

Edward Crispe, of Bury, esq. They sold it to William Campbell, esq. who now resides there.

The name, I believe, became extinct by the death of Dr. Poley Clopton, in 1730, who left the chief part of his estate for the founding an hospital at Bury [which was built in a very neat style, on the South side of the church-yard, on ground part of the old abbey, purchased by the trustees of Sir Jermyn Davers, bart.l, for six old men and six old women. His sister died without issue; her niece Elizabeth Clopton was married, in 1746, to the Rev. Mr. Gilbert Affleck, of Dalham, in this county, who died in 1763; Hannah, another was married to Martin Folkes, esq. of Chevely in Cambridgeshire; and the issue of those two matches are the representatives of this ancient and respectable family.

DRURY*

Having thus traced the lords of the two manors to the extinction of their property in this village, I shall now give some account of the *Drurys*, in whom both of them were first united. This family came into England at the Conquest; immediately after which, they were seated at Thurston, in this neighbourhood, where they continued till Sir *Roger Drury* (who died in 1418) removed to Rougham and *Roger Drury* (who died in 1500) became seated here. Their pedigree is here given from the beautiful original in the possession of Sir William Wake, bart. one of the representatives of this family, and whose kindness in the loan of it, I seize with pleasure this occasion of acknowledging. Mr. Blomefield mentions it; but says, he had no opportunity of making extracts from it†.

*Sir William Drury (see pedigree of Drurys of Besthorpe in Norfolk), who achieved so great things in Ireland. His name signifies a pearl in the Saxon language, to which he might fitly be compared for preciousness, being hard, innocent, and valiant. See Fuller's Worthies. T. G. C.

† History of Norfolk, vol 1. p. 185.

*Monument of Sir Roger Drury, in Roughton Church,
Suffolk.*



This Roger (see p. 128), by the name of Roger Drury of Hawsted, esq. became possessed of the manor of Bokenham's, 8 Edward IV it being then assigned him by William Colman, to whom it had been released by John Marshall, who, as we have seen before, had been estated therein by John Bokenham, and Alice his wife. He died probably not long before his will was proved, which was on 22 March, 1500, in the chapel of St. Leonard, near Norwich. He must have reached a great age, as his father is said to have attended John of Gaunt in his expedition into Spain, in 1386.

The will itself is dated 20 Jan. 1493; and at that time he seemed doubtful to the place of his sepulture, which was afterwards certainly in this church; to which he was yet very penurious, bequeathing it only the contingency of a sermon once a year for ten years: perhaps he was the less liberal, as the advowson was not yet in his family. The will is extant in the registry of the bishop of Norwich, and contains so many remarkable particulars as to be worth preserving.

In Dei nomine, Amen. I Roger Drury, of Hawsted, in the com. of Suffolk, esquer, beyng in hole mende, and beleyving as God and the church wuld I shuld*, the xx day of January, in the year of our Lord God MCCCC and LXXXXIIj, make my testament in this wyse. Fyrst I bequeth my soule to Almyghty God, and to our Lady Seint Mary, and to all the Company of Hevyn; my body to be buryed in suche place wher I trust in God to assigne at the tyme of my dethe. Also I will that myn executors receyve my detts, and pay my detts, and if any wronge have I do†, as God defend, to any person or persons, duly provid and examyned be my said executors, I will they be restored. Also I will that if it

* Notice has been before taken of this profession of his orthodoxy. See p.17.

† This provision is not unfrequent in old wills, and marks an age when the great were both willing to oppress their inferiors, and able to do it with impunity. When death approached, they felt remorse of conscience, and enjoined their executors to redress injuries, of which none could be such competent judges as those that had committed them. The present testator, by the expression "as God defend" (that is, forbid), implies his hope that he had not committed any: but how can a man wrong another without knowing it, or without the other's complaining to him if he dares?

please the abbot of Bury, and his convent, to kepe a deryge for me in the quere, and masse of requiem on the next day at the hey aultar, because itpleased them to make me a brother* of their chapter, I will that the said abbot have xxs. the prior vj s. viij d. the sexten iij s, iiij d. the selerer iij s. iiij d. the chantor iij s. iiij d. and every other monke preste xx d. and they that be no prestes xij d. a-pece; and this I will immediately be doon after my deceasse, as sone as it may. Also I bequeth to Anne Basset, the daughter of John Basset and Elizabeth his wife, XL s. to her maryage. Also I bequeth to Mr. Thomas Coote, parson of Hawsted, for my tythes not full content in tymes past, xxs. Also I bequeth to the hey auter of the churches of Hartest, Somerton, and Whepsted, to iche of them, vj s. viij d. Also I bequeth to the reparacion of the church of Onhows, wher I am patron, XL s. Also to the ij houses of Frerers of Thetford, to iche of them for a deryge, and a masse, xiiij s. iiij d. To the nunnes of the same towne, xxs. in lyke wyse to the Freres of Sudbury, xiiij s. iiij d. in lyke wyse to the Freres of Clare, xiii s. iiij d. lyke wise to the white Freres of Cawmbrege, iij s. iiij d. Also I bequeth to Ric. Jerveys, xiiij s. iiij d. to Agnes his wyfe, iij s. iiij d. to Will'm. Hyndey, vj s. viij d. to Henry Fynche, iij s. iiij d. to Belamy iij s. iiij d. to Nunne xx d. to Roger Alred, iij s.iiij d. to : Elizabeth Drury, my servant and kyneswomant†, x marks, whch Roberd my sonne hath in his kepyng. Also I will, and specyally desyer, my said executors, and John Basse, to take heed to the yerly payment of xs, by yer of annuitye, which George Nunne payth, and must pay, during the terme of xxxvij yers, from Mychelmas last paste, which was the IX yer of kyng Henry the vij, as by the dedys of the said annuitye more

