weeks, till the 8 Sept. 1599.

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This letter firste, or rather gallant, the Lord Deputy upon which, he took post, and ar-
rived in England sooner than could possibly be expected; for, only in the morning pretended himself to the Queen upon his knees, as she was in her Bedchamber and did not in the least expostulate. After he had talked a while to him (but not with the good conscience the
us'd to do) the order'd him to withdraw to his own Lodgings, and not to stir hence. For the Queen was angry, that he had left Ireland to suddenly, against her orders, and without leave; and also that he had agreed to a covenant which might end even fourteen days; when he had authority to make an end of the war, and pres-
don the Rebels. What became of him after-
wards, and how it appeare by very good testi-
monial that he had higher matters in his mind than the war against the Rebels (while he could not further his own private returnments to publick good, but rey'd too much upon popular Appoint, which is ever a fickle and a very short support) all this is foreign to my design: and as I have no pleasure in the thoughts of it, I leave it to those who are compassionating the History of that age.

The Collection had hardly expired above once or twice, when the Earl of Tir-Oen drew his forces a second time to renew the war. Sir William Warren was sent by the Council, to
know why he broke the Collection. He an-
swer'd with an air of insolence, that he did not, for he had given fourteen days warning of his design; and that he had good reason to break it, since he understood the Lord Deputy, upon whom alone he could rely for life and safety, was taken into custody in England; and, indeed, he would have no more to do with any of the Council, who had already dealt perniciously with him; and, as for the collection, he could not continue it now, if he would, because he had lent O-Donti into Connaught, and others, his Confederates, into other parts, upon condition.

In the mean time, a rumor was spread among the Rebels by the Earl of Tir-Oen, not without some grounds, that the Kingdom of Eng-
land would suddenly be imposed; and so the Rebels increas'd daily, both in numbers and resolution. They who were originally rash, began to afflict themselves with the hopes of their ancient freedom and nobility; and the English who foid much in their inclinations, grew dejected, when they saw the progress of their preparations and expenses vail'd, without effect, com-
plainng withal of their ill usage of late, in being excluded, as meer strangers, from all pub-
llick offices. On the other side, the Earl was languish'd; bow'ded every where that he would restore religion and liberty to his Country, re-
ceived all solicitous perfumes from the King, of Spain, which he had sent him from time to time; and by the promises and indul-
ges of the Pope, who had also sent him the plume of a Phoenix, a present perhaps of Pope Urban the third, who sent a little Coronet plated with Peacock feathers, to John, Son of King Henry the second, when he was created Lord of Ireland.

Thus fúdli'd with victory, the Earl went in triumph, in the dead of winter, to a piece of Christ's Cross which was thought to be pres-
fently in the Abbey of Holy Cross in Tipperary; for Religion, as he pretended; but really to show his greatness, and to blow up those names by his own penance, which he had before kind-
led in Munster. And he sent out some of his
Raptreries, to ravage the Country belonging to the Queen's subjects; under the conduct of
M. de Gezain, who happened to fall upon the
Lord, S. Lodgers,
ham Storleger, who ran him through with his
spear, and was run through by a Musquater, at the same time. As soon as the Earl had burnt him, he march'd homewards, and return'd
sooner than could be expected. For he had
heard, that the Earl of Ormond was appoint-
ed General of the Army, and was drawing his forces together from all parts; and that Charles Brien, Brien Monray, the new Lord Deputy, was coming. The Queen, indeed, had deli-
g'd him this office before; but Robert Earl of
Effex aiming at it himself (to the end he might be capable of establishing an interest in the military
men, whom he always flatter'd to oblige),
had supplic'd him; alluding, that the Lord
Monray had no more experience in war than that he had pick'd up in the Low-Coun-
try; that he had no dependants, no arms answer-
able; and that he was too bookish. In February, the Lord Monray arriv'd in Lord Mount-
one, without much noise or ceremony; and, when Lord De-
ey entered upon the Government. He found the pay-
state of affairs very ill, or rather desperate and deep; for the army was
ril'd with discontent; and the Earl him-
self marching from the furthest part of Ulter into the Province of Munster, which was the whole length of the
Iland, in a kind of triumphs. Nay, to daunt
his Lordship, the rebels welcome'd him with an alarm, in the very Suburbs of Dublin. This
gall'd him; yet he refer'd to martial direc-
tions to the Earl himself, who, he heard, was about to return from Munster; and, so, with
such forces as he could readily get together (for
the best troops were in Munster already, under
the command of the Earl of Ormond) he set
forward, to stop the Earl in Flerath, and to give
him battle. But the Earl prevented him by his
speedy march, having information of the de-
sign; for it is certain, that some of the Queen's
Council were well walkers to the Earl and his
proceedings. As soon as the Lord Deputy re-
turn'd to Dublin, he employ'd himself wholly in reviewing his troops, and drawing out a de-
talement of Veterans to be transported to
Lough-Feil and Bal-Shannon, near the mouth of Lough Erne, that a garrison being plac'd
there, he might arm the people both in the
flank and the rear, and also to reinforce his
brigadoirs in Leice and Ophal; a matter of no
small danger and difficulty, when the enemy
was on all sides. In the beginning of May, the
Lord Deputy took his march towards Ulter, to
divert the enemy on that side, while Henry
Dowen plant'd a garrison at Lough-Feil and
Morgan another at Bal-Shannon. The Earl
was so well divert't by the Lord Deputy with
successful skirmishes, that Dowen and the other
cavalry compared their design, and the Earl him-
self grew fearful of a change of fortune, and
that he was now beaten back to his old
Corners. The Lord Deputy having plant'd their
garrisons, return'd about the middle of June
and went into England for a supply of men and
provisions, that he might plant another garrison
at Armagh, on this side, to hinder the
Rebels yet more. In the mean time, he march'd
into Leice, which was the refuge of all the
rebels in Leice; and they cut off Oy-More's
Corner, of the family of O'call-Manj, a bloody and desperate young fellow, who had
 lately raged those communions in Munster. He

1600.

The Earl
breaks the
Collection of
arms.

New Infor-
rmations in
Ireland.
The O'-Neals and their Rebellions.

many others of the same profligate spirit; and, having waited the Country, drove them into the woods and bags in fact of confusion, that they never made head again in those parts.

The supplies from England were now arrived, through his Lordship wanted both money and ammunition, and though the Equano was now well paid, and winter already begun in this climate, yet he march'd to the Pafs of Moyery, three miles beyond Dandelik. This Pafs is, by nature, the most difficult in Ireland; and besides, the Rebels had with great art and industry obstructed it by fikes, fikes, hurdles, flogs, and flogs of earth, as it lies between the hills, woods, and bags on both fides; and had also lain it with fwords. Moreover, the weather was very bad, and the great rains which had fallen for three days together, had made the rivers overflow, and to be impassable. As soon as the waters fell, the English open'd their way through this passage and the franges, with great courage and, notwithstanding all the difficulties they had to encounter, they beat back the enemy, and march'd towards Armagh but Armagh it felt was ear'd up by the Rebels, so that the Lord Deputv planned his Garrison eight miles from the town, and in memory of John Norris (who died for his loyalty), his Lordship had ear'd the reaults of war call'd the place Mount Norris: committing it to the charge of E. Blay, a perfon of great diligence and solons, who consequently gell'd the enemy on this side, by Henry Donovan did on the other; and kept them in great awe. Not to mention the skirmishes in his return; in this action near Caringford, which the Rebels had block'd up, he gave them a memorable defeat.

The Lord Deputv march'd into Leitrim.

Some few days after (though it was now the middle of winter) the Lord Deputv, to make the moft of his time, march'd into the Glynese, or the valles of Leitlim, which contained his territory unfurround'd, and having withdre the Country, he for'd Deaf Spaniards, Phineas Mac Feogh, and the flightefl men of the O'Foods, to give holdings, and faltines. After this, he entered Fegrev, and cere Tirghi, the belt command' among the Rebels, out of his strong hold, both as they call a falley (being a bouyg place, lcfer with thick buxus) into Ulter, whether he purf'd the Enemy with a viftrious army, by a wifhting-march. In the first place, he laid waste the Country of Fegrev (having taken the two sons of Fear Mac Cowlpy) and did the like to Fart, by a detachment under the command of Richard Monign. At the fame time, he for'd Oliver Lamonde to plant a garrison in Breeny, and then turn'd towards Drogheda, where he received fuch of the principal Rebels into his protection, as submitted themselves, namely, Thos. Mac Henry, Gover- nor in Fats, Ever Mac Cruy O'Holan, who

\[\text{\textit{Claim, C.}}\] claim'd the honour of heroical Standard-bearer to the Kings of Ulter, and many of the Mac Mafevs and O-Realdis who gave up their nearest friends and relations as hostages. As soon as the spring came on, the Lord Deputv, before all the forces were got together, march'd again to Moyery, and cut down the woods to make the way payable, and there erected a Fort. In this expedition, he drove the Mac Gentilis out of Lecol, which they had for'd; and reduc'd all the enemys as far as Armagh, in which he also planted a garrison. Now, he avanc'd so far, that he Ennil, who was strongly encamp'd at Blackwater, was obliged to retire; and the Deputv design'd to erect a fort fomewhere in his town, but latterly con- trad advice that the Spaniards were landed in Munfer; as he had heard by flying reports before. Upon this, he was forc'd to lop, for he was now near to conftruction; from a civil war, but from a foreign invasion. However, to secure what he had gain'd, he reinforce'd his garrisons, and march'd with great speed at the head of two or three thousand fmall ftrong troops for Munfer; commanding the road to follow.

For while the Lord Deputv was employ'd in Spainish in Ulter, the Earl and chief of his party in Munfer, by the aid, had, by their agents, (one, a certain Sper- nander who was made Archi-fihip of Dublin by the Pope, the Bishop of Clonfor, the Bishop of Killas, and one Arthur's fefian,) prevail'd with the King of Spain, after great Solicitation, to fend a reinforcement to the Rebels in Munfer, under the conduct of John de D'Apulis, in hopes that the whole Frontice would profenly revolt, and that the titular Earl of Desmond, as also Flores Mac-Curry, would join them with a strong Body. But the President Georges Crew, had taken care to cafe their two, and transport them into England. D'Apulis land'd at Kingfold in Munfer, with two thousand ver- tern Spaniards and fome Irish Defoners, on the left of October; and forthwith publish'd a Manifesto, wherein he ffl'd himfelf Major-General, and Captain of the Catholic Monefs, in the war of God, for preferring the Faith in Ireland; and endeav'rous to persuade them, that Q. Elizabeth was depriv'd of her Kingfip, and by fome Peyton, and his fubjects who'd from their allegiance, and that he and his army had undertaken this expedition to deliver them from the yams of the Devil, and the English Tyrants, and, by their presence he drew great numbers to him.

The Lord Deputv, with all the forces he Lord Deputv could raise, prepar'd to defend the town; and declared Re- phani, Vice-Armed, was fent out of England with two men of war to block up the harbour, which he did. The English in- vidved the town, and began the flogs briskly, battering it both by fire and land; but afterwards it was carry'd on more feverely, because Leitlim on the one fide, with his Seamen, was fent again to two thousand Spaniards, who had landed at Belf-haven, Balmore, and Callif- haven, and fuftained a fame. At the fame time, the President of Munfer was fort with a detenience to intercept O'Donell, who was upon his march to join the Spaniards from Spain. And the frefs being very hard, he got to the Spaniards fale and undeliver'd, by the fhortefl ways, in the night. Some few days after, the Earl of Tir-Oo, together with O- Reke, Reimund Burk, Mac-Mahon, Randall Mac-Surfy, Ttreles, and the Baron of Linnaw, armed with the choicest Troops of the Re- bels, who, after Alphonfus O-Campo had join'd them with the付费 supply of Spaniards under his command, amounted to 6000 foot and 600 horfe; all big with hopes of victory, which they thought was their own, as superior in numbers, and firther and better provided in all kinds, than the English, who were harass'd with the fatigue of a winter-foge, themselves ftrained in provisions, and their horfe worn out with hard service and want of fongs. The Lord Deputv call'd a council, and after the supplies in these circumstances: Some thought it bent to raise the flogs, and retire to Cork, and not to venture the whole Kingdom upon a single Bat- tle. On the other fide, his Lordship advis'd them to perfil in the defert, and not degenerate from the known resolution and bravery of their Ancestor's; for no property could not be laid by men of deign, than was now put
The O Neals and their Rebellions.

put into their hands, to dye with glory, or conquer with honour. So, he continued the siege with vigour, playing perpetually upon the walls, and fortiifying his camp with new works.

On the twenty-third of December, the Earl of Tir-Oen, being with his army, from a hill about a mile from the trenches, and there about camp'd; the next day he appeared again in the same place, and the following the Spaniards made a full and the Irish attempted to throw themselves into the town; but both were repulsed. On the twenty-third the English began to play their heavy Cannon against the town, to show how little they regarded the Earl, tho' at their backs; and the same day intercepted D'Aguilly's letters to the Earl, delivering him to throw the Spaniards, lately arriv'd, into the town, and to attack the enemy's camp on both sides. That night, as the moon was setting, the Earl, with eight companies of Veterans, to post himself on the west side of the Camp. Henry Gream, who that night commanded the Horse-Guard, gave the Drum-strokes betimes in the morning, that he forebore the Enemy would attack them, from the great number of marches which they thought they had. Whereupon, all were order'd to their arms, and the parties to the town were well guarded. The Lord Deputy himself, attended by the President of Munster, and Richard Wingfield, Marshall, was sent out, and with the advice of Oliver Lombard, pitch'd upon a place to receive the Enemy; commanding the 5 Regiments of Henry Pollard and Oliver J. Conyngham, and six hundred marines under the command of Richard Levilson, to post themselves there. But the Earl of Tir-Oen (who had receiv'd, as it appear'd afterwards, to throw the new recruits of Spaniards and 800 Irish into the town, by the sides of the night,) as soon as day began to break, and he found the Marshal and Henry Drummers with the horse, and Poor with a body of Veterans, drawn up to receive him at the foot of the hill, despair'd of success, and formed a retreat by his bagpipes.

As soon as the Deputy had intelligence of this orderly retreat, he gave direction to pursue them, and march'd in the middle of the infantry to defend their retreat, that he might take their measures accordingly, but the fog was so thick, and the rain so smart and cold, that he could scarce see before them, for some time. As soon as it cleared up, and he found the enemy retir'd briskly in three bodies with the horse in the rear, he re-joign'd to attack them; but first commanded the President of Munster to return to the Camp with three troops of horse, to make that good in case the Spaniards should rally out of the Town. The Lord Deputy himself pursu'd the rebels; and with such speed, that they were oblig'd to turn and face him on the brink of a day, that the Lord Deputy commanded, but by one ford. As soon as the Marshal and the Earl of Clare-Ricard had routed the party of horse that defended this post, they fell upon the whole body of the enemy's cavalry; and were so well seconded by William Godolphin (who led up the Deputy's Horse and Henry Darnels, Mallow, and Richard Godolphin, Serjeant-major, who join'd them; that the rebels were put to flight. Yet it was not thought advisable to pursue them, but rather to unite again, and march on the other parts of the enemy, which was in great confusion. The charge was according given, and the enemy broken. Tirrel with his men, and the Spaniards, kept their ground; whereupon, the Lord Deputy commanded his rear to advance against them; and, to perform the duty of a leader as well as of an officer of a General, he put himself at the head of three companies of Oliver S. J.'s (the eight companies were commanded by Ros.) and attack'd them. But, by this time, there was a great disorder among the Irish, who soon left them to the mercy of the enemy, and so they were defeated with great slaughter by the Lord Deputy's troop of Guards under the conduct of William Godolphin. Tir-Oen, O-Donnell, and the rest, upon this flying away their weapons, and took themselves to their boats. Anoplums O-Camp was taken Prisoner, with three Spanish Captains, and six Ensigns; 1,200 of the enemy were slain, and nine Colours taken, and six were Spanish. The English had not above two or three killed, but many wounded; and among the rest Henry Darnels, William Godolphin, and Ogle; so little did this victory cost us. As soon as the Lord Deputy had found a retreat, and given God thanks for his victory among the heaps of dead bodies, he Knighted the Earl of Clare-Ricard for his valour and bravery in this battle; and so return'd with acclamations into his camp, which he found fad as he had left it. For the Spaniards, seeing all strongly guarded, and having found by experience that Sollas were always to their own lose, kept close within the town, expecting the issue of the battle.

This was a noble victory, and of mighty consequence in many respects: Ireland wavering and ready to revolt, was hereby retained in Op- tion of Spain, and the Spanish projects, and the Arab-Regel (who had driven to his holes in Effie's, Darnell friglit into Spain, the rest of the rebels dispers'd, the authority of the Queen (then at a very low ebb) recover'd, the defeated Loyalists confirm'd, and soon after, a firm and lasting peace established throughout the Island. The next day, the Lord Deputy order'd (afterwards,) in the Camp-Marshal General, who both in the siege and the battle had behaved himself val-

Tir-Oen and
the Spaniards defeated.

The[1] and
the Spaniards
defeated.
The O'Neals and their Revolutions.

The Earl

After some few days, the wind flew fair, and the Spaniards embarked, with great loss and confusion, for their own Country. The Earl of Tyrone in the mean while fled in great haste and confusion thro' by-ways, to recover his holes in Ulster; missing abundance of his men, who were many of them drowned in pulling the rivers than Twadd's with the winter-floods. From hence-forward the Earl was without reft and without hopes; under continual apprehensions of punishment for these crimes of which he was conscious, and so fearful of every body, that he was daily fleeing from one hole to another. The Lord Deputy plac'd his army in winter-quarters to refit them; and having fetled the affairs of Munster, return'd to Dublin.

As soon as the rigour of the season was a little abated, he return'd at the head of his victorious army into Ulster (with short marches, to keep a terror in the Country,) intending to perfect his perft'd design of putting up the rebels with forts and garrisons on all sides. When he came to Blessington, he priz'd over his army in boats, and having formed a fort (till that time unknown) below the old fort, he built a new fort upon the bank, and call'd it from his own Constellation, Caelum. The Earl of Tyrone, out of fear, burnt his own house at Dungannon about this time. The Lord Deputy march'd from hence beyond Dungannon, and encompaff'd, till Henry Dowen could come from Leged-Faith to join him. After that, he made incursions on all sides, spoil'd the corn, burnt all the houses and villages that could be found, made booty of the cattle, and had the forts of Lough Crea, Lough Begh, and Magherafelt, fur- rended to him; but at this last place, we lost Sir John Bolly, a valiant man, who was shot through with a bullet. After this he placed a garrison at Lough Erne, or Lough Sidney, and call'd it Dunganny from its own title, committing the charge of it to Sir Arthur Chichester, whose great deferts rul'd him afterwards to the head of Lord Depaty of Ireland and anoth-er at Monaghan, of which he made Christopher S. Lawrence, Governor; men of great experience and greater courage; who by these continual falls and evacuated did gall the rebels, that they. finding themselves poor in with garrisons, and frightned more and more every day, and that they could live hereafter like wild beasts, feckling up and down among woods and deferts, did, most of them, begin to make their Al- legiance bend to their fortunes, and tender'd sub- missions privately to the Lord Deputy; enor- mously, that the Earl had brought the whole Kingdom to run, to serve his own ends; and saying, that the war was necessary for him only, and had prov'd the destruction of the reef.