* Persons of the first rank were desirous of becoming brethren of religious societies; for they were to participate in the merits of their prayers and other worthy actions, while living; and to be prayed for by them when dead. When this Roger was admitted into the fraternity he mentions, I know not; but in 1440, his elder brother Henry, and Elizabeth his wife, with Humphrey earl of Bucks, his countess, and two sons, Henry de Bourcher earl of Ewe, and his son, Anne de Vere, a daughter of the earl of Oxford, and several others, received this favour; when they gave the monastery a grand entertainment, besides two rich copes with all that belonged to them. Registrum Curteys, MSS. B. [and see also Yates's History of Bury, 4to, 1805, p. 155. T. G. C.]

† The relations of person of rank and fortune sometimes waited upon them in the capacity of servants. The earl of Northumberland, about this period, was served by his. second son, as carver, by his third, as sewar .. Household Book: See also the Dissertation prefixed to the third volume of Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry, p. 75.

playnlye apperythj the which xs. I will be spent in red herynge *, yerly, in Lenton, amonge the inhabitants of Wkepsted, sume more, and sume lesse, as povertie requireth: and to be bought and delyvered by the hands of the said John Basse, during his life, and after his decesse, by the hands of suche on as shall be named by myn executors. Also I will, that Anne my wyfe have all such stuff of houshold, utensiles, plate and jewels, with the bocks [books] that wer her or [before] I maryed, withoutht any interrupc'on, or trobill. And I will that she have of my plate, a gilt pece... with a base foote, which weyeth xxij unc. A standyng pece white and gilt, the which weyeth xxvij unc. myn old silver bason with the Drury's armes departed†, which weyeth xxxvij unc. also my gilt ewer‡, the which weyeth xvijunc. Also I will that she have my chased pece with myn armys in the botom, the which weyeth xij unc. because she hath ij peces of the same sute. Also I will that she have my playne flat pece, with a gilt knoppe, which weyeth xvj unc. Also I will that she have my powder-box§, which weyeth vij unc. Also I will that she have my primer¶ clothed with purpill damaske; and my boke clothed with red leather, in which boke is the masse of J'h'u. Also I will that she have my white counterpeynt**, which hath myn

* First sale of British pickled herrings, by auction, from on board the Pelham and Carteret busses, at 184/ per last. Baldwin's Daily Journal and Pocket-book for the year 1751; and Gentleman's Magazine, June 1750. About the year 1114 Roger Bigot gave to the church of St, Mary in Thetford, amongst other things, 20,000 herrings, from Keleshall (Kelsale in Suffolk), and 500 eels, paid yearly, from Welles. Bomefield's Norfolk, 4to ed ed. Vol II p 108. T. G. C.

† Quartered. He bequeaths another bason with his whole arms.

‡ When Gremio was boasting of the finery he could bestow upon his wife, he says,
my house
 Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and Ewers, to lave her dainty hands. Taming a Shrew, A. II.

§ Powder, originally employed to clean the hair, was not, I believe, used as an ornament till after the middle of the last century. This powder-box was probably for perfumed powder, which was of early use. Particularly for the cloaths. In a copy of a wardrobe account, 9 Elizabeth, in possession of the duchess dowager of Portland, occur 6lb of sweet powder used for the queen's robes, at 13 s 4 d a pound.

¶ The primer contained a collection of prayers, psalms, hymns &c. in Latin and English; retained with alteration, after the Restoration. Brit. Top. Vol. II p323.

** Now called counterpane. An ornamental covering for the bed.

armys, my greene coverlyght * wrought with white coton, my payer of fustyanst†, my hoole chamber‡ that I ly in, my ij bedds in my maidons chamber hoole, with the change of shets longyng to all the said chambers. Also I will that she have of myn other shets and napery such parte as she thynkyth necessary for her withoutht contradic'on§. Also I will that Roberd my sone have my bocks of Latyn lying in my chapell or longing thereto, the day of the making of this my testament, except the bocks before except. Also I will that he have my ij vestments, on of cloth of golde, the other of red sylk, with ij corporases¶, the ton lyke to the vestment of golde, the tother blacke velvet, with all the auter clothes, frunteleys **, and hangyggs concerning to the said chapell. Also I will that he have to the said chapell my gilt chaleys, weying xx unc. my ij standyng candlestykkes of xxiiij unc. my ij cruets†† gilt and white xx unc. Also I will that he

* Couvre lit, Fr. now commonly called a quilt; a name not unknown formerly.

† Blankets made of fustian. So in Chaucer, a great man, comforting his daughter, who was become melancholy, promises her, among other luxuries and elegancies, Your blankets shall be of fustayne.

‡ The whole furniture of my chamber.

§ In .the Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Thomas Keble;. esq. serjeant-atlaw, appraised by Valentine Mason, general appraiser, 15 Henry VIII anno 1500.

	£.	s.	d.
A pair of new fustians -	0	13	4
A pair of old fustians	0	8	0
A remnant of black stamyn, 2f yards, at 2s. - -	0	5	0
A doublet cloth of black stamyn, 4 yards, at 2s. -	0	8	0
White millen fustian for blankets -	0	4	0

Nichols's Illustrations; and see Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 95. T. G. C.

¶ The *Corporas* was the consecrated host, and the case in which it was deposited was called the *Corporas Case*, and sometimes only the *Corporas*. So in Blomefield's History of Norfolk (where, by the bye, more information relative to ancient manners and customs may be collected, than in perhaps all the other county histories put together), a case of red velvet on one side, for the *Corporase* to be put in. Vol II. p. 513. *Corporas Case* of blew cloth of gold tissue, with the *Corporase therein ready hallowed*. 639. Sometimes a cloth or covering was laid over this case; as, a *Corporas Kercher*, with the case of *white damask*, wrought with branches of gold, &c. 678. Two *Corporas Cappes* (Capsæ, or Cases) one without a *Cerchif*, History of Dunwich, p.158.

** Cloths for the front of the altar, more ornamented than the other parts; as they often are at present.

†† These stood on the altar, and contained water, and wine.

have

have my silver hason with myn hoole armys, and the white ewer thereto, the which weyeth xx/iii and xj unc. Also I will that he have my chafyng chafor of silver, which weyeth xxvij unc. Also I will that he have the xiiij sponys, the which are dayly in the botery, with the square peynts, which weyen xiiij unc, d'i et quart. Summa xx/vii and xiiij unc, d'i et quart. Also I will that the said Roberd have my gret cownterpeynt with the bousers * armys, and my payer of stamynst†. Also I will that Anne the wyfe of the said Roberd my sone have the choyse of my two masers‡. And I will that Margaret the wyfe of my sone William have the tother maser. The on maser with the cuper silver gilt, weyeth xvj unc. and the tother with the peynted cuper and the gilt knoppe, weyeth xvj unc. Also I will that Anne the daughter of the said Roberd have my primer clothed in bawdekyn§. Also I will that William my sone have my ij Inglyshe

* Bouchers.

† Blankets made of wool. *Etamine*, sorte d'etoffe légère qui est faite comme la toile, avec de la laine seche et dégraissée avec du savon noir. Richlet. *Stamen* Petticoat, with two guards. Eastward Hoe, printed 1605.

‡ These masers have been thought by Du Cange and others, to have been bowls or cups, made of some precious materials. Some have thought, that they were made of maple; sometimes at least they were made of that wood, according to Spenser, who speaks of

A mazer ywrought of maple ware.

Minshew says, they were made of the roots of that tree, which are remarkable for their beautiful veins. Perhaps they were made of any wood, which, when turned and polished, shewed an elegant and variegated surface. Langham, in his *Garden of Health*, printed in 1597, mentions the medicinal virtue of the gumm of the *mazer* or *wild cherry-tree*, p. 136. They were set or mounted with silver, as we often see cocoa nut-shells at present. Among Cardinal Wolsey's plate was a great masar, and four small masars, and a cover of wood. Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, II. p. 338. A curious maser is engraven, and described, in *Gent. Mag.* 1784, P: 257. 324.

[In the Inventory of the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Hill, London, are the following entries of *masers*:

Two flat massor, one broken, weighing 17 ounces, at 2s. 1l. 14s 0d.

Item, 2 standing massors; with a broken cover, and 2 scops

of masors covers, weighing 28 oz. at 2s. 8d. 3l. 14s. 8d.

A standing cup of masser, with a cover slightly garnished with silver, with fourteen - pieces of strainge coynes of silver, was the new-year's gift of -- White, sewer to Queen Mary in 1556. (Nichols's Illustrations.)

Two masers bound with silver, in the chapel of Maynard's Spittle, Canterbury. *Archæologia*, vol. XI. p. 350 (note). T. G. C.]

§ Gold brocade. The richest cloth. - [Dr. Clarke calls it *baldekyn*; at Moscow, in

bocks; called Bochas, of Lydgate's* makynge. Also I will that the said William have on my fedyrbedds, with a traversin† of the same sute, lying in the chapel chamber. Also I will that Anne my wife have of my cofers and chests, such as she thynketh, shall be necessary for her. The residue of my stuff of houshold in the keeping of the said Roberd and Anne his wyfe, at the tyme of my dethe; except afore except, and except my plate not bequethen, I will that the said Roberd my sonne have. Also I will that William my sone have all suche shepe as I have at geyst at my dethe. The sune of this my testament, legat. in money, as it is above wretyn, drawith xxvj. xiijs, iiijd. beside the x marke assigned to Elizabeth Drury, the which x marke Roberd my sone hath in keeping. Item, I will that c marke, the which my sone Roberd hath of myn in keeping, in money and in plate, goe to the fyndyn of a scoler of, Devenynte in Cawmbreyge§ for x yer, gevyng him x marke yerly, if he will preche ones in the yer, during the x yer at Bury; and ones at Hawsted¶: and if he will not preche, then I will that he have

the anti-room of the sovereign, on days of audience, sundry grave personages are placed in the anti-chamber in long garments of sundry colours, gold, tissue, *baldekyn*, and violet. (Travels, 4to, vol.I, p.122.) See likewise Nichols's Illustrations, T. G. C.]