The Earl was sensible, that the futility, as well as the strength, of his party, was exceed- ingly broken, and reduc'd to be as much before hand with danger as he could; being now tro'd out with his misfortunes, and also tender of his own person, which will generally be regarded in spite of all resolutions. Accordingly, he wrote several letters to the Queen with great fubmis- sion, addressing himself with prayers and tears before her; which the Queen order'd to be fo forc'd in all appearance, that being allo in her own temper very much her the Lord Deputy Authority to pardon him, and receive him into faviour, in caufe he defend'd at his hands. As soon as he had this news from some of his friends, he sent a petition to that pur- pose; prizing the Lord Deputy continuallly by his brother Ath. Marc Baron, and others; and, in February (after many refusals, and a promise to surrender his life and fortune to the Queen's direction,) the Lord Deputy, upon advice from the Court of England, that the Queen who was now of a great age, was dangerously ill, gave the Earl leave to repair to Mellifont, which he immediately did, attended with one or two Followers. Being admitted into the presence- chamber, where the Lord Deputy fitt'd in a chair of state, with many Officers about him, he fell down upon his knees at the very entrance, with a dejected look, and a mournful air. And after he had confirm'd a while in this posture, the Lord Deputy fignify'd that he might appre- hend more; he arose, and after some few fops fell upon his knees again, Acknowledging his offences againft God, and his small graffes Seven- sangue Queen Elizabeth; upon which royal mercy and godify he was heard, and fubmitted againft the Earl, after which he fubmitted his life and fortune; believing in the noble manage, that as he fel his mercy here- fore, and his pardon at this time, so he might once more take his fentence, as in former ages. Adding, That whereas his age was fo great, the work he was about, and his mind so much broken, but he might explain this solution by his own piety and fervile. He was beginning to plead, in ex- emanation of his crime, that through the naive and envy of some, he had been hardly dealt with; but the Lord Deputy interrupted him, laying with an air of Authority (the most graceful eloquence in a folder,) that he would suffer no excide for a crime to injustice; and, in few words, order'd him to withdraw, and the day following took him to Dublin, desig- nifying to carry him from the honour of England, that the Queen might take what courts with him she thought fit. But this excellent Princeps, a little after he had receiv'd Advice that a re- folution, which hitherto he had ever been, was now extinquish'd (the only thing wanting to compleat her glory) lost her earthly kingdom, with great calamity and pleat, for a heavenly one. Thus the Irish war, or rather the Rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone ( sprung from private resentment and ambition, followed up by the difrigard and indignity of the Eng- lish Court, directed over all Ireland under pref- sure of restoring religion and liberty, and continued by a base emulation among the Eng- lish, the avarice of the vintages, the inutility of their law, and the indignation of the officers of the people, who depend more upon their arms than their arms ; as also by the cruelty of some minions, and the corruption of others, the encouragement of one or two successful Engagements on the side of the Rebels, and the supplies of men and money lent them from Spain,) this Winter (1641) in the eights year from its first breaking out, was happily extinquish'd under the Administration of Queen E- lizabeth of this most excellent Prince Arthur, Charles Blount, Baron of Arrows, Lord Deputy (created upon that account Earl of Desmond by King James (the first) which we hope will be very good, the foundation of a lasting Peace in that kingdom.)
In the year of our Lord 1055, dy'd Edward King of England of blissful memory: to whom Harold son of Godwin succeeded. Harold Harrius King of Norway gave him battle at Staintonridge, but was beaten, and all his men fled. After this flight, one Godred firmnamed Frowan the son of Harold, the black, flying out of Ireland, came to Godred the son of Syrrie, King of Man at that time, and was honnourably entertain'd by him.

The same year William the Bifhord conquer'd England; and Godred the son of Syrrie King of Man dy'd, and was succeed'd by his son Fingall.

An. 1056. Godred Crovan got a numerous fleet together, and arriv'd at Man, where he fought with the inhabitants, but was overcome and put to flight. Having rally'd his forces, and his fleet, he land'd again at Man, fought the inhabitants, and was routed by them. Having rais'd a great army the third time, he came by night to the port called Rampli, and laid an ambuscade of three hundred men in a wood upon the bending brawe of a hill call'd Scnafid. As soon as the fun was up, the inhabitants put themselves in order of Battle, and fell upon Godred with great violence. When both parties were close engag'd, the three hundred men that lay in ambush, came out to the assistance of their Country-men, and put the inhabitants of the Island to flight. When they few themselves overcome, and no place to retreat to (for the tide was in, so that there was no passing the river Rampli: and the enemy was at their heels, pursuing them) they petition'd Godred with cries and tears to spare their lives. Godred, being mov'd with compassion at the calamitous condition of a people, among whom he had himself been brought up for some time, mov'd his army and hinder'd them from making further pursuit. The next day, Godred gave his army their choice, whether they would divide the lands of this isle among them and live here, or seize the wealth and substance of the Country, and return home. But his army was rather for spoiling the Island, and enriching themselves with the goods of it; and then for departing. However, Godred himself, with some of the Islanders, who said with him, retir'd in the south part of the Island, and granted the north part to the remains of the natives, upon condition that none of them should ever presume to claim any part of it by way of inheritance. Hence, to this very day, the whole Island is the King's; and all the rents arising out of it, belong to him. Godred then reduc'd Dublin, and a great part of Larch. As for the Scots, he brought them to bulk subjection, that if any of them built a ship or a boat, they were not allowed to have above three fhips in it. He reign'd sixteen years, and dy'd in the Island call'd Hei仓储, being three years, Lagman, Harold, and Olave being born. Lagman being eldest, seiz'd the Kingdom, and reign'd seven years. His brother Harold continued a long time in rebellion against him; but being at last taken by Lagman, he had his privy members cut off, and his eyes put out. Afterwards Lagman was so deeply concern'd for having put out his brother's eyes, that he renounced the Kingdom, and with the help of the Scots went in pilgrimage to Jerusalem; in which pilgrimage he dy'd. 1089. As soon as the Nobility of the Island receiv'd the news of Lagman's death, they dispers'd their Ambassadors to Harward O'Brien King of Ireland, desiring that he would send them some diligent person of Royal extraction, to rule here, during the minority of Olave the son of Godred. The King readily accorded, and sent one Dominick the son of Tade, with orders and instructions to govern the Kingdom which belonged not to him, with tenderness and modesty. But as soon as he was advance'd to the throne, without regarding the commands of his Lord, he grew grievous to the people by his tyrannies, and resigned.
regned three years with great cruelty and wickedness. The Nobility, being no longer able to endure that oppression, unanimously confessed, and took up arms, and from him. Upon that, he fled into Ireland, and never return'd.

1197. One happened was sent by the King of Norway, to claim the sovereignty of the Islands. When he came to the Isle Loth, he sent to all the great men of the Islands, commanding them to stir up, and make him King. In the mean while, he with his companions, did nothing but plunder, and feast, and revish the women, wives and virgins; giving himself wholly to such brutish lusts and pleasures. As soon as the great men of the Islands were acquainted with those things; being now affraid to make him King, they were so enraged, that they immediately murder'd thither; and coming to his house in the night, set it on fire; so that he and his whole retinue were destroy'd either by fire or sword.

1198. was founded the Abbey of S. Mary at Oxford. An Act was taken by the Chriftians; and a Council appeared. The fame year was fought a battle between the Inhabitants of the Isle of Man at Snaefell; tho' the north part got the victory. In the engagement were败 the he had at Earl Otho, and Marmot, the Leaders of the two Parties. The fame year, Magnus, King of Norway, the son of Olave, son of Harfager Snartorou, extraordi

* Note 1: Magnus built the Shetland Islands.*

Curiously enough, Magnus was said to have been murdered by his own cousin, Harfager Snartorou. However, this story is not confirmed by historical records.

1201. The Sun was to the Conquest of the Kingdom of Norway. For this end, he gave orders to fit out a fleet; and went before with sixteen ships, to take a view of the Country; but, having unwarily left his ships, he was before by the Irish, and cut off, with most of those that were with him. His body was bury'd near St. Patrick's Church in Dublin. He reigned sixty years. After his death, the Noblemen of this Island sent for Olave, son of Gedred Conun, who lived in the Court of Henry King of England, the son of William.

1202. Olave, son of Gedred Conun, began his reign; which continued forty years. He was a peaceable Prince, and in league with all the Kings of Ireland and Scotland. His wife was Affrith, the daughter of Eoghan of Gallway; by whom he had his son Henry, and his daughter Aslough; who proc'd the ruin of the Kingdom of the Isles. By her he had four sons, Dioguth, Regnald, Eogho, and Olave.

1213. The Sun was to the Conquest of the Islands from the Nones of Aslough; that day was as dark as night.

1214. Olave gave to Yvo, Abbot of Persou, part of his dominions in Man, towards building an Abbey in a place called Raffin. He augmented the Churches of the Isles both with new Revenues, and new Immunities.

1214. Gedred, the son of Olave, fled over to the King of Norway, who was call'd King, and did him homage; he held there two years, and was hospitably received. This same year, the three sons of Harold brother of Olave, who were banish'd at Dublin, came to Man, with a great multitude of people, and such as the King had banish'd; demanding one half of the Kingdom of the Isles for their sake. The King, of course, was wont to please them, unwisely, that he would take the advice of his Council about it. Having agreed upon the time and place for their meeting, their villains enter'd into a plot against the King's life. At the day appointed, both Parties met at the haven call'd Kama, and sat in ranks; the King with his Council on the one side, and they and their gang on the other; and Regnald (who was to dispatch him) in the middle, taking, apart, with one of the Noblemen. When the King call'd him, he turned himself as though he would strike him; but lifting up a flaming ax, he cut off his head at one blow. When they had executed this villany, and divid'd the Island among them; after some few days they got a fleet together, and set sail for Gallway, intending to make a Conquest of it. But they perishing in arms ready to receive them, fell upon them with great violence. Upon this, they fled back to Man in much disorder; where they found all the Gallway-men they could meet with.

1215. Gedred, Son of Olave, returning from Norway, was made King of Man. To revenge the death of his father, he put out the eyes of
of two of Harold's foes, and the third he put to death.

1144. Godred began his reign, and reigned thirty years. In the third year of his reign, the people rose against him, and made him King of Dublin. Murched King of Ireland raised war against him, and by his en¬campment before the City called Cordlud, first Offiled, his half brother, by the mother's side, with three thousand horse to Dublin, who was slain by Godred and the Dubhshultans, and his army routed. After this, he went back to Man, and began to tyrannize over, depriving his Nobles of their estates: one of them called Thosin, the son of Ossë, mightier than the rest, went to Storned, and made Dubled his son, King of the Isles, many of which he reduced to subjection. Godred hearing of these proceedings by one Foul, left a few, and fled towards Storned, who came against him with a fleet of eighty sail.

1156. They came to an engagement by foul, the night before the feast of Ephemery; and after great slaughters on both sides, concluded a peace the next day, agreeing to divide the Kingdom of Isles between them; from which time it hath continued two several Kingdoms to this day. So that from the mor¬ning of Sumerled, the first, and the evening of Godred, the second, was held.

1164. Toward the end of the year, the City of Cordlud was taken, and the Archbishop and many of the people slain. The next year, a battle was fought at Lambie, between Reginald, Godred's brother, and the people of Man, wherein the son of Man was put to flight, by the treachery of a certain Earl.

Now also Reginald began his reign; which had not continued four years, till Godred his brother invaded him with a great army from Norway, and having taken him, put out his eyes, and cut off his privy members. The same year, dy'd Malcolm King of Scotland, and was succeeded by his brother William.

1156. In August there appeared two Cows before our eye; one in the fourth, the other in the north.

1171. Richard Earl of Pembroke sailed into Ireland, and took Dublin, and a great part of Ireland.

1176. John de Courcy conquer'd Ulster, and visited the Pope's Legat came into Man, and made King Godred to be lawfully marry'd to his wife Flandene, daughter to Man-Lelan, son of Mackarran, King of Ireland, the mother of Olave, then three years old. They were marry'd by bishop the Abbess, to whom Godred the very same day gave a parcel of land at Morfage, where he built a Monastery; but this, together with the Monastis, was at last made over to the Abbey of Roffe.

1172. Reginald, the son of Eos-Muran, of the blood royal, coming into Man in the King's anence with a great body of men, presently put to flight those who pursued the Castl, and knew about thirty of them; but the inhabitants flying, fell upon him, and the same day flew him and most of his party.

1187. O Hugh was Sheriff of Man. 1187. There happened an eclipse of the sun on St. Philip and Jacob's day.

1187. On the fourth of the Isles of November, Godred, King of the Isles, departed this life; and the Summer following, his body was convey'd to the Isle of Hr. He left three sons, Reginald, Olave, and Peter. In his lifetime, he made Olave his heir; being the only legitimate son that he had. But Olave being leaves ten years old, the people elect for Reginald out of the Isles, and made him King.

1188. Reginald, the son of Godred, began his reign over the Isles; and Marcus, a man of great anence in the Isles, was slain.

1192. A battle was fought between Regi¬nal and Eugene, the sons of Sumerled, wherein Eugene got the victory.

The same year the Abbey of Roffe was translated to Iffland; yet the Monks, about four years after, returned to Roffe.

1202. Michael, Bishop of the Isles, dy'd at Fanneis, and was succeeded by Nicholas.

1204. Hugh de Lacy brought an army into Ulster, and fought John Cure, and took him prisoner, and conquer'd Ulster. Afterwards, he for John at Liberty, who thereupon came to King Reginald, and was honourably received, as being his son-in-law: for Africa, Godred's daughter (she who founded the Abbey of St. Mary de Twys Damien, and was bury'd there) was John de Curey's wife.

1205. John de Curey, and Reginald King of the Isles, came to Ulster with an hundred ships, to the haven called Stormad, and laid siege to Ruth Caffel. But Walter de Lacy came upon them with an army, and put them to flight. After this, Curey could never recover his Territories.

1210. Eugene, the son of Sumerled, was slain, with his three sons.

1213. John, King of England, arri'd in Ireland with a fleet of 100 ships, and conquer'd it, and sent a certain Earl, called Fiddio, to Man; who waffed the whole Country in a forrage, and taking hostages, return'd home. King Reginald and his Nobles were not in Man at that time.

1217. Nicholas, Bishop of the Isles, dy'd, and was bury'd in Ulster, in the house of Be¬richer, and succeeded by Reginald.

I will, win the Reader's love, add something farther, concerning the two brothers, Olave and Reginald.

Reginald gave to his brother Olave the Isle of Lollis, which is counted larger than any of the other Islands, but thinly peopled, because it is mountainous and foamy, and almost every where unfit for tillage. The inhabitants live generally by hunting and fish¬ing. Olave, therefore, went to take possi¬bility of this Island, and dwelt there in a poor condition. Finding it too little to maintain him and his army, he went boldly to his brother Reginald, who then lived in the Islands, and advised him in this manner. My brother, and my Sovereign; You know well that the Kingdom of the Isles was mine by right of inheritance: but since God hath made you King over it, I pray not your happiness, but do I grudge to see the crown upon your head. I only beg of you so much land in these Islands, as may be an honorable main¬
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For I am not able to live upon the Island Lewis, which you gave me. Reginald hearing this, told his brother he would take the advice of his Council upon it; and the day after, when Olave was call'd in, he was apprehended by Reginald's order, and carry'd to William King of Scotland, that he might be there kept in prison, where he continued in chains almost seven years. For in the seventh year of William King of Scotland, and was succeed'd by his brother Alexander; but before his death, he commanded all prisoners should be set at liberty. Olave being thus freed, came to Man, and soon after, accompanied with no small train of Nobility, went to St. James. At his Return, his brother Reginald made him marry the daughter of a Nobleman of Lewis, his own wife's sister, named Lavan, and gave him Lodina again. But a few days after, Reginald Bishop of the Isles, call'd a Synod, and divorced Olave, the son of Godred, and Lavan his wife, as being the Cousin german of his former wife. Afterwards Olave married Strifina, the daughter of Ferker Earl of Baffo.

Reginald's wife, the Queen of the Isles, was so troubled at this news, that the four letters in the name of her husband, King Reginald's son Godred in the Island of Sayvon, madding him to kill Olave. As Godred was continuing to execute his order, and going to Lodina for that end, Olave got off in a little cock-boat, and fled to his father-in-law the Earl of Ross, while Godred in the mean time waited the Island. At the same time, Pol, the son of Bob, Sheriff of Skye, a man of great interest in all the Isles, fled likewise (having resolved to flee with Godred) and lie'd in the Earl of Ross's house with Olave. Making a league with Olave, they went together in one vessel to Skye. At last, they understand by their Spies that Godred was lay lecture and negligence, with very few men, in a certain Island call'd St. Columba. So, they got together their friends and companions, and with such volunteers as would go with them, they set sail in the middle of the night with five ships, which they got from the opposite shore, distant about two hours from the foremost land, and before St. Columba. Godred and his company, next morning, perceiving themselves encompass'd by the Enemy, were in great confusion. However, they took arms, and, though to no purpose, manifestly endeavor'd to withstand them. For Olave, and Pol the steward Sheriff, were 20 men, the firft part of whose whole army, and cut off all they met with; those except, who had taken possession in the Churches Godred was taken, and had his eyes put out, his privy members cut off. However, this was against Olave's will; for he would have freed him; but the son of Box, the sheriff's steward, would not suffer it. This was done in the year 1235. Next summer, Olave having receiv'd pledges of the Noblemen of the Isles, set sail for Man with a fleet of thirty two ships, and arriv'd at Regainsfith. At this time, Reginald and Olave divided the Kingdom of the Isles between them; but Reginald was to have Man over and above, together with the title of King. Olave having furnish'd himself with provisions in the Isle of Man, return'd with his company to his part of the Islands. Reginald, the year following, taking Alan Lord of Galloway along with him, went with the people of the Isle of Man, to diflodge his brother Olave of the land he had given him, and to reduce it to his own dominion. But the people of Man being unwilling to fight against Olave and the Islanders, whom they lov'd very well, Reginald and Alan Lord of Galloway went away without effecting anything. A little while after, Reginald pretending a journey to the Court of his Lord the King of England, sail'd an hundred marks upon the Island; and then went to the Court of Alan Lord of Galloway. During his stay there, he marry'd his daughter to Alan's son. The people of Man receiv'd this news with such indignation, that they fen for Olave, and made him King.

1236. Olave recover'd his inheritance, namely, the Kingdom of Man, and of the Isles, which his brother Reginald had govern'd for thirty eight years, and reign'd quietly two years.

1238. Olave, accompany'd with all the Nobility, and the military part of the people of Man, sail'd over to the Isles. A while after that, Alan Lord of Galloway, Thomas Earl of Artois, and King Reginald, came into Man with a great army, and sailed all the fourth part of the Island, and spoil'd the Churches, and part all the inhabitants they could meet with to the King of Scotland. The fourth part of the Island was in a manner dismember'd. After Alan had thus ravag'd the Country, he return'd with his army, leaving his sister in Man, to collect the tribute of the Country, and find it to him. King Olave coming upon them surprise, put them to flight, and recover'd his Kingdom. When those people who had been disappointed, and gathered together again, and began to live freely in their old homes.

The same year, King Reginald came by surprize in the dead of the night in winter, with five sail of ships, from Galloway, and burnt all the ships that belong'd to his brother Olave, and the Nobility of Man, at the Isle of St. Patrick; and thirty forty days after in May, the people of Man, being divided among several parts, of the Island, olave, on the other side, had hear'd those of the north of his interest, and so on the opposite side, in a place call'd Tynwald, the two brothers came to an engagement; wherein Olave had the victory, and King Reginald was slain, but without the knowledge of Olave. Certain Fries arrived in the fourth part of Man, and walk'd it. The monks of Kirkwall convey'd the Corps of King Reginald to the Abbey of St. Mary de Enmore; and there it was bury'd in a certain place which he himself had appointed before. Olave, after this, went to the Court of Norway; but before his arrival, Heros King of Norway had made a certain Noblemans, call'd Thunus, the son of Osmund, King of the Swedow Islands, and made him Prince. This Hans, accompany'd by Olave, and Godred Don, the son of Reginald, and many Norwegians, came to the Isles, but in taking a certain castle in the Isle of Birsay, he was kill'd with a stone, and buried in Jons.