* About the year 1360, Boccacio wrote a Latin history, in ten books, called *de Casibus Virorum et Feminarum illustrium*. It was soon afterwards translated into French, by one Laurence, a French ecclesiastic. This translation was the original of Lydgate's Poem, which consists of nine books; and in the earliest edition, printed at London, without date, in the reign of Henry VIII is thus entitled, "The Tragedies gathered by "Jhon Bochas, of such princes as fell from theyr estates, through the mutabilitie of fortune; since the creation of Adam until hys time, &c. translated into English by John Lydgate, monke of Bury." Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 61, 2.

This was the book bequeathed; and being yet in MS. was certainly a valuable legacy. There were probably several copies of this work in this neighbourhood.

† This word occurs in the Royal Wills, P: 73, and means a *Bolster*, which lies *across*.

‡ These are now called, *Joist Cattle*; and are the cattle of other people taken to pasture at so much a week or month. These in question could not be such; they were perhaps such as were fat, and fit for slaughter. Or did he happen to have any of his own at *Geyst*, at this time?

§ How much our ancestors attended to this object, the numberless exhibitions, still existing in our universities, are a proof. See also Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, p.214-5

¶ Formerly, when preachers were not so numerous, nor so learned, as at present, it was customary for rich and well-disposed persons to provide ecclesiastics, to preach in

But viij marke by the yer. Also I will that Katrine, Jane, and Anne, the daughters of my said sone William, have c *l.* which is in the keping of the said William, to ther maryage; that is to seye, iche of them L marke: and if any of the iij susters dye, I will that her L marke be departed* betwyn the toder ij susters; and if any of the iij susters intende to be a woman of religion†, than I will that she have x marke, the day of her profession, the residue to be departed betwyn the tother ij susters, and if ij of them dye or they be maryed, than I will that she that survyveth, hath c marke‡ of the said *cl.* and the L Marke residue I will be disposed by the discrecon of my said sane William, my sane Roberd and Katrine my doughter, to the profyte of his other children. And if all the three susters dyen; then I will the said *cl.* be disposed of the discrecon of my said sone William, Roberd, and the said Katrine, among his other children, as the case shall require. The which *cl.* I will my sone William have in kepyng tyll the said daughters be maryed. And if the said William dye, or they be maryed, than I will my sone Roberd have the c *l.* in kepyng tyll the said daughters be maryed. And for the performance of this my testament and last will of my meveable goods§, I make my executors the said Roberd my sone, and William my sone.

He was succeeded by his eldest son *Robert*, so often mentioned in his will; who in a mortgage¶ made to him of a messuage and two crofts, in

country churches, at stated times. So, 20 Henry VII the countess of Richmond, the king's mother, founded a perpetual public preacher, with a stipend of 10*l per annum*, whose duty it was to preach at least six sermons every year, at several specified churches, in the dioceses of London, Ely, and Lincoln. Baker's Preface, to Bishop Fisher's, Sermon, p viii.

* Divided. So in the old service of matrimony, "till Death us *depart.*" Till Death do us *depart*, 1637.

† If one became a nun, she was to have x marke (or vjl. xiiij s. iiij d.) the day she took the veil. This, I suppose, was the usual sum which religious societies at that time received, for the maintenance of a young woman during her life. One of them was a nun at Brusyard in this county.

‡ So, at all events, no one was to have more than c marke (or LXVj 1. xiiij s. ilij d.) which was doubtless thought an ample fortune for a gentleman'S daughter.

§ He says meveable (moveable) goods; for a man could not dispose of his lands till 32 Henry VIII which is the reason that we find the testators before that time so busily employed in disposing of their personal effects, and totally silent about entailing or selling their manors, &c.

¶ The deed is indented at top, and on the left side; the indentures being marked with large dimidiated capital letters; a custom frequent in this, and the reign of Edward IV.

Pynford Street, in this village, 1 Henry VII was called *Robert Drury*, of Hawsted, esq. One of his first acts, after his coming to his inheritance, seems to have been the procuring from the pope a licence for the chapel in his house; which yet was certainly in use before, as his father left it so handsomely furnished, at his death.

This licence bears date the 7th of the calends of July, 10 pope Alexander VI. which is 25 June, 1501, and is as follows:

Julianus miseratione divina episcopus Ostiensis, dilecto in Christo Roberto Drury nobili Norwicensis dioceseos, salutem in Domino. Ex parte tua fuit propositum coram nobis, quod, cum quedam capella in manerio tuo de Halstede dicte dioceseos quasi per unum miliare vel circa a parochiali ecclesia de Halstede distet, adeo quod propter hujusmodi distantiani, hiemali et aliis temporibus anni, propter nives, glacies, imbres et inundationes aquarum, et viarum discrimina qui bus illa regio habundat; pro missis et aliis divinis officiis audiendis, tu et uxor tua, ac heredes et successores, et familiares tui, ac alii pro tempore declinantes, presertim dominicis et aliis festivis diebus, prout tenemini, dietam parochialem ecclesiam commode, prout tu et uxor tua, ac heredes et successores, ac familiares predicti velletis, accedere non potestis, desideratis in dicta capella in manerio predicto, que nondum consecrata existit, per presbyterum ydoueum secularem vel regularem, pro tempore deputandum, missas et alia divina officia celebrari facere, et ea audire, ac Eucharistiam et quecumque alia sacramenta et sacramentalia, ecclesiastica, quotiens fuerit opportunum, ab eodem presbytero recipere, quod vobis minime permittitur absque sedis apostolice dispensatione et licentia speciali, quare supplicari fecisti humiliter tibi et uxori ac heredibus et successoribus et familiaribus tuis predictis in perpetuum super hiis per sedis predicte clementiam provideri. Nos igitur attendentes, quod in hiis que ad divinum cultum pertinent favorabile esse debemus et benigni, tuisque in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati; auctoritate domini pape, cujus penitenciarie curam gerimus, et de ejus speciali mandato super hoc *vive vocis oraculo* nobis facto, ut per quemcumque presbyterum ydoneum secularem vel regularem, per te et heredes tuos ac successores predictos deputandum, cum altari portabili, et aliis rebus ad hoc necessariis et opportunis adhibitis, vestri ordinarii et loci predicti rectoris aut presbyteri parochiani licentia minime requisita, missas et alia divina officia, dominicis et aliis festivis ac profestis diebus prout videbitur, celebrari facere et ea audire, ac eucharistiam et quecumque alia sacramenta et sacramentalia ecclesiastica ab eodem (festo paschali duntaxat excepto) libere et licite recipere possitis et valeatis;