1250. Olave came with Godred Don and the Norwegian to Man; and they divided the Kingdom. Olave was to have Man. Godred going to the Isles, was slain in Lodris; so, Olave came to be sole King of the Isles.

1257. On the twelfth of the Calends of June, died Olave the son of Godred, King of Man.
A Chronicle of the Kings of Man.

Man, in St. Patrick's Isle; and was bury'd in the Abbey of Ruffin. He reign'd eleven years; and, in the life-time of his brother, and nine after.

His son Harold, then fourteen years old, succeeded, and reign'd twelve years. In the first year of his reign, he went to the Isles, and made Loggon his Kinsman, Keeper of Man.

In the autumn following, Harold sent three sons of Nell, viz. Dalgadal, Theorqu, and Molmor, and his friend Hyphob, to Man, in order to a Conference. Accordingly, on the twenty-fifth day, they met at Toground; where, upon a difference that happened between the sons of Nell, and Logphon, there ensued a fight, in which Dalgadal, Molmore, and the said Joseph lost their lives. The spring following, King Harold came to the Isle of Man; and Logphon, who fled into Wales with Godred the son of Olave his pupil, was cut away with about forty others.

1353. Gospatrick and Gilgeordil, the son of MacKennan, came from the Kingdom of Norway into Man, and drove out Harold, and converted the tribute of the Country to the service of the King of Norway; because he had refused to appear in person at the Court of that King.

1359. Harold went to the King of Norway, who, after two years confirmed to him, his heirs and successors, under his Seal, all the Isles that his Preat-croffers had enjoy'd.

1340. Gospatrick d'ed, and was buried in the Abbey of Ruffin.

1352. Harold return'd out of Norway to Man, was honourably received by the Inhabitants, and was at peace with the Kings of England and Scotland.

1367. Harold, as his father had been, was knighted by the King of England, and return'd home with many presents. The same year the King of Norway went for him, and a match was made between Harold and his daughter. In the year 1349, as he was on his voyage homeward with his wife, accompanied by Laurence, and his eldest son, King of Man, and many of the Nobility and Gentry, he was cut away by a sudden storm near the coasts of Rialand.

1359. Rigold, son of Olave and brother of Harold, began his reign the day before the Nones of May, and on the thirtieth day thereof was slain by one Year, a Knight, and his companions. In a meadow near Trinity-Church, on the fourth side. He was bury'd in the Church of St. Mary of Ruffin.

Alexander, King of Scots, propos'd a great fire, about this time, intending to conquer the Isles: but a former fire'd him in the Isle of Keverwy, of which he dy'd.

Harold, son of Godred Don, affirm'd the title of King of the Isles, and build'd all the Noblemen of Harold, King Olave's son, and, instead of them, resolv'd such as were fled.

1350. Harald, the son of Godred Don, being summon'd by a letter from the King of Norway, went to him, and was there imprisoned for his unjust usurpation.

The same year, Magnus son of Olof, and John son of Dagnold, who fill'd himself King, arriv'd at Rughaladbut the people of Man, taking it ill that Magnus had none the title, beat them off their coasts, and many of them were cast away.

1352. Magnus, son of Olave, came to Man, and was made King. The next year, he took a voyage to the Court of Norway, and tarry'd there a year.

1354. Hector, King of Norway, made Magnus son of Olave, King of the Isles; confirming them to him and his heirs, and by name to his brother Harold.

1356. Magnus, King of Man, went into England, and there was Knighted by the King.

1357. The Church of St. Mary of Ruffin was confirmed by Richard Bishop of Sodor.

1360. Hector, King of Norway, came to Scotland, and without effecting any thing, dy'd in his return to the Isles of Orkney, at Kirkwall, and was buried at Becth.

1365. This year dy'd Magnus son of Olave, King of Man and of the Isles, at the castle of Ruffin; and was bury'd in St. Mary's Church there.

1366. The Kingdom of the Isles was translated, by means of Alexander King of Scots.

What follows, is written in a different and later Chronicle.

1370. On the seventh of October, the Fleet of Alexander King of Scots arriv'd at Rughaladbut the next, before four o'clock morning, a buske was lighted between the Inhabitants of Man, and the Scots, who flew five hundred and thirty five of the former, as also but that of a certain Port.

L. deces. X. xer, & pertus nota socordin.

Manuicis genis de te, demanu futura cave.

1381. Robert, King of Scots, build'd the castle of Rufkin (which was defended by Dingwall Down and at low rock).

1395. Upon Advent-day, Richard de Mandeville and his brothers, with others of the Irish Nobility, arriv'd at King's-worth, offering a supply of provisions and money; for they had been short of all by the wanton depredations of the Enemy. When the People saw'd their respects, they took the field in two bodies against those of Man, advancing till they came to the field of Wartmachine, in a field where John Mandeville was plegt. Upon engaging, the Irish beat the vict'ry, and build'd the Isle and the Abbey of Ruffin, and, after a month's stay, returned home full fraught with pillage. 3

4 Thus far out of the ancient Book.

The end of the Chronicle of the Kings of Man.
A Chronicle of the Kings of Man.

A Continuation of the foregoing History, collected out of other Authors.

Alexander the third, King of Scoones, having made himself master of the Western Islands, partly by his word, and partly by purchase from the King of Norway; at last invaded Mann also, as one of that number, and by the valiant counsel of Alexander Errand, entirely foiled it; and for a King over the Isle, upon this condition, that he should be ready to assist him with ten ships in his wars by sea, when ever he demanded them. However, Mary the daughter of Reginald, King of Mans (who was the Lion-man of John King of England,) advised herself to the King of England for justice in this case. Answer was made, that the King of Scots was then possessed of the Island, and the ought to apply to him. Her son's son, John Weldhoof (for Mary married into this family) filed again for his right in Parliament, the 3rd of Edward the first, before the King of England, as Lord Paramount of Scotland. Yet all the answer he could have was, (as it is in the Record,) He may prosecute his title before the Judges of the King's Bench; let it be heard there, and let justice be done. But what he could not effect by law, his kinsman William Montacute (for he was of the royal family of Mans) obtained by force of arms. For having raised a body of English, with those new followers he drove all the Scots out of the Isle. But having plunged himself into деле by the great expense of that war, and being infirm, he was forc'd to mortgage the Island to Anthony Be Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem, and made over all the profits to him for seven years; and quickly after, the King gave the Island to the said Anthony for term of life. Afterwards, King Edward II. gave it to his great favourite Edric de Gavinton, at the same time that he made him Earl of Cornwall. He being dead, the King gave it to Henry Beaumont with all the dominions, and royal jurisdiction thence belonging. Soon after this, the Scots recover'd it again, under the conduct of Robert Bru'r; and from that time Thomas Randolph a warlike Scot, the Kings of the Isle did, namely Three and a half of a man's load together, and loading, in the name; like the three legs naked, which were formerly stamps'd on the coins of Sicily, to signify the three Promontories. But before the Arms of the King of the Isle of Man were a *-ship with the Reid folded, and his title, Rex Manie & Hibberen, King of Mans, was confirmed, and of the Isles, as I have seen both, in their own Seals. Afterwards, about the year 1339, William Montacute the younger, Earl of Salisbury, recover'd it by force of arms out of the hands of the Scots; and in the year of our Lord 1393, old Mans and the Crown thereof to William Scrope for a great sum of money, as Wollocombe tells us. Scrope being afterwards beheaded, and his Estate confiscate for treason, it fell into Henry the IVth's hands, who believed it upon Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland in a kind of triumph over William Scrope (whom he, while a prince, had taken and beheaded for applying to the Crown,) upon this condition, that he and his posterity, at the Coronation of the Kings of England, should carry the Sword before them, which the said King Henry wore by his side, at his return to England; commonly called Lancaster-scrope. But the King's own words, as they stand in the Record, We of our sole special grace, have given and granted to Henry our dear son, and his heirs, ... Earl of Northumberland, the Isle, Castle, Pile, and Lordship of Mans, with all such Islands and jurisdictions belonging, so many as the possessions of Sir William Le Scrope Knight, deceased, wherein in his life we carrie'd, and do carrie and shall carrie, and which, by reason of this our said gift, we freely and openly, as well as our foes, have received, by way of possession, we have seized, and shall continue, as our just title, and hold it in our hands. Which Cranfett and Doener, as touching the persons of the said William, and all the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, as well within as without the Kingdom, belonging to him, are new, as the petition of the Commons of our Kingdom, and by the consent of the Lords Temporal assembled in Parliament, ratified and confirmed, &c. To have and to hold to the said Earl and his heirs, &c. by service of carrying on every Coronation-day of this our own, and our heirs, at the first shalander of this our own, and our heirs, by himself or by his successors and honourable deputies, that seized naked which were when we arriv'd in Anchors of Holderness, call'd Lancaster-scrope, &c. However, tho' this Henry Percy was attainted four years after born on 7, and though it was not long before he was n. H. i. for'd in blood, yet he was deprived of Mans; which was given first to William Stanley, and after that to John Stanley, together with the advowson of the Bishoprick, &c. whole posterity were honour'd with the title of Earls of Derby, and commonly call'd King of Mans.
THE

INSERTIONS

Made by

Dr. HOLLAND,

In his English Translation of

Mr. CAMDEN's

BRITANNIA;

WITH

The PAGES, and LINES, in this WORK, to which they relate.
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[Note, That the word set here in the Roman letter at the beginning of each Addition, is the word, after which the Addition comes; and that the reasons why they were not inserted in the body of the Work, are given in the General Preface to this Edition.]
**Dr. Holland's Infections**

The Law-Courts of ENGLAND.

**CORNWALL.**

1. **S A C O R E D.**

2. **A Robe — He is cold, Dear, that he hath Jurisdiction in 13 Parishes of Lon-
don, except from the Bishop of London: which Number makes a Deanery.**

3. **C H A R T I F E.**

4. **lining — Some few distinguish from the last Cigarth, the Habituation of the Bevis, of oppo-
site good note for Antiquity and Gentry.**

5. **M e m o r a b l e — But a final Resent falling by Min-
hever, whereby is Polo, the fate of the Trickew-
ties, to whom with others, the Inheritances of the
Courtney Earl of Devonshire awarded.**

6. **M o n s t E d g e c o m b e — At the End-side of To-
mar.**

7. **D i g r e s s i o n — Between Padlebor and Tintagel
nearly there existed a fruitful twin, and there-
in stareys the Families of Roderick, Cern-
new, Penkavek, Cavel, Penkavel, of ancient name
and great respect in this Coast.**

8. **O n l y D a u g h t e r — And lost heir.**

9. **A z o e r s — As it first show more fully in my Ar-
na.**

10. **T i m — So that the Country-people had this By-
word of it.**

Hoffung down well yorought, It worth London der ybought.

**DEVO N S H I R E.**

11. **M a n — A Barth at Tammar leaves Halton [for-
merly] the habitation of the Round, anciently
Lords of Lettle-Modern in Devonshire.**

12. **B e f a n t s — Foux, Four, Tove, Toce, and One.**

13. **H o u r s — And at left round Musk at Bermund-
by.**

14. **H e r — At the Jury of the King.**

15. **C o m p e t i t o r s — Among the Competitors of the
Empire.**

16. **E d w a r d the second — Advocated thence by his
Brother Edward the third.**

17. **T h e h e r — By the Daughter of Sir Robert Cor-
ber.**

18. **G r e e n — Among the Competitors of the
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19. **T h e e n — Edward the second — Advocated there-
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**N o t e s.**
in the Text of Mr. CAMDEN:

Page. Line. parts defended the same against King Stephen. 
56. 17. Say - Whereas, as some were found, so Hugh Turberville, in the reign of King Edward the first, was infamous for his infamous act, here with the French.
56. 20. Ferry, Malahide, Malburgen, Malburne.
57. 2. England - And, I have been informed that it continued three till the time of King Henry the eighth; so the inhabitants have a Tradition, that an old Guy fired upon the place which is called the Guthro-Green, and by some told-out, now a fair plain is fired, that as of old side it pleases to the view, so of another it is a strange sight, so look down to the Vale under it, wertifully in the west end of the Church of St. John (as I hear now) standeth a Roman Inscription recorded.
59. 35. Howard - Brother of Thomas left Duke of Norfolk, called Duke of King James the Third, etc.
61. 3. For, Thomas Poyning, Sir Thomas Poyning, Son of Sir Edward Poyning.
63. 1. Exord - As byaudiour Ships seldom take good visit.
66. 10. Well-inhabited - But few fair Buildings.
67. 3. Cranborne - Such from hence both Woodham ended, and parted, sometime the Son of the goodly family of Fyfield, the Heirs whereby are married to Edward Seymour, after Duke of Somerset, and Willoughby of Wallerton.
69. 20. Publick - Who ended his life with sudden Death, An. 1689, and left Robert his Son, his sucessor who dying within the year, left the said Honour again to Richard his hoofed Son, when he begot of the Lady Margaret Howard, Daughter to the late Duke of Norfolk.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

53. 3. Paffanger - And yet non without South Hille.
55. 3. Somerun - In the very first house of the Shire northward, where Ex vixit in a solitary and holy More, first appeared Delverton, a foly Markes, according to the Soil and new mast as was a small Religious House of Black Canons at Barchinche, who in latter times acknowledged the Forteplace their founder.
56. 1. People - And between these Clivers was an old Abbey of whose Marks, founded by William de Romain, Cousin to the Earl of Lincoln.
57. 1. Evel - Which rode by the decay of Pashaw.
57. 10. Acres - And there appear about the Hill five or six Dutchers, in steep, that a man had indued down, then do down.
58. 1. Camelion - Hereby are two Tower, Well-Camellet and Earl-Camellet, or Queens-Camellet, happily for that it had been in Devory to some Queen.
59. 3. Courtenay - Here, to agriff afield, from the River Teal, Winchomun, no mean Markes, at wescbow to this North-Castlebury, and near shewes is Pit, Cre.
61. 1. Ruins - And two Towers upon the Brigg.
64. 1. Neword - By Longpool a proper Markes-town.
65. 24. Family - And here a man might use forget Petton, sometime the Stan of John Sturton, younger Son to the first Lord Sturton, one of whose heirs was married to Sidlemere of Bensillem thereby.

[ ]

Who
Dr. Holland's Infections

Page 1: 
1. Will — Who being taken up in the New-forth by King Henry the Fourth, in a hunting journey, prove a great Man.

2. Elliot — Married Beatrice of Vannes, Widow to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall.

3. Fields — Near Wiveliscoom affiduous anxious to the Bishop of Bath.

4. Fox, John Popham — Sir John Popham.

5. Beauchamp — And Earl of Hereford, whom King Edward the first afterwards bomend's first with the name of Land and Baron Sciences, to be ancestor'd in his other Testes, left (so the King himself in the Parliament) the name of his mother's Family lend'd be confused with any other Site, and ye afterward created them Duke of Somersett.

6. Above — Peter, having resisted the same river, vouch'd about finding with certain judicious services sometime in his Chapel, by the Hundred of N. Pederton anciently acknowledging the Blues to have been Lords thereof, were shown to have been from Blunt in Little Bridgewater.

7. Eail — Which openeth it self near Caffle-Ciry, which William Lowd that had held against King Stephen in the behalf of Maud, the Empress, to the use of the Heroic of the Crown of England, whole issue made fasting in the time of King Edward the third, by Honoriam it came to Nicho-

8. Elise — Bess, Lord of the Name, from that which was a few Lines before mention'd, and shortly after, about the time of Henry the fifth by an Honoriam, again in the Lords of the Zouch of Haringworth, as a Memory of the Lords of Lord Zouch of Alby de la Zouch came before by alterity in the House of this S. Maures. But when the Lord Zouch was assumed by King Harde by the fourteen for affliging King Rich-ard the third, the Caffle was given by the King to Robert Wils&ye;ph the Lord Brookes, so to Lords of Bridgewater to the Lord Dunbe-ry; and then he was restored in blood. From Caffle-Ciry this water passeth by Lites-Ciry, as it is remember'd in respect of the late. Owners Thomas Lyte, a Gentleman能看出all good Knowledge, and so to Somerton.

9. Father — Bereed from this Haven.

10. Tenty — Strive.

11. Cornwall — Who founded also the Hospital of St. John here, and Durkwell-Abbey.

12. Fie, De la Ferr — De la Fort.

13. Lancaster — At some Lands hereunto, by another Siferis, came to Brown, and so by Cantlipse to Lord Zouch.

14. Kilninarne — Where we saw Honiselll an ancient Manor of the Cogans, Men of great fame in the Congress of Ireland.

15. There — Of the First-Jame.

16. Island — Under a great Hill rising in great height, with a Tomen thereon, which they call The Tor.

17. City — Envolved with a large Wall a mile about, and replenish'd with flanty buildings.

18. Whatman-tree — In the Holy Church-yard.

19. Bankes — But that it was gone, and a young Tree in the place.


21. Antiochica — Wherein he deffir'd the Wuts of the Christians for recovery of the Holy-lands, and was there present with King Richard the first fasting of Britain.


23. River — Lastly near the Church there is a Spring call'd St. Andrew's Well, the fairest, deepest, and most pleasant that I have seen, by and by making a fair-

24. Antiquity — And the Chaffiers adapting very fair and fancies.

Page 2: 
25. Well — But this rich Chaffier was depossed of many fair poffessions in the time of Edward the third, when England felt all Murther which happen un-der a Child King.

26. Since — To the Lord Hungerford.

27. Caffle — Consisting of four round Turrets.

28. Nunnery — Which afterward was the first Huse, and as it were Muther in the Catharchians, or Charter-house-Made in England; as Hinton, not far off, near Family-City, was the se-cond.

29. Drawers — And have their guides.

30. Dorham — In Goccythre.

31. Disturbances — And the religious Huses engaging.

32. Streamers — For Refreshment a year or two.

33. Bath — in which they lay freely, laying, by his Wife the Siller H. Dacres the Earl of Bridge- water, John found Earl of this family, who by the daughter of George Lord Ros, had John Lord Fitz-warm, who decess'd before his father, having by Frances the daughter of Sir Thomas Kinse of Haregrove, William, third Earl of Bath.

34. Shipward — At the Besel.

35. Robert — Call'd by the Normans Fitz-Her- dat)

36. King Henry — The second.

37. Intick d — Sir Edward, &c.

38. Foot-ball — Which never different fadden Over-grass to left long.

Wiltshire

71. P A R T — Which they call North Wilt-shire.

72. East-Angles — In Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

73. Creeklade — By Cambramis.

74. Oxford — With from that is Highworth highly hated, a well-known Markle, &c.

75. Wotton-Bassett — Having this primores Name from Wood.

76. It — Men of great renown in their Time.

77. Petronilla — Or Paulel.

78. Smound — Or truly so S. Amindo. Afteward of the Barons from them.

79. Made — Seruan of his Huse and, &c.

80. Lanlode — And fometime to the Earl of Salisbury.

81. Hoake — In a field Soild, which, &c.

82. Fire — Had many dastrious that fire.

83. Sold — But for remains of Roman Antiquities, I could deliver none here, only on the Eastside are some few trenches upon the boll, and on the West a natural round and high old Hille, called Clifton.

84. Hungerford — But in the Church which hath been Collegiate, there is some but the defaied Mommans of them. The Earl Lord Hungerford, created by King Henry the eight, had but Denomination of this place, but carefull that Mason a forst while, being coul'd of a Crune no to write.