jure

jure tamen parochialis ecclesie in omnibus semper salvo, et sine alicujus juris prejudicio, tibi ac heredibus et suecessoribus utriusque sexus ac presbytero predicto (veris existentibus supradictis), tenore presentium liberam concedimus facultatem; ac tecum et heredibus et successoribus ac presbytero prefatis super hiis dispensarnus in perpetuum, constitutionibus apostolicis ac provincialibus, et synodalibus consiliis editis generalibus vel specialibus, nec non Ottonis et Octoboni olim in regno Anglie apostolice sedis legatorum, ceterisque contrariis non obstantibus quibuscumque. Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum sub sigillo officii penitencie vij kal. Julii, pontificatus domini Alexandri pape vj anno decimo.

Appendant to the above, by a strong woven cord, is a thin seal, representing I believe (for the impression is rather obscure) a person seated under a Gothic canopy, and holding a child; beneath is an escutcheon with two keys in saltire, surmounted by a triple crown, circumscribed, SIGILLUM OFICII SACRE PENITENCIARIE AP'LICE. It is of white wax, incrustated on the side of the impression with a thin coat of red. A sharp oval 2½ by 1½ inches, secured in a tin case by the cord before mentioned passing through its back and the case, and tied to the deed.

The above is transcribed, as not being in the common form; for these licences were not generally granted by the pope, but by the bishop of the diocese, who did not presume to grant these domestic chapels such privileges, and make them so nearly independent of the parish church, as his holiness did*. The general requisites for granting these licences were, that the person should be a man of rank and consequence (*nobilis*), an invalid, or living at a distance from the church: the last of which

* William Smythwick of Bath, esq. obtained an indulgence from Pope Pius IV anno 1555, by which he and five of his friends and their child, whom he should nominate, were to enjoy extraordinary dispensation; amongst the indulgencies to have a portabile (portable) altar, to receive the sacrament privately. Smythwick chose Sir Thomas Smith for one of his five friends specified in the Bull. This instrument of the pope's is now in the possession of the family of Smith of Hill Hall, Essex. (Strype's Life of Sir Thomas Smith, knt. 8vo, 1698). T. G. C.

circumstances is, in the present instance, aggravated by the badness of the road's, which is described with all the wordy parade of a modern conveyancer.

The portable or moveable altar granted in the above licence was so caned to distinguish it from the larger and more solid one of masonry: and at this perhaps masses might be celebrated in any apartment in the house. Thus Sir John Bardolf and his wife had a licence from the pope, in 1353, to have a portable altar, upon which a proper priest might, in a suitable place, in their presence celebrate masses, and other divine offices*. They had sometimes very distinguished privileges annexed to them. Thus Baldwin, abbot of Bury, in the time of the Conqueror, brought one of them of porphyry from Rome, well furnished with reliques, and at which, as long as the convent preserved it entire, masses might be celebrated, though the whole kingdom lay under an interdict, unless the pope interdicted that by name†.

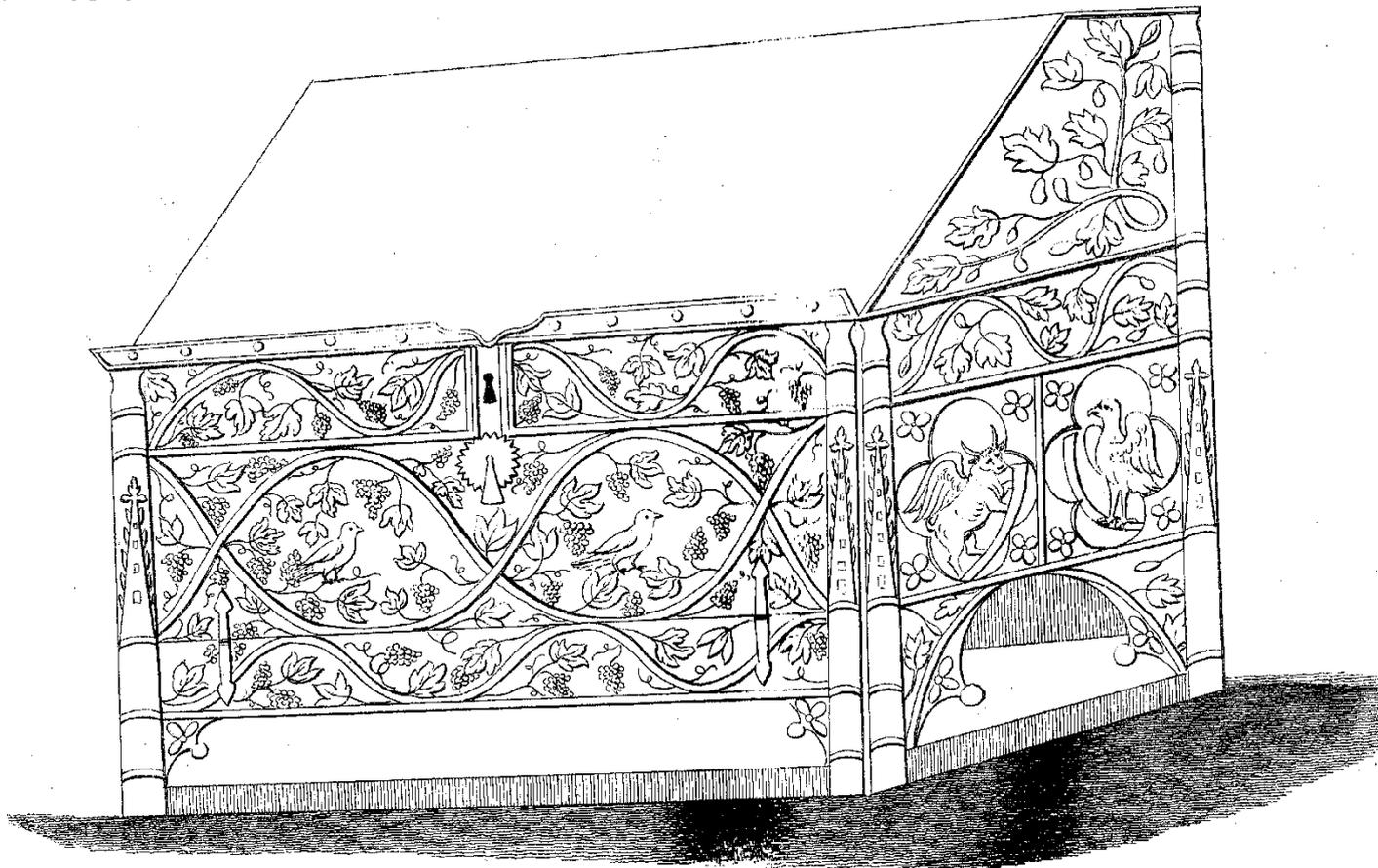
My friend Mr. Fenn (afterwards, Sir John Fenn), of Dereham, has in his possession one of these implements. It belonged formerly to Mr. Thomas Martin, who esteemed it a singular curiosity. It is made of wood, in the shape of a reading-desk; 16½ inches high, 18 wide, and 11 deep‡. The front part is of box, carved in high relief with the trailing branches of the vine. The sides are of oak, on the upper parts of which are sculptured the branches of the fig tree; and lower down, the emblems of the Evangelists, two on each side. The whole is coloured and gilt upon a white incrustation. The inclining part at top opens; and the front occasionally falls down: upon this latter, I suppose, were placed the consecrated elements, while the book rested on the upper part. Within

* History of Norfolk, vol. IV. P.210; new ed. of Blomefield, 4to, vol, VII. P 496.

† Batteley's Antiq. Bur. p. 48.

‡ The oaken altar in the beautiful but little known old chapel at Lord Bute's seat at Luton, though of larger dimensions than the one described in this book, will serve to explain. Mr. Gough, MS.--See also Nichols's Illustrations, 4to, 1797, p.122; Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 359-361 (note f).

facing page 145



A PORTABLE ALTAR.



A Scale of Inches.

are drawers, and niches, for the host, reliques, &c. See an engraving of this shrine in the annexed plate.

A few years after his father's death, namely, 20 Henry VII. Sir Robert made, as we have seen, the desirable purchase of the principal manor; and by afterwards industriously buying, every little parcel of land that could be procured, became the proprietor of almost the whole village. And as a specimen of the concise manner in which conveyances were then sometimes made, the following is subjoined:

This bill witnesseth, that I Robert Gippes, of Cowlinge, in the county of Suffolk, Husbandman, knowledge me by these presents to have solde unto Sir Robert Drury, knight, half of a messuage, and of five acres of land and oon half, and a rode of medow and pasture lyeing and situate in Hawstede, to hym and to his heires for ever, for five pounds of lawfull money, the whiche five pounds I knowlege me to have receyved; and the seid Sir Robert, his executors and assignes thereof, and of every parcel of the same, I acquit and discharge for ever. In witness whereof to this bill I have set my seale, the vj day of January, the vij yer of king Henry the VIIIth.

Sir Robert was privy counselor to Henry VII; and 1 Henry VIII procured licence to impark 2000 acres of land, and of wood, in Hawsted, Whepsted, and Horningsheath. He died, I suppose, soon after 24 Henry VIII. For that year, he and Thomas Bacon, gentleman, and Roger Sturgeon, enfeoffed Sir Robert Norwich, chief justice of the King's Bench, and several others, in his manor &c of Hawsted, for the purpose of fulfilling and executing his last will. From his shaking hand, he was then probably old. His seal of red wax is a small antique. The deed is indented, without letters at the edge. He was buried in St. Mary's church at Bury, under a large altar-monument of stone, which is beneath the last arch of the chancel towards the East, on the South side. Weever attributes this to a Roger Drury, who died in 1472, and Agnes his wife, who died in 1445; of both of whom the pedigree is silent. But the woman's head-dress is of a later period; and the whole is evidently of the same date as that opposite to it, for Sir William Carew,

who

who died in 1501, and whose wife in 1525; she was first, cousin to Sir Robert: All that remains of any inscription on Sir Robert's monument, is this distich, on the wooden palisades;

Suche as ye be some tyme ware wee,
Suche as wee are, suche schall ye be.