85. Lansbury — Opposite to this on the other side of the Water, is another little Camp-place finely dast'd, call'd Dunham, and about one mile and a half from Tatenbury, another likewise with a squaly Trench, call'd Walsbury. I have noted the names, on the Country-people term them, and others may collect some Matter the more since I than

86. Owners — And amongst them the Lord Brook, who repair'd it and dy'd in this.

87. Nobility — And a few miles from thence, is Hinton, a quit Mark, and knows for nothing else that I could see.

Satisfa-
in the Text of Mr. Camden.

Page. Line. 47. AY As more inwardly, on the other side, are the two Cottages of St. Andrew and Netley.

48. Second — And afterward King Henry the first granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, that it should be a County by itself, with other Liberties.

49. It — Down thence it winds down, and receives from the Eas a Brook passing by Bungay, in whose Parish it is placed a Tillbury-hill, and contains a square Field, by estimation ten acres.

Page. Line. 113. 49. Szarbitius — And Sarribitistle, 51. Soldiers — Against the Churchmen. 52. Water — The Churchmen leases, and then, etc.

53. Blue — Having magnificently flown his own sail, while he trained them at Tilting.

57. Edward — Earl of Warwick.

60. Refor'd — By Henry the eighth in a full Parliament about the fifth year of his Reign.

63. Third — Duke of Gloucester, and Brother to King Edward the fourth.

70. Edward — When his Uncle King Edward, in the 17th year of his Reign, created Earl of Salisbury, and Richard his Father afterpaying the Kingdom, made, etc.

119. Peter — Famous in this Clerendon, for that ere in the year 1664, was made a certain Recognition and Record of the Customs and Liberties of the Kings of England, before the Prebends and Priests of this Kingdom, for avoiding differences between the Clergy, Judges and Barons of the Realm, which were call'd The Constitutions of Clerendon. Of which so many at the Poles approved, have been set down upon the Table of the Councils, the soft annointed, albeit Thomas Bicket then Archbishop of Canterbury, and the King of the Bishops, approved them all. Hereby is a Church, sometime a small Priory, where, in Tradition runneth, in our Grandfathers remembrance was made a Grammar, and therein a Corps of twelve men, and ten after a lack of wood behelved, and the convent land with Land, with a Book therein of very rich Fruits, all written with Capital Roman Letters. But, it had lain so long, that when the latest were touched, they would not do so stuff, Mr. Sir Thomas Elliot who found it, judged it to be an History. No doubt be it carefully laid it up, hoped it should be found, and discovered some things memorable to Posterity.

121. 25. Acton — I have heard, that in the time of King Henry the eighth, there was found near this place a Table of Metal, as it had been Ten and Land committed, inferred with many Letters, but in its present shape, Charis, that under Sir Thomas Elliot nor Mr. Lilly Schoolmaster of St Paul's, could read it, and therefore neglected it. Had it been more, somewhat happily might have been discovered as uncovering Stone-Henge, which many hath observed.

122. 47. Lord-marches — Within one mile of Salisbury is Albury, on an elevated Field built on an old Camp, as it seems, but of no large Camp, for it is serrated with a fair Trench, and hath four Gate or Gates, in two large large Stores in gambes, but so rude, that they seem rather artificial than artificial, of which there are some other in the said Village.

122. 68. Rums — Embowed.

123. 21. It — Not long since the Seat of the Dares.

32. Before — And hereby runneth the Limit between this Shire and Berkshire.

HAMSHIRE.

Page. Line. 147. BAY As more inwardly, on the other side, are the two Cottages of St. Andrew and Netley.

154. Second — And afterward King Henry the first granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, that it should be a County by itself, with other Liberties.

62. It — Down thence it winds down, and receives from the Eas a Brook passing by Bungay, in whose Parish it is placed a Tillbury-hill, and contains a square Field, by estimation ten acres.

Page. Line. 138. 49. Deer — Out of the which, Mary daughter to King Stephen being there Allen, and his only heir surviving, was conveyed freely by Matthew of Alcon to the Earl of Pembroke, and to whom married. But after the said barn to him run Danfenter, was enjoined by Sentence of the Church to return her her again according to her Father.

47. Devotion — But among others St. Swithin continueth yet of greatst fame, and is much for his Saintly, as for the Rain which infallibly falls about the Feast of his Translation in July, by reason the Sun then is infamously with Pisces and Aries, noted by ancient writers to be rainy Constellations, and not for his vapours, or color vapours. Saint Margaret the Virgin, and Mary Magdalene, whose Feasts are shortly after, as some superstitiously credulous have believed.

47. 24. Quincy — In this wood, Nara a very Mighty, the son of the Duke of the Cantari of the land of our proper Armes d'Engletiers, and his son, Goul a Leonard, tenant of them, armed of all.


66. Winchester — A Man prudently pleased to times, raised me suddenly, but by degrees in Court; excelling in well informed buildings, temperate in all his other things, half of years, for he lived 37 years, and respected in his government; for he saw 133 years from him by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir William Capel Knight; And now his Grandchild William enjoys the said Honour.

57. Bere — Whereby is Wickham, a Manion of that ancient Family of Vechic.

58. Winchester — Where the marriage was solemnized, between King Henry the sixth, and Margaret of Anjou.


59. Market — By it Fremantle, in a Park where King John much hunted.

BARKSHIRE.

161. 10. Porugul — And Widow to Gilbert Lord Talbot.

36. Little — By King Henry the first.

37. Little — By a Parent, without any just regard.

36. Nortum, berkthea — In the time of King Edward the first.

47. Attain'd — By Queen Mary.

54. Little — We ended his Life himself.

56. Sir, Thomas — Sir Thomas.

57. Pembroke — But Queen Elizabeth gave it to John Esquilla Callin, a Flemman, of her Privy Chamber, for faithful Service to her Dangers.

58. Henry — With his wife both vetted and earnt, for that she had been a Queen and professed Nun.

160. 40. Belong — Herb sufficiently Laddan, a favour, troy the Thames.

162. Henry — With his wife both vetted and earnt, for that she had been a Queen and professed Nun.

170. Robert — Herb sufficiently Laddan, a favour, troy the Thames.

164. Norman, berkthea — In the time of King Edward the sixth.

166. Sir, Thomas — Sir Thomas.

167. Pembroke — But Queen Elizabeth gave it to John Esquilla Callin, a Flemman, of her Privy Chamber, for faithful Service to her Dangers.

170. 40. Belong — Herb sufficiently Laddan, a favour, troy the Thames.

165. Henry — With his wife both vetted and earnt, for that she had been a Queen and professed Nun.
Dr. Holland's Infections

MONKS — Commonly called White-Monks, which after being a grand-child, (as they term'd) from Cillerco in Burgundy, was so fruitful here in England, that it was Mother of the Abbey of Cornhill, Ford, Time, Cumb, and Grandmother to Boreley, Bledel- don, Brer, Bindon, and Dunkeldwell. For so Religious Orders were never to keep pro- pounded the Propagation of their Orders, as a De- diction of Colours out of them.

Knights — Bore'd by an heir of T. Comel.

Sir — Where King Henry the feast repaired and endowed the Nunnery, being the inheritance of the Lady Margaret Guanaffi of Richmond, for Mithb, who liv'd there in her later time. Newwork sometim a small Privy encov- ved with decayed breams.

Clifton — And Admiral of England.

Piers — As of the late Vicey Ripley, G. de Ripley a Knageford of our Aldemists, and a mystical Imprantor.

For, Thomas — Sir Thomas.

For, Anthony — Sir Anthony.

Nottingham — Of whom more in my Annals.

Curren — By Soko-Dubemont, so named of the ancient Pugfiers the Drobemours, Gentlemen of great note. Afterwards, by inheritance from them the pugfiers of the Lord Bray. And by Affher, famine one a Reprimar-bearing belonging to the Bifgof of Wanchefter.

Inaugurated — Upon an open Stage in the Mar- kiev-place.

Firth — For Black-Ceaven.

Surrey — In the year 1187, which was fome years for the creation of Merton, ended in the 21th of Henry the eighth, and also for Walter de Merton, founder of Merton-College in Ox- ford, now he and liv'd there.

J. — Sir James.

Hoo — And Hafting. To digge a little from the river: Engward from Crowden Banche Ad- dingemore, were the habitation of Sir Chift Lege, whereby it is to be known the value of a Castle of Sir Robert Aggion, and from him of the Lands which he held certain. Lands here to be by Serjeants to find in the King's Kitchen at the Coronation once to make a dainty Dish which they called Marplegar & Digerment. When that was, I hope to the skill in ancient Cookery.

Wandworth — Between Putney, the native Soil of Thomas Cromwell, one of the greatest- floods of Fortune.

Of — Humphrey Duke.

Surrey — Who had married his Effer.

Son — And married the Daughter of Hugh Earl of Vermondonis; wherupon his Nuptials (as fome suppose) he used the Arms of Vermondonis. The Sir William dying in the Holy Land about 1142.

John — Who first Alan de la Zouch, in prefent of the Judges of the Realm.

Arundel — For Richard their Son, who mar- ried in the Hope of Lancaster (after his Father was utterly beheaded for siding with the Scow- reige King Edward the Jewels, by the malignant Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and left both Embraud and Richard his Son, who contrary-safe left his head for siding against his Sovereign King Richard the Fourth. But Thomas his Son, to espire his Father's Dif- tance, left his life for his Prince and Country in France, leaving his Sons his Heirs for the Lands not entailed, who were married to Tho- mas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, &c. to Sir Rowland Lefafli, and Sir William Ben- chibre, Lord of Abercoveny.

TIME — After the Execution of Richard Earl of Arundel.

Surrey — And Richard second Son of King Edward the Fourth, having married the Earl of Mowbray, recov'd all the titles due to the Mowbrays by creation from his Father. After- wards, King Richard the third, having dis- patch'd the said Richard, &c.

SOUTHSEX.

Os — And the South-east wind did ty- rannize thereon, couling to Booth infinitely.

Dover — From which it is said to be torn by the King's Forces, and the same day the Earl of Mowbray, recover'd all the titles due to the Mowbrays by creation from his Father. Afterwards, King Richard the third, having dis- patch'd the said Richard, &c.

204. 4. Montacute — Which building reacheth much to the late Vyneker, and formerly to Sir William Fitz-Williams, Earl of Southamptone.

Midlurft — That is Middle-wood.

Arum — Indurarily is Michtelgorre, that is, Great Green, the Her-general authe of Je thinking, was married to John Shelley, whereby with the Prophish of the Laws, and a marriage with one of the Coheirs of Bunch, the family of Shelley was greatly enriched.

205. 26. Thame — Upon a Scene made against Wo- men abasing themselves from their Husband, &c.

Seening—
60. M. Camden.— **In the Text of Mr. Camden.**
D. R. O. L L. A N D ' s  I n f e r t i o n s

Page 210. Line 49—Allegation—When King Henry the third had first set his hands to his hands, he granted the parcel of Hallings unto Peter Earl of Savoy, then to Prince Edward his Son, and after, upon his surrender, to John, Son to the Duke of Lisle, and the other certain exchanges of lands pertinencing to the Manor of Richmond, which Peter Earl of Savoy had made over to the use of the Prince. This last usage, after the Duke of Britain had left his lands in England for adhering to the French King, King Henry the fourth gave the parcel of Hallings, with the Managing of Crotford, Burgwath, &c. to Sir John Felton the elder, upon whom ladyship, warrant and welfare to much relief.

Page 211. Line 33—Sudden—And now only heard the countenance of a fair town, and both under it and the lands which the Sea repulsed, a Cuffy fortified by Henry the eighth, and large Marshes defended from flurge with Works very chargeable.

Page 211. Line 15—Normandy—To assert it is begot in charge that the Sea abundantly it (such it is variable and interchangeably course of that Eleanor) and in part impracticeth it, that the River Rotterdam is not年度'd in the Channel, and it began'd to force to carry away the Sands and Beach which the Sea did take over the basin; Newfableground, it had many Many-flakes, and left London and the Court with variety of See's.

Page 211. Line 18—Ripia—To these town (whether may is from in pertinent is in it beholding in the Abbey ofFelcamp in Normandy. But when King Henry the third preserved that Religious Min intermediately secretly in matters of State, he gave them in exchange for two town, Cartham and St. Severin, two Annamans in Gloucestershire, and other lands; adding for the revenue, that the Abbots and Monks might be lawfully fight with temporal Arm against the enemies of the Crown.

Page 211. Line 70—Forest—And not far off East-Grenith, electricity a Parcel of the Barony of East, and made a Castle by King Henry the fourth.

Page 211. Line 121—Sackville—Her Alls by the Bulleen.

Page 211. Line 126—Forest—Where I few Ereide, a Lodge of the Lord Lacy's; and it is craggy Rocks rising up to thick, as though Surveying Nature had there purpurred a Sea. Hereby, in the very confines of Kent is Bournemouth, an habitation of the Walkers, whose House there was built by Charles Duke of Orleans, Jather to King Lewis the third of France, whose, having worn P hints in the Battle of Agincourt by Richard Wether of this place, was here a long time detained Prisoner.

KENT.

Page 212. Line 57—Kent—Extends itself in length from West to East fifty miles, and from South to North twenty-six.

Page 212. Line 70—Towns—And well-peopled.

Page 212. Line 15—Wires—At a word, the Revenues of the Inhabitants are greater both by the Fertility of the Soil, and also by the neighbourhood of a great City, of a great River, and the Main Sea.

Page 212. Line 26—There—And representation afar of a moving Wind.

Page 212. Line 22—Which—By which they are not so bound by Copy- hold, Customary Tenures, or Tenement-rights, or in other parts of England; but in a manner every Man is a Free-holder, and hath some part of his labour to live upon.

Page 212. Line 77—Admiral—A Commodore and, &c.

Page 212. Line 20—Above—Doth there admit into the Channel into the

fifth limits of the Strze Ravencaurne, a found water, and of outer coasts, which reach to Eastho- keath hard under the pitching of an ancient Camp, arrange for the height as double ramparts, and deeper as double Dromes, of all that I have found; double the mouth of many laboured hands.

What capacity it was, I could not answer, for that the greatest parts thereof was several, and evergreen one in obscure, but worthy great to view, as may be gathered by that which is apparent.

We may probably otherwise that it was a Roman Camp; but I might seem to roam, if I should think in their Camp which Julius Caesar pitched, when the Britains gave him the last battle with their whole Forces and than having had fiercely, retread themselves, and gave him leave to march to the Thames-side. And in short Robert the name of the place formeth to retain a parcel of Norfalt's name; for 5 he the Britains called him, and out Carthe, as we do. At for the other.social introductions sent off by W. Wickham, it was cast in fresh memory, when old Sir Christopher Heydon, a man then of great command in those parts, traced the Country-People. This water having passed by Bromley, a Magnific-brook of the Earl of Kenrulfor, when it had bath gathered into a depth, the depth of his Ford called name to Depford.

Page 213. Line 70—Sticks—And to the memory of this St. Ethlphig at the Forty-Parish Church here ecclesiayed.

Page 213. Line 1—Tower—Foxton in English Foxholes.


Page 213. Line 22—Poor—And, at the prayer Apprizing of our Re- gina thus offered, was the best Princess that had, the Duke, and the Country-People.


Page 213. Line 45—Date—But deftain'd him of Alloutine-Coffins, this.

Page 213. Line 55—Stream—Which the Course of Life, and advancing keep forces and found Land in their times. This Abbey was founded 1179, by Lord Richard Lacy Chief Justice of England, and by him dedicated to God, and the memory of Thomas of Canterbury, whom he so admired for his Priests; which was confirmed from for Perseverance against his Prince; as he became have a desired Crown to him.

Page 213. Line 65—Henry—Now an stream, which commends Sir William Soverbeck, an Alderman of London, who being a Friend, and brought up here, and therefore so named, built here, in grateful reminiscence, an Hospital and a School. On the east-side of a standard Knoll, is called for that it is founded upon a Hill, which Thomas Bour- cher, Archbishop of Canterbury, purposing Sir William Ffrench, Lord Say and Seile, a- don'd with a fair House is and now lately Thomas Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, hath built, and honored the old Work with new chargeable Additions.

Page 213. Line 75—Name—But saw of Sir Percival flats, defended from the Ghent of the Lord Bray.

Page 213. Line 90—Market—Where King Edward the third built a Nunnery, which King Henry the eight restored into a House for benefice and his Successors.

Page 213. Line 18—Cenotes—Divinely called Cenotes, when in his coasts coasts he hath imparted his name to four Towns, which he undertook, as St. Mary-Crey, Petal Crey, Vole-Crey, North-Crey, and Crey-Ford.

Page 213. Line 48—Eel—To amount them is a Swanscomb (of which I have hereof spoken) of immortal Memory among the English-men, for obtaining there the continuance of such ancient Furnishings. After-
In the Text of Mr. Camden.

Page. Line. 225. 72. Medway — Hemm recolv'd a Rivulter, that feeth it lief under-ground, and refihed again at Loofe, furring the ten fine Faiding-maths.

17. Town — For the fair Sowbridgeworth, it hath been keeling to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Among whom, to grace the place of the uncommon waters, Benfice of Savoy built a fair College.

15. — And between them, which it flancketh in pligle, William Cowrney ered a fair Gol- 

13. Eirchy — And it hath been embr'dd with fandy Preebiger by King Edward the firft, incorporated by the name of Moyle and Jimours; all which, in fhort time, they left by Edwinting Rabbd. But Queen Elizabeth eighty subj'ct'd them, &c.

25. Medway — Here under is Ucumb, an old Manuf of the Family De Studio Leode- 

11. Medway — branding it into five Streamers, it joyn'd with as many Stone-bridges, and thereof grown the name of Turlbridge in the Town where fitt't, as the Town of Bridges. This, about King William Rufus' time, Richard Sw. of Owen Gufbert, Grundcliff to Godfrey Earl of Lo. and Lord of Surrey, &c.

16. Children — From t'ofe Clares Earl of Gloce- 

10. Medway — Branding it into five Streamers, as joyn'd with as many Stone-bridges, and thereof grown the name of Tunbridge in the Town where fitt't, as the Town of Bridges. This, about King William Rufus' time, Richard Sw. of Owen Gilbert, Grundcliff to Godfrey Earl of Lo and Lord of Surrey, &c.


7. Pets-hurft — The Sue anciently (as it is fameth by the name) of Sir Stephan de Penhurst, who was called the Penhurff, a famous Horden of the Conquer-Part.

5. Wic — Sir Henry Sidney.

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7. Small — Inward the Eden.

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Dr. Holland's Infirmities

Page 104. Life. without a Chapel. As such, the Arrows of Saints are from the Arrows of the King and his three Under than living. And long after, Archbishop Wharton, upon a great part of the said Bridge with iron rails.

237. 49. Deck — At Gillingham and Chatham. 51. Bank — At Upton. 59. Fry, Edward — Sir Philip. 69. Neighbourhood — With his new Mayor and Corporation — which, as some wrote, was called for that Huguenot built it by a mixture of stones cut out of a Beach's side, when Vertin's gave so much Land to justify upon, and he could accomplish with a Beach's side cut out with stone. Since the Canopy, etc.


233. 15. Noblemen — They saw I Thesam, we commanded for Health, but the Queen as it were of all the King's gardens and Orchards of Kent, and the vast large, and deptlones of them all, planted as the time of King Henry the eighth by Richard Harris his Forester, in the publish good for thirty Parishes thereupon is replanted with Clore gardens, and Orchards beauti-

234. 41. Snow — Who had the Commanded then nine parts, as the Land Wa¬

236. 11. Deth's — From the Salt January Offers there

238. 53. Of — Eulalia.

239. 55. Mirocles — As here by drinking thereof ev¬

241. 58. To — Sir Bartholomew.

242. 6. Says — Four hundred years since.

242. 11. Audin — The Apostle, as they called him.

242. 64. Stow — Which in both were fomid a mile and more, yet left and bequeathed his name to it. But now by Stow-mouth towards a Brook, which sifting out of St. Edgburgh's Well at Liming, (where the daughter in King Esthelborn, first of our Nation took the Veil) it did feedeth the Sea, such Etham a Markevillage, of which I have read nothing, but that the Munster was the inhabi-

242. 68. Scotand — Afterward, of Sir Alexander Bule, who was called to Parliament by the name of Lord of Cholumbun.

243. 6. To — Sir Bartholomew.

245. 3. Says — Four hundred years since.

245. 11. Audin — The Apostle, as they called him.

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245. 68. Scotand — Afterward, of Sir Alexander Bule, who was called to Parliament by the name of Lord of Cholumbun.

247. 22. And — Dealne and Walmer three neighbour-Ca-

249. 3. History — But a Topography.

249. 44. Born — Thou and many years after, before the In¬

250. 75. When — Sir Hubert.

250. 9. Cities — And Forts; and could use this, being un¬

250. 13. Labour — And Sixty thousand pounds Charge-

250. 15. Field — If it be not voided with wind and con¬

250. 31. Deep — But within half a Leauge to the South¬

250. Line. ship the Enterro. But yet the Romans forbid an entry, draw them out, and thoroughlly encompassed. The place of Camp, as 1 hour, is near Hordes, a place of ancient Gentleman of that firearms, de¬

260. 40. Government — Here also landed Lewis of France, 31st, called to be the transparent, Romans of Eng¬

260. 69. Tovs. — For that without John for his se¬

260. 75. When — Sir Hubert.

260. 9. Cities — And Forts; and could use this, being un¬

260. 13. Labour — And Sixty thousand pounds Charge-

260. 15. Field — If it be not voided with wind and con¬

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250. Line. ship the Enterro. But yet the Romans forbid an entry, draw them out, and thoroughlly encompassed. The place of Camp, as 1 hour, is near Hordes, a place of ancient Gentleman of that firearms, de¬
Histoories — Inasmuch that certain Lands were held in Caerphilly near Dover, by Service to hold the King's head between Dover and Whitland, otherwise he could not ride thither, and, &c.

Memory — And that Viscount's gift.

Dover — Leaving the little Abbey of Bermondsey dedicated to St. Redmund, whereof Hugh the first Abbot was Founder.

Cais — And British Brokes.

To — Sir Hamon Ch谨epever.

Shore — Turning South-westward, Sandgate-castle, built by King Henry the eighth, defended the Cast, and upon a Castle-hill thereby are seen remains of an ancient Castle.

Where — Sir Edward Pointings — and among town of Thomas Lord Poyning Lieutenant of Battle.

Hastin — But lest it impede, whom death had bereft him of his only lawful Child, which he had by his lawful Wife, the daughter of J. Scott, but afterwards at Scotts-hall, where the Family of Scots hath lived in unprofitful Elythianism a long time, as defended from Pathley and Serjeants, by Pumps.

It — So are scarce-woods subject to the uncertain Vi

Wren — Called South-East-Street.

It — Certain Laws of Sewers were made in the time of King Henry the third, and, &c.

Note — Before which lies a dangerous Flat in the Sea.

Antiquity — Whereof they fear the Pit.

Supplies — Of his own Nation.

Shir — Sir.

Valley — I fear nothing there now, but a mean Village with a poor Church ; and a wooden Bridge so to great purpose, for a Ferry so in most time, fans that the river Roches not containing himself in his Channel, hath overlaid and it like to endanger and souround the level of rich lands thereby. Whereupon, the inhabitant of Roches complain that their haven is now found by the Stream of Roches, as benefactors ; and the owners have suffer great loss, wherein their neighbours to Overby se fear, if it were remedy, would fall upon them. This is a river-life ten miles about, encompass'd with the river Roches, dividing his stream, and was brookish, having his name either of mice, which our Anciens called Hox, or of Oxx, which it feedeth plentifully with rank grass. Opposed to this is, &c.

Town — Suffolk.

Baker — Sir.

West — Sinningehem, a fine House of the Family of Bakers, advanced by Sir John Baker, we long finnwells-Church of the Exchequer, and his marriage with a daughter and heir of Dunley, Bengebourn, an habitation of the ancient Family of Colepepper ; and near adjoining, Henfield a Manufact of the Guildford, an old Family, but most eminent was Sir John Guildford was Constable of the House to King Edward the fourth. For his son and heir Sir Richard Guildford was by King Henry the fourth made Knight of the Garter. Of his sons again, Sir Edward Guildford was Marshall of Calais, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Master of the Ordinaries, Father to John Speed of Northumberland, Wife to Sir J. Martyn Duke of Northumberland, Mother to the late Earl of Warwick, and Leicester, and Sir Henry was eldest Knight of the Garter by King Henry the eight, and had his Arms enabled with a Coron of Granada, by Ferdinand King of Spain, for his worthy Services that King's Son, which was receiv'd from the Moors ; and Edward led so great athem at

York — Thus much of Kent which (to conclude summarily) hath this part left spoken of for Draperie; the life of Tenter and the clothes parts for the Cranbery; the Wool for the Wood; Rantonyway for the Meadow-flax; the seeds Downs towards the Thames for the Cony-garde; Tenham and throughout for an Orchard, and Head-corn for the bread and pudding of fat, big, and unamended Capon.

Godwin — And to win his Brother.

Whereupon — Whereupon he was unmansnised to prison by a false dillemadon, as Earl of Kent, and not Bishop of Bayeux, in regard of his False Orders.

Eye — And for became a Monk.


Prison — Professed droncde by such an overely practised his Drapery.

John — Who were restored by Parliament in Land and Blood shortly after. And whilst it was execut'd, That no Port of the Land, or ether that profec'd the death of the said Earl should be impended therewith, than Mortimer Earl of March, Sir Simon Berkeley, John Mowbray, Raisins and John Devorald.

For — Sir Thomas.

Kent — And for after married by dispensation to the Black-Prince, heir to him, King Riccard the second.

By — Sir Thomas.

Behaved — Leaving no Child.

1208 — Leaving likewise an office.

Firth — Sir William.

Life — 1523.

Knight — Of Weet.
Dr. Holland's Infections

Line. Page.

275. Streams — Wintendo it self by Elmore, a Maylon Hoph of the Gales, ancient by their own famed delight, being in elder times owners of Apley-Gloss near Brickhill, and from the Beauchamps of Holf, who acknowledg Hubert de Burgo Esquire (whom I lately mentioned) temperance to them, and telelye the same by their Armes.

277. Family — Defended from Robert Fitz-Harding, to whom King Henry the 6th gave this place and Barkley-Hauses. Out of this House defended many Knights and Gentlemen of signal note.

280. Berkeley — Who was honored by King Edward the fourth with the title of Viscount Berkley, by King Richard the third, with the Honour of Earl of Nottingham (in regard of his mother, daughter of Thomas Mowbury, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl of Nottingham) and by King Henry the seventh with the Office of Marquess of England, and agnate of Marmyck Barkley.

282. Tellington — When he had taken down an ancient House which Hugh Ackley Earl of Gloucester had formerly builded.

283. — But from Ralph Ruft the heirs, this Dorkam defended in the Family of Venis Above thefe, knowns by the family of Wolff, and neighbours thereunto are Willows — the ancient four of the Family De-In-Ware — Worton under Edge, which ye remembrest the daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot Viscount Lalli, here plain in the time of King Edward the fourth, in an encounter with the Lord Barkley, about palfefions, face which were now continued Seits between their Poffefion, until now lately they were fi-

285. Dureley — Who built here a Cattle now more than ruinous.

292. Order — Devastate from Tintern, where Maud the Empress greatly enriev'd. The males of this House failed in the time of King Richard the friend, and the Hoer-General was married to Carleton. Within one mile of this, where the river Earn lately spoken of, springs, is Uleghe, a Seat affe of the Berkley's defended from the Barrow Barkley, fitted of Uleghe, and Stoke-Giffard, who were found Cobiers to J. Baron Bountort, defended from the Barrow Zouch of Richard Cobiers abioe Mortimer, and the So-

293. Hills — Whiston Woods.

304. Antiquity — Beginning at the north-east end of them.

305. — Walton and Bilebone were in the possiffi-

307. Townsend — Best of the Earl of Chester.

40. Defended — By Nicola de Albemning, an In-

42. Roman — Where there bured with his wife

44. — As he carried away the frame of

52. Antiquity — Beginning at the north-east end of them.

60. — Whiston and Bilebone were in the possif-

62. Townsend — Best of the Earl of Chester.

64. — Defended — By Nicola de Albemning, an In-

66. Roman — Where there bured with his wife

68. — As he carried away the frame of

70. Antiquity — Beginning at the north-east end of them.

72. Townsend — Best of the Earl of Chester.
in the Text of Mr. CAMDEN.

OXFORDSHIRE.

C
Conformed — To the Book and Line, Monks.

Intimates — Certainly on an Exchequer-book; the Text from is called Rollendrich, whereas in it is there supposed Turin to Digest or held by Serenity of the King's Defences &c; to be the King's Servant.

Remarkable — But is Bruen, non Bruen, sometimes an Abbey of White Nuns.

Well — We read, that Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, Dore'san of this place coming hither, caused his Books to be removed out of the Church, as unsympathy of Christianity heated for his unwise life. Nevertheless, the holy Sibyls three translated them again into the Church; and laid them up in a perfidious letter. Bag ended it in London, on was found in her Tomb at the dissolution of the House: and they wroth at Christ there, whereas the Passengers were put in mind with rue spinning Virgil in force, God, and pray for her: but I remember them not.

Place — Near to Bury is Hanwell, where the Family of Coke hath flourished many years in great and good effect.

Sixth — Who was cruelly beheaded by a rabble of Rebels in the time of King Henry the eighth.

Stamps — Holford-warrens, so demonstrated from Warner Fitz-Gerold Lord thereof, Herford, Pocrel, Mowle, so named of the Percolls or de Pocrelle, ancient Gentleman, the old owners. Blechingley, an ancient possession of the Family of Powe.

College — And these two were the first enuowed Colleges for Students in Christendom.

Hitherto — Racking by Proclamation directed to the High-Sherrif of Lincolnshire, upon penalty to forfeit their Books and the King's displeasure.

Washfield — And be about the same, by the traces of the City walls, built a fair high wall, entombed and tornured.

Monks — By a Chapter held among them laid their Mines together and enclosed Glocelfer-Hall, built before by John Lord Giffard of Bradfield for Mines of Gloucester.

Currents — Nicholas Waterham of Menfield in the County of Somerset, hath affixed a fair portion of Lands and Money for the propagation of Religion and Learning, which I note incidently by way of congratulation to our age, that there are yet some who graciously reflect the advancement of good learning.

Ulterity — To the giddy time of King Edward the eighth.

Others — Sir Proctor and two founded Students.

Carli-Church — Affixed to a Diocese, Pretenders, and Students.

Foundation — With good faith and happy success, as I told.

Minutes — And thus much briefly of my dear Neve-

Mans-house — But this Tale from determin'd, when he left his Daughter, married into the Families of Norris and Wenman.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

WICK — And Comb a low Valley.

Family — Whole Father Sir Andrew, descended from the old Sire of ancient Bourbon, King Henry the eighth adorned with the honour of Barse Windsor.

Called — And our Tunbridge, and others.

By — Burnham, better known by the Hodings, Lord Huntercombs and Scudamore (who were Lords thereof and of Beaufield successively by inheritance) than by it self.

Mulchedon — Upon a Pool for shooting Se-

Adjoyneth — On the one side.

Sent — On the other side Clefflem Bois, wheres, and on Duxton Barcley the Family of Civil.

Bou-hommes — Who professed the Rule of St. Au-

Bewwood — Whole Forsters found'sd de Rock-

Conquest — Whole Son, the Second Earl of Bucking-

Whitechurch — Nice name which is Aces, the principal Masam-house of the Donirmers, from whose descended the Dukes of Fife in Spain, and others of noble note.

Rumbald — A Child.

Saint — Child-Saint, and much saint'd with many Miracles.

Exchequer — And of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Arc — Snow of the Family of the Temples.

Kent — Of the Greatwone.

Wolverton — Ancestry Wolverton, the Seat of an ancient Family so found'sd, whole Lands are now'd in Records, The Baronie of Wolver-

two hundred years it came to the House of Longvilles of ancient descent in those parts.
Dr. HOLLAND's Infections

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Elothing—They who saw it, took it as a place of Pride of the Dacres's enjoyment.

Buckingham—At the name Buckingham, a Seat of the Dukes, very ancient, and now in the hands of...

Wales. In Glamorganshire.

Memory—Where flourished Sir Oliver, the second Baron of her creation, Lord St. John's Blentello, was where it came by, etc.

Hunsdon. By Bramshott, a Seat of the Divets, very ancient

Town. Warden more inward, where was a House of Cistercian Monks, and was Master to the Almsh of Swaley, Sibton, and Tilthey.

Hill. A parcel of the Barony of Knaitho.

Kett. Whole granthall Rutland paid bath in and Rutland ever to Henry the Fourth.

Cheyney—Made by Queen Elizabeth, Bona Cheyny of Tuddington, built, and shortly after d'd than seven.

Winter-thyme—For the old Englishmen, one Eoguntert, called deep Mere, Hock and Hocks.

Carry'd—Out of Lincolnshire.

Impropriety—As for Langton-Bedard on the west side of Dunstable, and Luton on the other:

France—Due to unjust, and Luton on the other:

Honour—Of Thomas of Canterbury.

That—Sir John.

To—Sir Robert.

To—Sir Anthony.

Fulbridge. The Manor of Burkhow hereby appears'd ally to those Little Scales, a small town Thorough-fare. Beyond which, in Burkhow, that impatient fruiter to the ancient and well-liked Family of the Barleys, and on this side...

Berkhshire.

Berkhshire—There was a house since the

Honour of the House of York: and in other terms, the Castle there was a Neff of Rebels wherefore

Nicolas of Ancilfell, Lord thereof, was espousedly commanded by Henry the third, to demolish so much of it as they thought fit, the Envoys came against it, but was King John. But now some haste was made to set it alight.

Is—Sir Giles.

Luton—Defended from Luton to Berkshires.

Burgeses. And at that time Ralph Limely a Nobleman built here a Castle for Sir Albin's

Bicker—And at that time Ralph Limely a Nobleman, built here a Castle for Sir Albin's

Bickford—And also Woodhall, an habitation of the Butlers, who being known'd from Sir Ralph Butler Baron of Wem in Shropshire, and his wife how to William paterno Lord of Wem, were Lords of Fauke-hall, and caused much by an heir of Sir Richard Gosborn, and another of Peloton, and thus place in the time of King Edward the third.

Bland—(Whereas was THIS, and one of his Six-hundred, and sometime the possession of Geoffrey Say, near Stingle-hall, beheaded by the powers the Lewes-borough of ancient Granty. So on, not far from Hinton, &c.

Thomas—Under Hoofdonal, a fair through-fair, by which B. Burchass Earl of Edin, having a fair House at Bute thereby (called at final) preserved a Market.

Where—Sir Nicholas.

Place. From hence it makes the way by Bredworth, a parcel of the hour of Earl William Mandervila, and sometime the possession of Geoffrey Say, near Stingle-hall, beheaded by the powers the Lewes-borough of ancient Granty. So on, not far from Hinton, &c.

Thomas—Under Hoofdonal, a fair through-fair, by which B. Burchass Earl of Edin, having a fair House at Bute thereby (called at final) preserved a Market.

Where—Sir Nicholas.

Place. From hence it makes the way by Bredworth, a parcel of the hour of Earl William Mandervila, and sometime the possession of Geoffrey Say, near Stingle-hall, beheaded by the powers the Lewes-borough of ancient Granty. So on, not far from Hinton, &c.

Honefled—And the Beautes Dukes of Somerset.

Son—Sir Charles.

Under—For his neighbours Members, a Seat of the worthy Family of the Comings, destroyed in them by Frowick from the Knolle, to the possession thereof, and Northhall, where Ambrose Dudley, last Earl of Warwick, raised a flattery House from the Foundation.

Honoured—Sir Edward.

Somerset—By King Edward the third.

MIDDLESEX.

COLE—Which the Britains called Co.

Of—Count.

Unbridge—Antiquely Unbridge.

Was—Made by Honor.

For—To the Honor of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and, &c.

Colt. Of.

House. Under the small river Brent, which

Chase. Through the Thames, and springeth out of a Flood and called Brown's-well for Brent-well, that in old English Frobegwell, passeth down between Henley, and called Dandan, turn for the advancement of monks, purchased for some

PLACE—Which was thought in that age a

pious 1610, to put Puffers in mind of

Christ's Passion.

Honour—Of Thomas of Canterbury.

That—Sir John.

To—Sir Robert.

To—Sir Anthony.

Fulbridge. The Manor of Burkhow hereby appears'd ally to those Little Scales, a small town Thorough-fare. Beyond which, in Burkhow, that impatient fruiter to the ancient and well-liked Family of the Barleys, and on this side...
frew gold Benedictions, which were Imperial pieces of Gold coined at Byzantium or Constantinople, and gave to the Moses of St. Peter of Westminster. And Hampstead-hill, from whence you have a most pleasant prospect of the most beautiful City of London, and the lovely County about it. Over which the ancient Roman Military way led to Verulam or St. Albans by Edgeworth, and not by Highgate, or now, which now way was span’d by the Bishop’s of London about some three hundred years a piece. But to return. Here, into whom all the annual receipts of the february parts refer, remains, as on Brompton, an Hamlet to which it imparted no name, neath Hungerwood, Hornwell, Outley-Pauls, where St. Thomas Grolleam best a fair large House; and is near her fall into the Thames, known name to Bruton near, a fair through-fair and frequent Market.

But Nero means, jail-powers. And London al this, giveth watereth fret to, and frequent, gold parts, and so on. London part, and so on. Thames. And this, frequent, near the, a fair through-fair and frequent Market.

Miles exam Maris, Mars multus victor armis.
Dr. Holland's Injuries

...dissenter from Coggeshall, and belonging to the Abbey there, was found by touching of a Plough a great bronze Pot. The Ploughman, supposing it to have been old trefoure, sent for the Abbey of Coggeshall to see the taking up of it; and he going thither met with Sir Clement Haizett, and desired him also to accompany him thither. The number of the Pot was closed with a white plaster like paper or clay, as hard as an old Brick; when that by force was removed, there was found within it another Pot, but that was of earth; that being opened, there was found in it a Stuffed Pot of earth of the quantity of a gallon, covered with a matter like velvets, and fastned at the mouth with a filk Line. In it they found some whole lemons, and many pieces of small burn'd wax'd up in fine Sills of fresh colours, which the Abbey took for the Reliques of some Saints, and laid in up for the worships...

428. Famous -- Sir [John Hawkwood].

429. -- Save -- This renowned Knight then celebrated a broad, was noted for his feats of arms in the due order, and for the furtherance of War at Castle-Hemington for him, and for his two of his military Companions, John Oliver, and Thomas Needham, and also of his Companions.

430. Verc -- In the time of King Henry the first.
431. Wars -- And long after Mind the Empyre gave it to Alberic Verc to affigne him to her.

432. Sixth -- When he created Sir Thomas Darcy his Counsellor, Vice-Chamberlain, and Captain of the Guard, Lord Darcy of Chelmsford.

433. Lies -- The Town is not great, but well peopled, fortified by Art and Nature, and made more famous by Queen Elizabeth. The Salt-water is credibly said in, that it almost implanted it, but thereby makes the Springs so brackish that there is a defect of fresh water, which they fetch from some well.