Sir *William Drury*, his son, suffered a recovery of the manors of Hawsted and Onehouse, 27 Henry VIII. Four years afterwards he procured a grant of the contiguous manor, of Wkepsted, with the advowson, that had lately belonged to the monastery of St. Edmund. This must have been a capital addition to his possessions. The pedigree makes him marry a daughter of Henry Sothell, attorney-general to Henry VII. But no such person appears in Sir William Dugdale's series*. Robert Southwell *miles* was made Master of the Rolls, 33 Henry VIII and his successor appointed 4 Edward VI.†

By the grants which he obtained from queen Mary he appears to have been a favourite of that princess‡: his testamentary disposition of one of them is worth noticing. He had purchased the wardship and marriage of the heir of the Drurys of Rougham, who, he intended, should marry his daughter Elizabeth; but if any disagreement on either side should happen, he does not insist that the marriage should take place; but directs, that his said daughter should, in that case, have the whole advantage

* Henry Southnell (probably the same as Southell) was attorney-general from 1461 to 1471. (Beatson's Index.) - T. G. C.

† Sir Robert Southwell's successor was John Beaumont} in 1549, 2 Edward VI. Sir Richard Bowes, knt, in 1551. (Beatson.) T. G. C.

‡ In an account of the New-year's Gifts presented to queen Mary in 1556 is the following:

By Sir William Drury, in a purse of red silke and gold knyts, in half sovereigns, 10l.

The Queen's New-year's Gifts in 1556.

To Sir Wm. Drewery, a guilt cup, 22 oz.

To Sir Rich. South (maister of the armery), 23 oz. qr.

Nichols's Illustrations, 4to, 1797. T. G. C.

that

that might arise from the wardship and marriage. A singular legacy to the young lady, whom he had destined for his ward's wife. The match of course took place, when the minor was thus thrown into his mistresses power.

He was one of the knights of the shire from 7 Edward VI. to the time of his death, which happened, as we have already seen by his epitaph, 11 Jan. 1557. His will is extant in the registry of the prerogative court of Canterbury*; and needs no apology for its insertion. It is often from these records alone that we can become acquainted with the property, relations, modes of thinking, and several other particulars, of our ancestors.

In the name of God. Amen. I Sir William Drurye, knight, the xxvjth day of December, in the yere of our Lord God a thousande five hundred fiftie and seaven, make and ordeyn this my present testament and last will, in manner and fourme following; that is to saye, Firste, I geve and bequeath my soule to Almightye God, our Ladye Sainte Marye, and to all tholly companyeof Heaven; and my bodie to be buried within the churche of Hawsted by my first wif, after and accordinge to, my degree, by the discretion of myn executors. And by this my present testament, and laste will, I revoke, and adnulle, all other willes and testamentis by me before this tyme made: and I will that no persone nor personnes shall take any advantage, profit, or commoditie, by reason of any suche testament, or will, by me at any tyme before this tyme made. And to fulfill this my present testament, and last will, and every thinge that is, or shall be, therin conteyned , I make and ordeyne myn executor, Elizabeth my wif; and I ordeyn, and speciallye desire, Sir Richard Riche knight Lorde Riche, to be a supervisor, to call upon myn executor for the true perfourmance, and execution, of this my present testament, and last will; to aide and helpe her in such things, as shal be requisite and necessarie for the same: and I geve unto him for his paynes and friendship therein,

* The gratification of curiosity is frequently not a little expensive. In the present instance, the previous liberty of examiniug, the fees of office, and a gratuity to the transcriber, cost one guinea; besides thirteen six-penny stamps upon the three sheets of paper. [A similar gratification of curiosity in the "Royal and Noble Wills," including stamps, cost more than 70 guineas. J. N.]

a gilte cuppe with a blue flower in the topp. And I will, that my said wif and all my children, and Bredget Jervis, have every of them a blacke gowne; and every of my housholde servaunts, blacke coates. And I will and require, my saide executors to pay my dettis, as sane as they convenientlie may. Item, I geve and bequeth to Elizabeth my wif fortie pounds worth of my plate, after the rate of vj s. the ounce, and all gilt, and v s. silver and parcel* gilt, if it can be convenientlie born, and my dettis being discharged and trulie paid. And I geve and bequeth also to my saide wif, all the residew of my plate, to be disposed to my children, and my sonne Roberte's children; so that my dettis may be well and trulie paide of the residew of my goods and cattaes, and this my present testament, and last will, also performed with the same residew of my goods, and with the yssues and profittes, rentes and services, of such mannors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as hereafter be willed, devised, and assigned, to my said executor, for the terme of certayne yeers: and such parte of the same plate as William Drury, my sonne Roberte's eldest sonne, shall have to be delivered him at his full age. Also I geve to my said wif, thirtie payer of good sheets, sixe fetherbedds, and vj matrasses, with bolsters for them; of whiche fetherbedds, two of them be in myn owne charnber; and I geve unto the same Elizabeth my wif, the sparvers† and hangings of the same twobeddes, usually occupied and hanging over and aboute the same two beddes: and also the hangings‡ aboute myn owne chamber, and the hangings in the mayden's chamber, where Elizabeth Holt did lye. Also I geve unto my said wyf six pillowes of downe, one trussing cofer, and the

* Partly gilt. So Shakspeare has, "a parcel-gilt goblet;" and, "a tapster, parcel bawd." This partly-gilt plate is called in Sir Roger Drury's will, before recited, " gilt and white."