434. Barony -- From whom the Wentworths of Goffield are descended.

435. Safron-Walden -- Incorporated by King Edward the first with a Trefoure, two Chamberlains and the Commendatory.

436. Monastery -- Founded in a place very commodious in the year 1176.

437. From -- Sir Thomas.

438. Chamberlain -- Who in this place hath begun a magnificent Building.


440. To -- Sir Robert Fitz-Roger.

441. By -- Sir George Vere.

442. Of -- Sir Henry Pole.

443. Blood -- Neither at Hatfield Regio, as commonly called of a broad spread Oak Hatfield Bridle- Oaks, to be measured, where Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford built a Priory, and there lyeth aunted consectetur of a French Inscription, wherein he is noted to be of that name Vere, and third Earl of Oxford.

444. Stephen -- Defilis of his estate.

445. Tree -- For in a reverant case of the Church they devted, as foretold, because he also examinat-

446. Sons -- Geoffrey his Son, who was rebelled by Henry the second to his Father's Humors and Exiles for him and his heirs, William, who by his (can) was also Earl of Allemarre.

447. Service -- And it was given to the Sword of the Exiles of Essex by King John at the Exem-

448. Deviation -- Not depart as the Lord of the Easled of Essex by King John at the Exem-

449. Purpos -- Ye I will here impart what I incidently happen'd upon in a private Place which I was instructive here about for Ad Amsam. In a place call'd Weiffield, three quarters of a mile...
in the Text of Mr. Camden.

SUFFOLK

15. - V Exemns — Planted at Maldon above.


20. - Seen — At Abbot Newport, in the manner stated in the Abbey.

21. Getting — Through the means of St. Edmund's Shrine, and the Visitations of Alain Rulf Earl of Briton and Richmond; Sir Thomas of Brotfrenchona, son to King Edward the first, Earl of Norfolk, and Morley of England; Thomas of Bosfor, Duke of Exeter; William Earl of Stafford; Mary Queen Dowager of France, daughter to King Henry the second, and many other alibiins from whose interest.

24. Heirs — Afterwards, both here at Hauflled now Richmond, and elsewhere, the Family of Druy (which signifies in old English a precious jewel) hath been of great reputation, more especially since they were married with the Heirs of Trelz of Saffron.

31. - Clarence — With a fuller found than that of Claire.

33. - Normanby — At also Lord High Steward of England, and Earl of Albemarle.

35. - Marks — No finall Wills, as the Standard was then. From a younger brother or cousin of this House of Monmouth, affidavit by a handwriting of the Family of the Whitegraves, who having lost his eldest at Smalbridge nearer to Stour, the younger Family of great account in other ages as Burnt, which was thereof famished.

38. - Nettled — Whence was Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose King Henry the eighth confirm'd with the title of Barne Wentworth.

41. Kingdom — But to return to the river Breton, on the lands of another Brook that is poy'd theron, friends Lancastre, a fair Markeseven; and now it is the Manor of Burnt-Eliece, to which King Henry the third granted a Market at the request of Sir Henry Shelton Lord thereof, whose perpetual Stay she held for a long time.

42. - Rum — Runs by Hilgham, whose Family of Hilgham takes its name, to Sours.

51. - Bacon — Whos hold this Manor of Brome, by causing all the Fruitman of Suffolk and Norfolk from St. Edmund's alike, in the Wars of Wales.

54. - Leicester — During the infinite War between King Henry the fourth and his disloyal son.

56.熟知 — Barkley of Sooke.

58. - Bigogs — Through the Bounty of King Henry the first.

7. - Family — Descended from the Becons and Bram-

NORFOLK

27. - Place — On the farther part of the same Promen-

449. - More — After the Pope's command, for that Bishop superintended the intermeddling in fe-

450. - He — Having perseverance to this Effect to King Henry the second.

451. - Merchant — Michael his Son being产物, dy'd at the Sights of Harleian, and rising the place of one month, his son Michael was in the means fluce in the battle of Agincourt, leaving Daughters only.

452. - Suffolk — As also Earl of Pembroke.

453. - People — Infameth that being solemnly accout of Trienian, and Misjeftion, and on that accounts James was to appear before the King and Lords in Parliament assembled; after having assigned the Articles objected, he refer'd himself to the King's Order. Whereupon the Chancellor by his Majesty's Special Command, promis'd, That whereas the Duke did not put himself on his Peace, the King (as for what related to the Articles of Treat-
fion,) would remain disloyal, and with respect to thole of Misjeftion, not as a Judge by advice of the Lords, but as a perfect to whole order the Duke had voluntarily, and himself, did deny himself from the Realm, and did other less Dis-

454. - Sickness — On one day.

457. - C Ofoule — Which name may intimater that it was a Roman town.

458. - Of — Sir John.

459. - And — Sir Thomas Knetvet, Lord Knetvet.

460. - Upon — Sir Richard Lucy.

461. - Be — Heretion — a good Market, and, etc.

463. - Chadshul — To the Lord Morley.

464. - Burdeos — Of Burdeos.

465. - Him — Fellow-nighok to Stilton, is Wood-
ting, the fair Seat of the Family of Southwell, which received the greatest Reputation and Inheritance from Sir Richard Southwell; Priory-Canterbrey to King Edward the third, and his brother Sir Robert Mopser of the Rowles.

466. - Here — Which afterwards was advanced to an Abbey.

467. - To — Sir Ralph.

468. - Court — By Fenlemen, which King Henry the first gave to Hugh Capet, and King John, afterwards, to the Earl of Arundel.

469. - Abingdon.

470. - Thereof — They have of King Richard the first, that the Worketh made there might be transported.

471. - Of — Of Sias, Bales, and other Strips now made up in it.

472. - Pleas — It receiveth a Break which passes by no-
thing memorable but Halle-ball, and then only memorable for its ancient name Sir James How-
bar, Annesley-Greaves, and the Priory Council, as King Henry the second (by him dwe'd) Knight (at such time as he created Henry last Sin Prime of Wales) won, by building from the grond the fair Church at Lelston being his Parish-Church, St. Oliver's Bridge over Waveney that divides Norfolk and Suffolk, the Cowley thers, and other Works of Piety, delivered the West of the County, his Country, and the Commons-wood, and planted thos
Dr. Holland's Infeotions

Page. Line.
36. three Hours out of his own office, out of the se-
37. and presumed Sir Henry Holby his great grand-
38. child, new likewise Attorney-General to King
39. James, is literally defunct.

10. Knight — And so appraising to the Pallans.
46. 79. Politicians — Now far from Wortham, where (as
47. I read) the stuff-worked, in so great requisit
48. among our Antenors, was full made, and learnt
49. to mind'd, as Dornicke, Comere, Calcer, &c.
50. had in like manner their denominations from the
51. places where they were first invented and made.

46. 67. Veneration — Near is Poltan, a small Town,
48. which yet hath great fame to a Family ground,
49. great both in estate and alliances, since they must'd
50. with the freinds of Beary and Maitlyon.

46. 18. By — Sir Robert.
50. Rees — Sir Robert.

47. 3. To — Sir William.
49. To — Sir Hugh.
50. To — Sir Heman.
46. 45. Of — Sir Anthony.

46. 45. England — Then to be, that before the King
47. was challeg'd and could not Henry of Lancaster,

49. Surrey — And by King Henry the seventh made
50. Lord Treasurer.

46. 20. Norfolk — And his Son the same day created Earl
47. of Surrey.

47. 27. Arent — Sir Branceton.
50. Thomas — As well in his bow'rs, as in the Office
51. of Lord Treasurer of England, and 'twas in the
52. time of Queen Mary.

Page. Line.
50. 1. encompass'd with Fans, while his Husband
51. founded Ramley.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

16. PLACE — And by the name of Gunicsthor
51. King Henry the third ground it to his Son
52. Edmund Earl of Lancaster.

35. Broad — Which (as other Moss in this tract
57. does sometimes in calms and fair weather tem-
58. peritously as it was tore with water-stragan, in
59. the danger of the poor Fifitmen ; by reason, as
60. some think, of Evaporationis breaking outwardly out
61. of the coast.

40. Place — Whence to Strangeis, and not the Nat-
61. ives there, as a subjelt, wha few long and laudably.

20. John — (Who was fatted Duke of Exeter,
61. Earl of Huntingdon and Ivory, Lord of Spores,
62. Archbear of England and Irish, Lieutenant
63. of Aquitaine, and Conqueller of the Tower of
64. London.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

5. E Xiip'rd — And, being cannon'd by the People
6. amongst the Saints, had his consumption kept
7. both here and at Buckingham.

14. Appeal — Moreover, alone that time he was made

17. Belong'd — And, to turn a little afters, I may not
18. omit Horreus, whom King Henry the eight
19. created Sir W. Pet Lond tur, and Lieut and Cham-
20. berlain to Queen Catharine Parr, Earle Parr of
21. Horton ; which Damon shortly char'd with
22. him, taken he left only Daughters, who were mar-
23. ried into the Families of Trelham and Lace .
24. But to return, &c.

1. Weddington — and Weddington, made a
2. Market by King John at the Seat of the Moors
3. of Crowland.

6. Whereof — Sir Nicholas.

6. Town — As times past of the Privets, and after
7. by them of the Friers.

66. Thrapston — Belonging likewase to them.

10. Sybyl — Was first made in the time of

19. Huntingdon — Whose was the Royal rate
20. of Scotland.

5. Fetter — Which, both of it self, and with a Fetter
21. in it, was in the hands of Empires, as imply-
22. ing that he was bold'd up from all great hope,
23. as a younger Brother.

21. Cumber — Edward the sixth's time.

40. Defounced — The form of the King beforehis,
41. butt like a Fetterlock, occasion'd me to dispose
42. a little, and I hope with your pardon, when the
43. great Authors in as small matters have done
44. the like. Edmund of Langly Duke of York,
45. who bought that Keep, and garnish'd the Gate
46. winders there with Fetter-lows, when he sent
47. his Sons, being young Scholars, going upon
48. the painted Windows, ad'd them, What was Latin
49. for a Fetter-lock ! They finding and looking
50. fearfully one upon another, not able to answer.
51. If you cannot tell me, say so, I will tell you, 
52. His bats, the Tacesent, that is, His bats, but be
53. full, and quire; and thevethis added, God
54. knoweth what may happen hereafter. This
55. King Edward the fourthe, his great grand-
56. child, espoused publicly i when he, having attained
57. the Cyanus, created Richard his younger Son Duke
58. of York, and then commanding that he should use
59. for his Badge the Fetter-lock open, to生怕 the
60. profe of his great grandfather. But this by the way.

The
GUIDE — For the finding out of those fast
Townes which Antiquite the Emperor lengt"h
in his byroucy.

50. Poulemeys — Who took that name of Poulemeys,
a place now decay'd within the said Leicst.
51. Verdons — Which only flourished in four Church,
which had been erected by the Ffollage of
Knights Degree and ancient Grantry in this Storie.

53. Great... — A Towne in Hayfield, next
54. Zouche — Who defended from Alun Ffifon of
Rothen in Little Britain, and Constantine his
wife, daughter to Comm de Groafe Brit-
ain, and Mixed his wife, the natural daughter of
Henry the fift.

55. Seymour — Of Castle-Cary.
Holland — His son Sir Richard Morriner of Richards-
Calle his Cousin, whose younger sifon thereupon
took the furname of Zouch and was Lords of
Abby. But from Eulio a younger Son of A-
lane, who was fain in Wetminster-hall, the
Lords Zouche of Haringworth branded out,
and have been for many defcas Baron of the
Gentle.

56. Beaumont — Defended from Sir Thomas Bea-
mont, Lord of Beaufifull in Normandy, brother
to the fift Ffifon. Whose Sir Thomas (as fame were) be he was to be fain meanly fighting
at fuch time as the French rec upon Parts from
the English, in the time of King Henry the fift.

57. One — That is, by weight.
58. Holfprift — As for this Holfpifh, it continueth in
the two good faits, as another Beaufifull, in the
run, built by W. Wofehoff. But the Collegiate
Church, which was a magnifícque Work, and the
grande ornament of Lychifor, was demolished
when Religious Hufes were granted to the
Kng.

59. Leicfher — When he begun Geronden-Arby for
the Gcartififrs.
60. Raw-dilles — Or Road-diles.
61. Not — Northward from Leicfher.
62. Treat — A little above Yorkes, was the habitation
of the Family of Skipsworth, originally defcended
out of Yorkifhire, and cou'd a many years fince
with faiiu poffiffion in Lincolnfhir, by an heir
of Ormby.

63. Will — Those Beaumons defcended from a younger
Son of John Count of Beune in France, who for
his high honour and true ferver was preferv'd to
many thefeif, of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and
with great paffion round King of Jerusalem
in the year of our Lord 1548. Hence it is, that
we for the Arms of Jerusalem, is often guarde'd
with noble of Beaumont, in fomely place of
England. Sir Henry Beaumont was the fift that
planted benefic in England, about the year
1398.

64. Trefon — By Antiquity of Love, it fall into the
hands of Henry the fift.

65. Line. 57. Duc... — Now belonging to a younger House of
the Beaumons.
66. Younger — The herediteens of Thomas Earl of
Leicfher, and Alice Lucy his wife, were fain'd into the King's hands, and apprehendi
in fnrners fore, the King confider'd her to relaife this
Monaster to Hugh le Difpencer the younger.
67. Bungth — And under to a town call'd Barroowe,
belonging to an old Family of Gentleman of for-
nerd.

68. Elephants — Became the skins of Lapers are like
the hide of Elephants.

69. History — Who by cephalic influences, or other
hidden caufes, I leave to the learned.
70. Same — The river that meeth the fide part of the
Stire, is by the habitants about it ca'd the
Wreken, which, upon fimeance of the name, I have foughf Vermourne, but in vain.
This Wreken gathereth a strong firme with many
bruying brooks referring near in, whereof one pafls
by Wimbornham, an ancient habitante of a young
branch of the Eftate of the Lords Barchf, and
enfippd by an heir of D-b-Loud, and is
on by Melton Moorbray before mensured, by
Kerfby-Bellers (where there was a Priory,) be-
ning that additions of the Bellers, as a RELIGI-
ous rich, and noble Family in their time, by Belfers
a Spot now of the Villager of an old Norman
name, and defended from one heir of Bellers
which Beversby imparted formerly the fimane
to the Beversfie of special Ancestry in their
parts. Thus the Wreken speedeth by Ratchiffe,
high mensured upon a Cliff, and within fome miles
conveyeth it felf to Ston, near now More-Stour-
hall before mentioned. Whatever of this Shire
lay beyond the Wreken northward, is not so
frequently inhabitated, and part of it is ca'd the
Wold, as being fuly without wood; whereas
Dalby, a Seat of the old Family of the North,
of whom a fmall feather, and Walturn.

71. DICU — Now belonging to a younger House of
the Beaumons.

72. History — Who by cephalic influences, or other
hidden causes, I leave to the learned.

73. Same — The river that meeteth the side part of the
Stire, is by the inhabitans about it called the
Wreken, which, upon resemblance of the name, I have sought Vermonunt, but in vain.
This Wreken gathereth a strong stream by many
bruying brooks referring near in, whereof one passes
by Wimbornham, an ancient inhabitant of a young
branch of the Estate of the Lords Barchf, and
enfeigned by an heir of D-b-Loud, and is
on by Melton Mowbray before measured, by
Kerfby-Bellers (where there was a Priory,) begin-
ing that addition of the Bellers, as a religious
rich, and noble Family in their time, by Bellers
a Spot now of the Villager of an old Norman
name, and defended from one heir of Bellers
which Beversby imparted formerly the surname
to the Beversby of especial Ancestry in their
parts. Thus the Wreken speedeth by Ratchiffe,
high measured upon a Cliff, and within some miles
conveyeth itself to Ston, near now More-Stour-
hall before mentioned. Whatever of this Shire
lay beyond the Wreken northward, is not so
frequently inhabited, and part of it is called the
Wold, as being fully without wood; whereas
Dalby, a Seat of the old Family of the North,
of whom a small branch, and Walburn.

74. Leicfher — When he began Gerondon-Abbey for
the Gargets.

75. Line. 52. 4. W Hich — I strive to name it, but all Men
have it.)
76. Countrey — More soorward, upon the river Wet-
land, I saw nothing remarkable, withsc it be
Broden, one Baridon, which Thomas Beau-
champ Earl of Wexowe held such South-Lin-
III. —I fay that fome.
Dr. Holland's Infections

LINCOLNSHIRE.

HAY — Which our Progenitors broadly called Hoy.

Huntingdon — Branch'd from the firm of the ancient Lords Huntington.

Exton — A Town adjacent, where he hath also another fair House.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

WAY — And received into its Council the River Soar, running between the Counties of Leicestershire.

Clifton — Much envied by one of the heirs of Crey.

Sheffield — Where Ralph Holfiedin founded a Priory, and the Lords Randolph had a Manse, but now the Seat of, 8c.

Paris — Since they married with an heir of Mallovel.
in the Text of Mr. Camden:

WARRICKSHIRE.

659. 8. N Oritia.— Or Alcofale of Provinces. 32. Pradidum.— That is, the Garrisons.

664. 14. Pomp.— And after a famous Funeral Solemnised, in this Church lasttmourned in a magnifcent Tomb with this Inscription: Pray devoutly for the Soul, whom God adored, of one of the most worshipful Knights in his day, of manhood and cunning, Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, Lord Defender of Mercia, and of many other great Lords, whose body reposeth here under this Tomb, in a full dark Vault of Stone, set in the bare Rocke. The which visited with longickincs in the College of Room, therein decorated full Christianly the last day of April, in the year of our Lord God 1439. He being at that time Lieutenant General of France, and of the Duke of Normandy, by sufficient authority of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the sixth. The which body, by great deliberation and worshipfull consent by Sea and Land, was brought to Warwick the fourth of October, the year afofofeld, and was laid with full solemn execs in a fair Cheif made of Stone in the well door of this Chapel, according to his last Will and Testament, therein to rest till this Chapel, by him devised in his life, were made: the which Chapel founded on the Rocke, and all the members thereof, his Executors did fully make and apparel, by the authority of his said last Will and Testament. And thereby by the said authority they did translate worshipfully the said body into the Vault aforefaid. Honoured be God therefore.

665. 71. Others.— Whose body adverp the nature of the River.

667. 70. To.— Sir William.

671. Chaundors.— But now it is decay'd, and of a very great Towne became a small Market of wares and trade. Howbeit exceeding much frequented for the Cane-fair three holden. This holds for a year neighbour Arrow, according to the name of the river, whilst Lord Thomas Burdett, for his dependence upon George Duke of Clarence, wards wonderfully mytered, and hardly confirmed through the longevity of the time, left his life. But by his grand-daughters, married to Edward Conway brother to Sir Hugh Conway of Wales, a gracious favour of King Henry the seventh, the Knights Family of the Conways have ever since flourished, and lastly followed the Proffession of Arms.

674. Wires.— Which he had raised upon fair pretence against his Strangers.

682. Third.— Who assign'd this Citye as an Inheritance to Edmund his Son, Earl of Leicester.

Berkhamsted.— Earl of Lothor, &c.

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

681. P Lenty.— And in one part for dainty Chefe forfisheth them.

69. Arthur.— At which time he granted some privileges to Bowdwell.

682. 10. Salwarpe.— This hath in five times out of the Lickey-hill, most eminent in the North-part of this Shore, near many whicke, at Frankley, the Family of the Littletons were planted by John Littleton alias Wellington, the famous Lawyer, Justice in the King's Bench in the time of King Edward the fourth, to whom Treasurie of Tunnels, the Students of our Gramm. Lavae are no less beholden, than the Guishams to Julius's benefactions.

684. 32. Ballions.— Salwarpe having more entertain'd a small Brooch defendung from Cleecheley, where aunciently the Family of Felice flourish'd, and after at Longar, makes play to Severn.

685. 27. Weinhalden.— Then receiveth Ajson, a river, from the south, upon which stands Whittington a Stat of the Winters, of which were Robert Winter and his brother Thomas, who alwayes they were in the Gre-warner-Trusfau, &c.

686. 36. MCTold.— Tune-brother.

STAFFORD—
Dr. HOLLAND's Infirmities

STAFFORDSHIRE.

633. 36. W Croceftershire — On the river Stour lands Stourton-Castle, sometimes appurtenant to the Earls of Warwick, the place of the mastery of Cardinal Pole, and that Dudley-Castle, &c.

42. Knight — Defended from the Sultons of Nottinghamshire.

46. Dudley — But first summoned to Parliament by King Henry the sixth.

47. Family — Here is situated Penworthchurch, in former times better clos'd with Gates than at present; where are found many Coal-Pits, in which (as it hath been related to me) Here as yet continueth a Fire begun by a Candle long since by the negligence of a certain greener or digger. The Smoak of this fire, andsometimes the flames, is seen; but the scent o'erwise smells. And other places where the like nature were found'd, so are far off. On the outskirts of Shropshire, to the north west, I find Pat-walla, a Seat of the Aftley's, descending from honourable Progenitors; and Wrothley, an habitation of a race of Gentlemen so famm'd out of which, Sir Hugh Wrothley, on the account of his singular Valor, was chosen by King Henry the third Knight of the Garter as the firstFoundation; and therefore esteemed as one of the Founders of the said honorable Order.

658. 3. Honours — When Baldwin Frevell inherited his Poitier for the same, it was adjudg'd from this Family to Sir John Denock his Competitor, defended alike from Magnanimity, and producing more meritorious Grants and Evidence.

657. 15. Way — But, at a small distance from this place is Brewood, a Market-town, where the Duffage of the Dole and a Seat before the Compendium, and then near Weton that clear, &c.

24. Fountain — In the north part of this Shire, and though the Means or Marbles.

658. 17. Derby — Strange it is to read, what Lands King Henry the third confirm'd Henry Audeley, which were before asd on him through the beauty of the Peer's, and even of certain Gentlemen, not only in England, but also in Ireland, where Hugh Lacy Earl of Ulver gave from Lands, together with the Comptroller of Ulver, if that without doubt he was either a patron of singular woe, or a very great Favourer; and it was impossible to call with all those qualifications.

His nobility were ally'd in marriage with the heirs of the Lord Gifford of Brimsheld, of Barns Martin Lord of Ketchins and Bar traps; so also a younger brother of this House, with one of the heirs of the Earl of Glocaster, who was by King Edward the third created Earl of Glocaster. About which time James Lord Audley acquired a very great reputation, on the account of his valour and skill in war-like Affairs, (as so is related by French Historians) being dangerously wounded in the battle of Poictiers, when the Black Prince with many high communications had given to him a favour of four hundred marks per annum, before it was immediately on his four Esquires, that always valiantly — fought him, and satisfi'd the Prince, thinking that his skill might be too little for so great forces, with this answer, gratefully acknowledging his beauty: 'The beauty my Esquires liv'd my life amidst my enemies; and God be thank'd, my Ancestors have left me sufficient Revenues to maintain me, in your Service.' Whereupon the Prince appropriating this prudent liberality, both confirm'd his Donation to his Esquires, and left an affair of

636. 36. Cheshroy — Rock'd among the principal Nobs of in the time of King Edward the third.

65. Dukners — Alfo and thirteen Compan-Preachers, who held to Frank-Almeen.

76. It — Which the Barons of Stafford, of whole Province were the Dukes of Buckingham, both for their own Sect; who pretend'd with King John to erect it into a Borough with ample liberties and privileges, and would be partly enfolded with a Wall, and founded a Priory of Blood-Gaunts in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

659. 6. Sixth — He was (as it may be collected from his Epitaph) Secretary and Privy Councilor to King Henry the eighth, and confirmed by his Tiffram Councilor and Approm to King Edward the sixth during his minority, to whom he was Chancellor of the Dukly of Lancaster, Councilor of the House, and by him create (as I have already mentioned) Baron, and Knighth of the Garter, of office by Queen Mary, and Privy-Seat. Whole grandson William is now the fourth Barne Poget.

640. 1. Ferrars — Built in the Conqueror's time.

641. 42. Never — Nevertheless, to be held a Stil it brings forth, and feeds Beasts of a large size.

643. 16. Verdon — Was founded here the Abbey of Cresendon.

33 Say — As for Bith, it hath in this Monland a little City named Cardewell, which Sir William Cardewell built, with many Bonds, having their heads made of great Stones, and Draken, which gave a furnace to a Family of great Antiquity in this Country.

39. Dorv — After at last receiv'd Time.

43. Stafford — Thus few of them Earl, viz. Ralph created by King Edward the third Earl of Stafford, who married the heir of Hugh Audley Earl of Glocaster, Hugh his Son, who dy'd in Pilgrimages at Rhodes, and his three Sons successively. Thomas and William both without issue, and Edmund, who took to widow the daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodlock Duke of Buckingham. Afterwards, three of them were Dukes of Buckingham, and Earls of Stafford, as it hath been before declared. By the Austrander of the left of them, these ample Inheritance, &c.

SHROPSHIRE.

645. 6. Lords — Which they enjoy'd, and safety everlast'd over the poor Inhabitants in the Marches.

658. 18. To — Sir Foulk of Dinan.

19. To — Sir Jeffrey.

63. To — Sir Jeffery.

64. Prince — Sir Robert Syndler.

65. Also Sir Ralph.

67. Of — Burgh.

71. Of — Sir Warner.

650. 9. To — Robert Blunt.

19. Moreover, in former times, Sir John Winch, called Off Wincloch, because he was relate'd, for his faithful Service to King Henry the sixth, was for him allowed to the Castle and garrison of Barns Woodlock, and elected Knight of the Garter; in whose cause he manfully lost his life in the battle of Towcester, having an estate but from his Origin and hereditary, the Laws of this County are literally deferv'd. A little more warth, in Acton-Burrell, Qr.
in the Text of Mr. Camden.

651. 61. Of — Sir Ralph Butler, the younger Son of Ralph Butler of Wem.
   62. Tenison — But whereas these seem natural, I dare me, &c.
   63. Of — Sir Peter.
   64. Of — Sir Foskille.
   65. Of — Sir Ralph.
   66. Shrewsbury — But above Tong was Lillidhu-Abbey, in a wood-land Country, founded by the Family of Bealemen, whose heir was marry'd into the House of De Le Touch. But being there is little left but ruins, I will leave it, and proceed.
   67. Walls — Which yet makes a fair town.
   68. Days — As the common says after what ever is ancient and strange, to King Arthur's glory.
69. Building — In a barren place — after the Italian model.
69. Unswarr'd — And the old Caffe aslant'd.
70. Udecott — And in fair ages, this Family was as fairly propagated, yec'd a courage both of revenue and great actions by the marriage of an heir of Hopton.
71. Newport — Knights of great worship, descended from the Baron Grey of Codonin and the Lords of Mothwy.
72. Book — In King Edward the Confessor's time, it paid Gste according to an hundred Hides. In the Conqueror's time, it paid yearly seven pounds, &c.
73. Erected — A School wherein were more Scholars in number, when I first saw it, than any School in England.
74. Salary — It stood not, we, I hope, be important to note, that when divers of the Nobility and such of the Bishop of Lincoln against King Henry the fourth, with a purpose to advance Edmund Mortimer Earl of March to the Crown, as the unnatural and right heir, while Faster King Richard the second had al onced their apparent, and Sir Henry Percy's Earl'd Hot-Spur, then add-abled himself to give the affish to Shrewsbury, &c.
75. Dispute — Wherein the Sacrifice which fail'd him, for'd much much Value (when the Earl of Worcester hit the Lords, and the Earl of Dunbar were taken) be deserving, &c.
76. To — Such an antecedent making all to celestial Influence and learned Experience.
77. Honourable — Sir Thomas.
78. From — Sir Garrin.
80. Anecdotes — And bad Poems compos'd upon it.
81. Needham — Blackmore, an ancient Family of the Lords L'istang.
82. Achilles — Sir John.
83. Blackmore — Who were firm'd Le Strange commonly, and Extravas in Latin Records, for that they were strangers brought hither by King Henry the second, and in a short time their House was firm'd against. Those of Blackmore were much equal'd by an House of W. de Alno Mortimer, or this Whit-Church, and also by one of the heirs of John Lord Giffard of Bremstfield, of ancient Nobility in Gloucestershire, and a male daughter of Walter Lord Clifford.
84. More — Westminster.
85. And — Join his body-daughter.
86. Then — In the time of King Henry the third.
87. Baron — Sir Thomas.
88. Chastillon — Upon Dordon near Bourdeau.
89. Son — Sir John Talbot.
90. Of — Sir Thomas.

C H E S H I R E.

656. Page Line.
656. 72. And — Sir Gilbert Talbot, Captain of Caern.
657. 73. Defended — This third John had by his wife Katharine, daughter to Henry Duke of Buckingham, George the fourth Earl, who Lord King Henry the fourth magnified and confirm'd as the battle of Stoke. And he, by Anne his wife, daughter of William Lord Hastings, had Francis the fifth Earl, who began, of Mary daughter to Thomas Lord Diocese of Glacesland, George the first Earl, a man of approved fidelity in weighty Affairs of State; whose Sir Gilbert by his wife Gerrard, daughter to Thomas Earl of Ryaland, the fourth Earl, maintained at this day, &c.

658. R E I G N.
659. 11. Churches — But that of St. John, without the North-gate, was the fairest, being a finely and solemn building, an appear of the remains, wherein were ancient Prebendaries, and (as some says) the Bishop's Sede.
660. Street — They call them Rowes, having Steps to both sides, although some a Man may walk dry from one and wade the other.
661. Bunbury — Curiously so called for Boniface Burry's and S. Boniface was the Patron Saint there.
662. Bereton-castle — Which gave Scroome to an ancient Family.
663. Where — Very near the brink of the river.
664. Dun.
665. To — Sir John.
666. Baron — Of the Earls of Chester; and Wurzburg, so named of St. Werburgh, the habitation of a Family thereof firm'd, but break'd from the Duttons.
667. Maldenfield — One of the fairest Towns in this Count.
668. From — Sir H.Pow.
669. Ethelreda — Commonly call'd Elised.
670. Chamberlain — Who hath all justifiction of a Chancellor, within the said County Palatine.
671. Special — For matters in Common-Place, and Place of the Crown, to be heard and determined in the said County.
672. Eltham — And the Inhabitanth of the said County, for the enjoyment of their Liberties, were to pay as the change of every owner of the said Earldom, a Sum of Money (about three thousand Marks) by the name of a Mote, as the County of Flint keeps a peace thereof about two thousand Marks, if I have not been misinform'd.

H E R E F O R D S H I R E.

656. 21. E nity — And therefore says, that for three W. W. White, Well and Water, is yielded to no Shire of England.
659. 20. Year — 1571.
660. Keps — Made a free Borough by King Henry the third.
661. The — Affliging the Earl of Lancaster.
662. Dy'd — Confessed to perpulal Prisua for a Conspire to the Counsels.
663. Led — Who had married Emne or Ina heir of Brettwell.
664. And — Anf granted to him Constitution of Curie fust, the Constitution of her Courts, whereupon his Possession were Confeders of England, [t] as
Dr. Holland's Infections

as the Madhouses were granted at the first by the name of Magistratus Meridiasius Curiae mortis.

ix. Elisabeth — Daughter.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Areal — And adjoining to it, the old Bishops of Landaffi (by whose information I receive this) imparted me of his kindness that of the greatest pieces that ever I saw copy'd, of a very ancient Copper, the City of Elia in the letter A, to the honour of the Emperor Severus, with the Greek Inscription. ATTUR.

K.

Inhabitants Are fed with a tripitch Ditish and three Rumours, as high as an ordinary house, cast in form of a Bow; the firing thereof is the Sea-cliff. That this was a Roman work, the British Bocks and Roman Coins there found, are most certain arguments; among which, the Recovered Father in God, Francis Bishop of Landaffi, found a great many, of this kind, cast of the greatest pieces that ever I saw copy'd, of Corinthian Copper, by the City of Elia in the letter A, to the honour of the Emperor Severus, with the Greek Inscription, AT, T, K, A, L.

Castle.

Until.

CAER-MARDHINSHIRE.

Of — Sir Thomas of London.

Howel — Surnamed Dha, that is God.

By — Sir Rhope ap Thomas.

PENBROKSHIRE.

Town — Well governed by a Mayor, and firmly walk'd toward the Land.

Harbor — In the most pleasant Country of all Wales, on the Penbrooke the Shores, one direct Street upon a long narrow point all rock, and a forked arm of Milford-haven, ebbing and flowing deep to the Toms with a fresh flood. It hath a Castle, but two rivers in and two Parishes Churches within the walls, and it is incorporar of a Mayor, Bailiff, and Burgesses. But near Giraldes,

Inhabitants Situate upon an hill-side, having scarce two even Streets, but steep one way or other.

Are — Twyny-row.

Wall — Whereon they call it, The Clofe.

Newport — At the foot of a high Mountain.

Sand — And, in Lady Ketel's, Novus Burgus.

Dogmaul — According to the Order of Tours.

WHERE — In the time of the Emperors Theodosius the younger.

Shrewsbury — Who winning much Land here from the Welth, as we find in Domibus, &c.

Liberties — Now the Herberts are here headed, branched out from a Brother of Sir William Herbert, the first Penbrooke of that name.

Rich. — But this may form enormas of Mediasium, which I have bought here and above Atcoyle, not far off.

To — Sir John.

Guil — Which he received from his Wife Pegognies.

MEIRIONYSHIRE.

OF — Sir Thomas of London.

Howel — Surnamed Dha, that is God.

By — Sir Rhope ap Thomas.

ANGLESY.

CATTLE — And landes are vast multitudes.

Time — Star the said Hugh Earl of Shrewsbury, &c.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Oertzimer — Earl of Winchester.

K — With the Counts of Ras and Riwinoch, &c.

Monkware — After Earl of Salisbury.

Salisbury — For sparing of Mortimer.

Bald — By Reginald Grey, to whom King Edward the first granted it, and Roger, &c.

Monkbery — Now wholly decayed.

To — Sir William.

To — Sir William Stanley, Chamberlain to King Henry the seventh, who consenting with his Sovereign...
**FLINTSHIRE.**

**First.** — Where King Richard the Second, circumvented by them who should have been his steady friends, was cunningly induced to remove the Crown, as usual, for certain defects, so to rule, and was delivered into the hands of Henry of Lancaster Duke of Hereford, who soon after claimed the Kingdom and Crown, being then void by his effusion, so his inheritance descended from King Henry the third, and to this he avowed Claim to the Parliament assented, and he was established in the Kingdom.

**Fourth.** — At the formal request of the Lords and Commons.

**Privileges.** — Or that you may read it absitq'd out of the Act of Parliament. The Kings Country or Dominion of Wales, shall brand and continue forever incorporated, united, and annex'd to and with the Realm of England, and all and singular person and persons, born and to be born in the said Principality, Country, or Dominion of Wales, shall have, enjoy, and inherit, all and singular Freedoms, Liberties, Rights, Privileges, and Laws within this Realm and other the King's Dominions, as other the King's Subjects naturally born within the same, have, enjoy, and inherit, and the Laws, Ordinances, and Statutes of the Realm of England for ever, and none other, shall be bad, used, practiced, and executed, in the said Country, or Dominion of Wales, and every part thereof, in like manner, form, and order, as they be and shall be in this Realm, and in such like manner and form, as hereafter shall be further established and ordered. This Act, and the same command of King Henry the seventh prepared for it, effected that in a short time, which the violence power of other Kings arms, and especially of Henry the 4th, with extreme rigor off Lawes, could not draw us in many years. For ever since, the British Nation hath continued in faithful and dutiful in their loyal Allegiances to the Crown of England, in any other part of the Realm.

**YORKSHIRE.** West-Riding.

**Furnival.** — And Thomas Lord Nevil of Furnival.

**Biddulph.** — But this Coningsborough in later ages was the pilgrimage of the Earl of Warwick.

**Cottingham.** — Sir Robert.

**Mortimer.** — Lord Mortimer, as Richard II. sailing with them to their destruction.

**Chadwick.** — And Sir Robert.

**Lancaster.** — The first of the Lancastrian House, that in right of his wife pouf'd it, stained and embroiled the name with his own blood.

**Que Tadescus est fine fluxime, pulvere plena,**

Nunc habet immanentum flumirium, & pro pulvere futurum.

**EAST RIDING.**

**B.** — Sir Thomas.

**Humber.** — Whereof also the County beyond it, by a general name, was call'd Northumberland.

**Immunities.** — And Athelian granted them Liberties in these general words,

*Alls free, make I thee,*

*As heart may think, or eye may see.*

**NORTH RIDING.**

**ISSUE.** — The inheritance of Duncairn, Brantingham, and part of the Earls of Lennox.

**Follows.** — Whereupon they have a perpetual Rhyme.

When Rafflesce Topping wears a Cap,

Let Oxeland then beware of a Cap.

**BBEY.** — Of Cistercians, founded first at Fors, and after translated thither by Stephen Earl of Britain and Richmond.

Mother
Dr. Holland's Infeotions

Page. Line. 
927. 7. Mother — John, that afforded the funds of Marl., 
928. 7. and of his issue; and Robert, who left him one son and daughter and left her Elizabeth, wife to Sir Henry Fitz-Hugh, a noble Bar-
929. 6. ten. 
930. 5. Baron — Sir Brian. 
931. 6. Defended — From the Earls of Britain and 
932. 5. Richmond. 
933. 12. Travellers — Called the Spittle on Stone-
934. 6. more. 
935. 3. Can — The first Earls were out of the House 
936. of Little Britain in France; whole domain was com-
937. pletely instituted among their own Writers; it is 
938. that there were two principal Earls at once, one 
939. of Haut-Bois and the other of Baye, for many years, and every one of their Children and their part in Cæciliendi, and were filled 
940. Earl of Britain without distinction. But of 
941. those the first Earl of Richmond, according to 
942. our Writings and Records, was alone named a 
943. Frengesser, that it. The Red, son of Host- 
944. Earl of Britain, descended from Haruwife great 
945. Aunt to William the Conqueror, who gave this 
946. Country was here by name of the Lords of Earl 
947. Eadwine in Yorkshire, and without befiefed his 
948. daughter upon him, by whom he had an issue. He 
949. himself at Richmond-castle, or before Peasfield, to 
950. defend himself from disfavored and out-laid 
951. Englishmen in those parts: and dying, left Bri-
952. tain to his Son Conan le Grotte by a found 
953. wife. But Alun, the black Son of Eudo, Son 
954. of Geoffrey Earl of Britain and Harwife afore- 
955. said, succeeded in Richmond, and he having 
956. lawful issue, left it to Stephen, his brother. This 
957. Stephen begg Alane, feman'd Le Savage, his 
958. Son and Sioness, who afflicted King Stephen 
959. against Maudle the Empress in the battle at Lin-
960. coln, and married Bertha one of the Heirs of 
961. Conan le Grot's Earl of Great Britain, by 
962. whom he had Conan le Petit Earl of both Bri-
963. tain, by hereditary right, as well as of Rich-
964. mond. He, by the affiance of King Henry the 
965. second of England, disaffiliated Eudo Fifteenth 
966. of Peabest to his father-in-law, who suffered the 
967. title of Britain in right of the said Bertha his wife: 
968. and ending his life, leaving only one daughter 
969. Constance, by Margaret, sister to Malcolm, King 
970. of Scots. Geoffrey, third Son to King Henry 
971. the second of England, was advanced by his 
972. Father in the marriage of the said Constance, 
973. whereby he was Earl of Britain and Richmond; 
974. and begn of her Archer, who succeeded him, and 
975. as the French write, was made away by King 
976. John his Uncle. 
977. 7. Thomas — The son upon the death of the Blvd's of 
978. Britain, Peter of Savoy, Gr. 
979. 29. For — Between John Earl of Montfort of the 
980. half-blood, and from his brother's daughter, and 
981. heir of the whole blood, married to Charles of 
982. Blois. 
983. 35. Defeeted — To whom the Parliament of France 
984. had adjudged it. 
985. 7. Elice — As for Sir Thomas Grey, who was made 
986. Baron of Richmond, by King Henry the flush, he 
987. was not Lord of this Richmond, but of a place in Bedfordshire, called Rugemound and 
988. Richmond-Greics. 

The Bishoprick of Durham

Page. Line. 
949. 9. by Churchmen did grant the Church, and withdrew 
950. much from God, whereas others of Patey had 
951. formerly lamented God. But Queen Mary re-
952. pealed that Statut, and referred the said Dispa-
953. rities, with all the Peofessors and Frankhists there-
954. of, that God might enjoy his own. 
955. 38. Money — Barwick, as it is thought, by the 
956. Romans. 
957. 44. Durham — And Patriarch of Jerusalem. 
958. 56. Party — And great wenches appeared in domestical 
959. and foreign Employments. 

Lancashire

Page. Line. 
952. 60. A-Ware — Being sonnent'd to Parliament am-
953. ong the Lords Temporal, by the name of Ma-
954. riner Thomas de la Wore. 
955. 64. Town — And by Joanna, figher of the said Sir 
956. Thomas, it come to the Wells, new Lords de 
957. la Wore. 
958. 7. Virtuoso — To whom I recommend them, said 
959. to their further disfavors, whether there are not sub-
960. terventious Trees, growing under the earth, as well 
961. as Plants, and other Creatures. 
962. 11. Brother — But I forget myself now, when as I 
963. have formerly remember'd as much. 
964. 17. Infirmary — And dedicated to the Mother God-
965. defies by a Captain of the Aliturians. 
966. 49. Derby — And advanced to that title by King Hen-
967. ry the eight. 
968. 18. Alims — Founded by Roger of Poictiers. 
969. 57. Abbey — Of Cilteram Musk. 
970. 7. Bonville — Of Somertonshire. 
971. 60. Albemarle — Of William de Fortibus Earl, &c. 
972. 43. Aquitain — To have and to hold the same title 
973. for term of life, of the King of England and Mon-
974. arch of France, but in the general Grisolf of 
975. the Inhabitants of the Province of Aquitain, who 
976. gave it as that their Subsiries was infeparablv 
977. anointed to the Crown of England. 
978. 54. Lancaster — Who when he had disaffiliated Richard 
979. the second, and obtained the Kingdom of England, 
980. he concluding that being now King, he could not 
981. bear the title of Duke of Lancaster, and thinking 
982. that the said title should be disaffiliated, pro-
983. ded by an act of Parliament, that Henry, his 
984. present Son should enjoy the same, and he fild 
985. Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquain, Lancas-
986. ter, and Cornwall, and Earl of Chester; and 
987. also, that the Liberties and Frankhists of the 
988. Duchy of Lancaster should remain to his said 
990. 52. 12. Mother — Dame Mary. 

Westmoreland

Page. Line. 
954. 37. Candal — Or Kendale. 
955. 3. Parks — Of whom Sir William Park was 
956. made Lord Pet, by King Henry the eight. 
957. 43. Wans — Sir Thomas Wharton. 
958. 46. Government — The northern Engliff. 
959. 13. Age — Or threfi out by the rest of a Tree there 
960. growing. 
961. 97. Daughters — Isabel. 
962. 20. Of — Sir Roger. 
963. 14. Polerity — By his former wife Margaret. 
964. Conunry — And covering Treason under the man-
965. tle of Religion. 
966. 40. Honour — By actual Rebellion, in the year 1599. 
967. 36. Family — Befide the Earl of Westmoreland. 

Cum-
in the Text of Mr. CAMDEN.

CUMBERLAND.

1001. 57. Rofvict — And grainb Cambrensis is as many
as travel it.


1003. 24. Miseric — Who have here these Sanding-boards by
Dewarvite, with which his furface Screem and
their ingenious inventions, forthwith them in valu-able-figur for safe bellows-works, hammer-works,
forge-works, and forging of Boards, with valliant
admiration of stuffe that behold it.

1004. 5. Baptiz'd — As feal Pontius Paulinus. For in
the first plantation of Christiani among the Coun-
tives, fuch only as were of full age, after they
were inerated in the Principle of Christian Re-
ligion, were admiited to Baptizm; and at that lia-
time in the year, at Eftate and Whitftondie,
except upon urged necessity. At which times, they
which were to be baptiz'd, were attid in white
garments convictd and exoffiled, with fanfory Cere-
monies, which I leave to the learned in Christi-
an Antiquities.

1005. 42. Sislico — The potent Commander in the Roman
State.

1006. 43. Grefirod — The near reformation of the name
Elmbourgh with Olenecum, where the fift
Herecton Wing lay in envation in the time of
Theodoidus the younger, is fame motive to think
that this was that Olenecum; but yet I have
daoe affirme it.

1007. 43. Engravd — And eclair for fome Victory of
the Empere's.

1008. 44. COSS. — This Proviit Alter after of a rule Stone was
eclair'd for the happy health of the Empere Gordan the
third, and his wife, Faria Salix Tranqualis, and
their whole Family, by the troupe of Horje-
man, forced and Augufa Cordonem, when Hani-
lius Crefpimus, a native of Africa, made the
fame under Nonnus Philippus, Licencius
General of Britain in the year of Chrif 243; as
appears by the Confals therein defcribed.

1009. 40. Inscription — To the know of Philip the Em-
er and his Son, who flourisht about the year
of our Lord 246.

4021. 45. Dew — In Summer.

4022. 52. That — Sir Hugh.

4023. 20. Piece — In this dangerous Counrey.

4024. 19. Honour — With the title of Lord Greyplock.

4025. 7. To — Philip Earl of Arundell, and Lord William
Howard.

4026. 60. Viz. — Sir Andrew.

4027. 67. Kent — Of the Blood-royal.

4028. 7. By — Sir Thomas.

4029. 45. To — Sir John of Strivelin, a Baron.

4030. 37. Flight — But of them were in my Annals. Neare
the Walf, beyond the river Letching was lately
found this fair vorece Alter, evocd to the
Gracely Nephe of the Brijperes, for the
health of the Empere Plautiia,wife to M. Aure-
lus Antoninus Severus, and the whole Impe-
rial Family, by M. Cocceius Nigrinus a Tri-
flator to the Empere, when Lutius was found
here Godful, with intricate connexions of Letters,
which I read them:

DEE NYPHAE BRIGantium
QUOD VOVERAT PRO
SALUTE PLAUTIIAE Conjugis
VICTA:

DOMini NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AURELLII SEVERI
ANTONINI FII FELICIS CÆSARI.

SCOTLAND.

1003. 13. Anne — New Consorts of Dorset. But his Bro-
ther Sir Francis, C.

1004. 16. Accessors — As for the Wardens of the Wolf-
Marches against Scotland in this County, which
were Noblemen of special matur; I need to fay
nothing, when as by the Union of both Kingdoms
under one hand, that Office is now defcard'd.

NORTH-HUMBERLAND.

1005. 42. Meikrig — Where was Women beat their
Books on it.

1006. 27. Cull'd — But what the old name was, will not
easily be found.

1007. 12. The — Hairum, now commonly cal'd Heron.

1008. 13. Account — King Richard, the second, found,
That a Sword should be carry'd before the Mayor,
and King Henry the fars, &c.


1010. 45. Neckam — Informing that the bitter part of Scot-
labd was called Prick-land.

1011. 75. And — In barbary Lattin.

1012. 7. Floodon — Near Bramton.

1013. 47. Trerfot — When he devolved to dignit King Wil-
liam Rufus of the Royal Estate, and to advance
Stephen Earl of Albemarle, a Son to the Con-
quor's Sifter, Herowul.

69. King — Who also made him Confidant of En-
gland.

1014. 2. Kiffmann — Grievously complaining, and charg-
ing him [King Henry] with Perjury, That whereas
he had feloniously fware to him and others, that he
would not challenge the Crown, but only his Own
liberatic, and that King Richard fhould to go-
eard during his life by the good Advice of the
Peers of the Realm; he, to the contrary, had (by
compulsion and terror of death) fware'd to
regain his Crown, and after that the fame by the con-
urrence of his Fauitus and horribly murdering the
did King, and defpaiming Edward Mortimer
Earl of March, his lawful right to the Crown; he
who had ferved to languisb in prision under Owen Glendowr,
requiting chief Traylers who with their own Massy had prov'd his enlarge-
mant.

88. Northumberland — By the name of John Earl
of Warwick, Marchfof England, Vifcount
Liddes, Baron Somery, Baffet and Tich, Lord
of Dudley, Great Mover and Steward of the
King's Hofs.
Dr. Holland's Inventions

Scotland

Lennox.


Sterling.


Fife.

Page. Line. E Lphindon — Advanced to that honour by James King of Great Britain. 1235. 41. First — For their Lewis Oppressions.

Strathern.

Page. Line. L orn — Incl-clauch, i.e. in the old Scotch trincorrect, the Isle of Maffa; hereby may be remembered whereas it was a most famous Abbey of the Order of St. Augustin, founded by the Earl of Strathern, about the year 1150. 1238. 32. Was — Maliffe, who, in the time of King Henry the third of England, married one of the heirs of Robert Malchamp a present Baron of England. Long afterward, 66.

Cantire.


Perthshire.


Loquhabre.


Cathnes.


Ireland.


The Courts of Ireland.

Page. Line. Y EAR — Which should not be so long, or for such a time, that any other Person might have been confirmed in the same. 1327. 9. Same — Nevertheless, the more Irris did not admit them, but retained their own Brethren-Laws and land Coiftons. And the King of England used a Consequence therein upon some deep consideration, not vouchsafing to communicate the benefit of the English Laws, but upon special grants to especial Families or Seats, namely, the O Neale, O Coners, O Brien, O Malaghlin, &c. Munrough, which were repeated of the Blood Royal among them. 1327. 4.

Ireland — In the time of Sir Edward Poynting's government. 1327. 5.


Desmond.

Page. Line. Y EAR — Nevertheless, in the last Rebellion, the Rebels erected a temparary Earl; and again, when Queen Elizabeth granted the Title of Earl of Desmond to James Fitz-Gerald, Son to the forfeid Earl, who shortly after dy'd in the year 1601. 1335. 1.

Cork.


TIPPE-
in the Text of Mr. Camden.

Page. Line.

The County of Mirth.
1371. 2. Since — Sir Christopher.
For — Sir Robert Barnwall.

Well Mirth.
1373. 17. From — Sir Gilbert.
1374. 17. England — At Furnivall, Burgheff, Crop- hull, &c.

Longford.

Two Mond.
1376. 50. Them — Sir Richard.
Related — Out of my Annals.

Roscoman.
1377. 16. Of — Sir Comeri Clifford.
The Lords of Conagh.

Ulster.

Louth.
1374. 1. To — Sir John.

Cavan.
1373. 34. Of — Sir Henry.

Fermanagh.
1378. 17. Here — Was Mac-Gwir, until he over- threw himself and his State in the late Rebellion.

Monaghan.

Armagh.
1377. 44. Magonius — At a Nurse-Father, out of a British word.
1398. 45. By — Sir John Curcy.

Down.
Dr. Holland's Infections

43. Ulter — Whether they were Vessels to O-
Neal, and whether, &c.

1400. 5. Too — At Kirk-Patrick.
1401. 4. Peninsulars — Called the Andisc.
1402. 12. Saying — When he was moved to build a Caftle
for his own defence.

ANTRIM.
1403. 5. BY — Sir Henry.
1404. 4. Till — Sir John.
1405. 4. By — Sir Richard.

LONDON-DERRY.
1407. 4. IT — But this County, without confufing, is
colonized in the King, who greatly preparing a
civil Plantation of chief transformed and scalfe
parts, is pleased to deftruct the fad Lands to
his civil Subjects, and the City of Londonderry
undertaken to plant Colonies there.

TIR-OEN.
1408. 1. Upnings — Which name the Irish have un-
trailed into England and Osn.

TIR-CONEL.
1411. 5. OR — Next — Whn he then afforded and
armed all the power he could possibly against the
English.
1412. Donegal — That is, the town of the Gallitians
in Spina.
1413. Died — And this Rory his Soverign, practicing
new Treaflies againft King James his Advenuer,
upon the Terror of a guilty Confederacy, fled the
Realm of England to the year 1607, and died at Rome.
1414. 5. Day — Sir John.
1415. 41. Care — If they were wonted and confirm'd to or-
derly Civilty.

The ancient and modern Caflfons of the IREISH.
1417. 46. SAY — But whereas I have incidently hap-
pended of furer Observations concerning this Bre-
thon Law and Tanafilm, diligently collected
by Sir John Davis, his Mythf. Attorney General
in Ireland, I hope I may with his good leave
improve some of them to publick knowledge in
his own words. The feveral Countries or Territo-
ries projected by the Infidies were in number fluf-
ly and vastful, and fame being greater, and fame
less, did in nature and fcope of Land contain two
parts of the Kingdom at leaft. In every one of
these Countries there was a chief Lord or Captnes,
and under him a Tanfili, which was his Jufie-
fer apparent, both thofe were wheel'd of the Country,
who ammounly made choice of such as were
most address, and had most ferved men, and fol-
narly depending upon him. The chief Lord had
certain Lands in Demifion, which were called his
Leigtiti, or Munfip Lands in Demifion, and he
placed his principal Officers, namely, his Brebon,
his Maffif, his Cap-Sovereign, his Phyfician, his
Surgion, his Clerksign, his Remon, and others:
whofe Officer and Perfufions were hereditary and
peculiar to fome Principals and Families. He had
dffen great Meat of Money, and Goods, and callo-
mary Duties of Oatmeal, Butter, and the like,
one of the LANDS in the Country, except the Land of
the Church, and fo of his kingdoms and jufti-
cious, to whom he granted a fpecial discharge or
freedom. Besides, he had a general Tailor's,
or cutting high or low in any plafmet, upon all
the inhabitation, which he took commonly when he
made war, either with his neighbours, or againft
the Crown of England, or made a journay to the
State, or gave any entertainment; fo as the whole
Profeff of the Country were at his directions when
he left it; and fo made the Inhabitants like the
Villains of England, upon whom their Lord de-
had power Tailor Hunt and Bat, as the Purfage of
our Law is; whereas the English call this
kind of contribution by the name of tencing. This
chief Lord had his Officers upon his treasury, by
it, he and his would lie upon them till they had
eat up all their Perfonals. He would likewise
employ upon them his menfervs, his horses, his
hunting-horses, his dog-hounds, and the like, to be fed
and maintained by them, which kept the poor peo-
ple in continual famine and beggary. The Tanfili
had also a feafonal purpose of Land, and certain
Civilty proper to the Tanfili, and without the
limts of his portion he had also his cuttings and his Civilty. The rief of the Land were
differated among several Seignors, every Seignor a Chief or Captnile, as they called him, with a Tana-
file of their Seignors, both which were driven by the
chief Lord or Captain of the Country, and had
likewise their several Portions and Civilties. These
Chief Cppersips or Civilties were not patentable, but
were entirely engaged by such were selected to
them. All the reft of the Lands, except the por-
ations of the Chiefs and Tanfili, defended in course of
Graveland, and were patentable among the Nation
only; in which devastation the Bardans had their
 Portions as well as the legislature. For offences
and matters criminal, none was fo humane or so
high a nature, as that it was capted, nor he
Tanfili against the chief Lord, and Murder, were
fixeable, the fine they called an Eriche, which
was affiady by the Lord and his Executors. In
cafe of Treaflies, the Lord had all the Fine, in
case of Murder, the Lord had our Moot, and the
landed of the Parry flain the other Money; for
they never forfeited their privileges on their
lands for any offence. However their Lands were
fiecked by the Lord for their fines, until the fame
were levied thereon, and thus refolved. Rape
was fainable in the fine, but theft deserved profe,
and reward, if the fheft were brought into the
Country, because the Lord had a place, and the
Country thereby became the visitor. But the thiefs
committed in the Country, and carried out, if the
Chief were apprehended before his Friend made
offer of his Fine, he was commonly punished with
death. But the Lord in that cafe might take an
Eriche if he would. Upon the fheft of any Caffe,
if the owner followed the track (according the
Infidies are incredible cunning, infomuch as they
find the fame by the bruifing of a graft in the
summer-time,) if the party were whole land the
Track is brought, cannot make it off from other
Land, he is to annex the fheft to the owner.
And this being an Infid Law or Caffion, is at
this day obferved both by the English and Infidies,
the fame being ratified by an Act of Caffion in
the Earl of Sussex his government, as fit and nec-
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in the Text of Mr. Camden.

The Smaller

ISLANDS IN THE

BRITISH OCEAN.

miles in circuit, the South shore consisting of high Cliffs. The Air is healthful, the Soil plentifully rich, full of fields Palefaces and Corn-fields; yet the Inhabitants poor, through a custom of parting their Lands into small parcels by Confinement. The Town it standeth well-near the mouth of the Glee, being a Paroche-Church, and about eighty Families, with an Harbour called Curacao some 12 miles off. On the West-side there is an ancient Fort, and a standing-heap built at the charge of the Chamberlains: for the front-seat of the fort was granted by Queen Elizabeth to G. Chamberlane, Son to Sir Leonard Chamberlane, of Shazburne, in Oxfordshire, when he recovered it from the French. And under this Fort, the Sand with sudden drifts from the North-east overtook the Lands, so that now it ferves throughout most for Corn.

Rocks — Which have their several Eddies, and therefore are dreaded, &c.

Caycettes — Out of one of the which properly named Caycettes, there Edwards a most free Spring of fresh waters, to the great comfort of the Landsmen, being up and down hereabouts. At the, to remember incidently (it is the memory of a well-knowing Person may not fail) the Father, which John Lithcot Junr. of London for four and mounted at his own private charges, had a glorious Victory over a number of Frenchmen, who opposed him and the Ship with their Captains, and a small Spanish Ship that entered with them. Which worthy man also maintained one thousand Soldiers at his own pay for the defence of the Realm against the French, who forced the southern coast in the beginning of the reign of King Richard the Second, to emit his great arms to the King, and other good and laudable offices in his Country.

Him — Under Queen Elizabeth.

Pollution — And very Even a Welsh Gentleman, deferted from the Prince of Wales, and serving the French King, forspied Girvanbury in the time of King Edward the third, but soon left it.

[ x ]

The
The Caftierendes, or Silly Islands.

Dr. HOLLAND's Infections

Page 10.

The Caftierendes, or Silly Islands.

Page 11.

O-Neal — By an old Sib. cast over his head.

Page 12.

B R U S — Brother to Robert King of Scotland.

Page 13.

1. Sir.

Page 14.

 THEIR REBELLIONS in IRELAND.

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THE HISTORY of the O-Neals, AND
in the Text of Mr. Camden:

A Continuation of the History of the Kings of Man.

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