† A *sparva* seems to have been that frame, with its valances, at the top of the bed, to which the curtain rods were fastened; including perhaps sometimes the tester, or head-piece. A *sparver* of grein and black say, with courteyns of the same. A *sparver*, with courtaynes to the same, of yellow and greine, from an inventory of furniture, 30 Henry VIII. See Horda Angel Cynnan, TIL P: 66, 7. In an inventory, dated 1606, mention is made of a *sparver* of wainscoat. Perhaps Esp'ver pur le corps de n're seign'r, in Royal Wills, p. 31, may mean a kind of canopy, that was raised over the sepulchre of our Lord, on Good Friday, when the Pix, containing the consecrated Host, or body of our Lord, was placed on it. See Hist. Norf. vol. I. p. 517,18.

‡ The old hangings were generally of arras or tapestry, suspended from the cornice by tenter-hooks, and easily removed.

cofer* of walnott tree, and one great shipp cofert†; and six carpet cusshinnes‡, the best she will chuse, and one cushinn of silke wrought with the nedill; three cusshinnes of sattin paned; one carpitt for a cupbord of those whiche were of her owne making. And also I will that she shall have all her chaines and jewelles, with all her appareill belonging unto her. And also I will that my saide wif have the second vestiment § with the albe¶, and all that belongeth to it, for a preest to singe in. And I will that my saide wif shall have the reasonable wearing, and occupying of all other my beddes, sparvers, hanginge for beddes, curtaines, plate, cofers, chests, sheets, table clothes, and naprye, and hangings for chambers, and all other hangings whatsoever they be, or shall happen to be, at the time of my decease, until such tyme as my heire shall accomplish his full age of xxj years; and then to be left for the furniture of my house at Hawsted, except such as shall hereafter in this my present testament be otherwise devised; so as my dettis be paid and discharged, and other legacies in this my present

* A chest in which cloaths, bed-furniture, &c. were packed up. A *trussing-bed* was such as could be easily packed up and removed. A doth sek horse that caryeth my lord's *trussinge bed*, and all things belongynge yt, when he rydes, See the Household Book, p. 359.

† A large strong chest, like those used by sailors on ship-board. Cofers, or chests, were not trifling legacies, being often curiously wrought, and of costly woods, as cypress, &c.

‡ Cushions covered with carpet stuff; or do they mean such as were sometimes laid upon carpets, on the floor? for though such carpets were not commonly used, yet perhaps they might be sometimes. The earl of Monmouth tells us, in his Memoirs, that upon his arrival at court, he found queen Elizabeth *sitting low upon her cushions*, p. 136. She had cushions laid for her in the privy-chamber, and there she heard service. From that day she grew worse and worse: she *remained upon her cushions four days and nights* at least: all about her could not persuade her to go to bed. p. 138. On her great seal, her feet rest on a cushion. In Horda Angel Cynnan, III. pl. 15, a carpet is spread on the floor before her.

§ The principal vestment; which was a cope made close on both sides, and open only at the top and bottom; so that when the priest had occasion to use his hands, he took up the garment before. It was-often of very rich stuff.

¶ The albe was not very unlike the surplice; only the sleeves were close at the wrists. It had on it also some pieces of linen, emblematical of the four nails driven into Christ's hands and feet.

testament fulfilled. Also I will that the said heire at his full age have my best vestirnent, with the albe, and all that belongeth to it, and the best aulter clothe, and all the residew of the vestimentis and aulter clothes, with the stuff in the ehapell, except such as I have before bequethed to my said wif. And also I geve unto my said heire, at his full age, all the evidences* of myn inheritance, which shall remayne, descend, and come to him, with the boxes wherin the same evidences, or any parcel of them, be. And I geve and bequeth to my said wif two brass potts, two spits, a kettill, and two posnets†; and I bequeth to my said heire, at his full age, all the residew of my brass potts, with the residew of my spitts, with racks of yron to tourne spitts in; two kettills, and a panne, with a garnishe‡ of my best vessill§. And I will that my said wif shall have one other garnishe of my best vessill next that; provided always, and I will, that all suche stufte of housholde, plate, goods, and chattaes, as I have afore geven to my saide heire, to be delivered to him at his said full age. And I will, geve, bequeth, and assigne unto my said wif, the manners of Hawsted Hall and Talmage, otherwise

* To judge from those that have come into my hands, few families have been more careful than this of the preservation of the evidences of their estates.

† Little basons or porringers. Chaffing dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. Lord Bacon. These in question were doubtless of baser metal.

‡ Garnish of vessell, was a service of pewter; or some other metal, probably gilt, or washed over; for which reason, in the Northumberland Household Book, it is called, a *garnish of counterfeit vessell*. A garnish of it cost xxxv s. ; and two of them served a year. In another place, it is called, *rough pewter vessel*; and, what is strange in the family of so opulent a nobleman, a hundred dozen of it were hired by the year, at iiij d. a dozen. When Warham was enthroned archbishop of Canterbury, in 1504, one of the expences of the dinner was, de conductione 500 *garnish. vas. elect.* (pewter) capient. pro le garnish xd. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 31-3. *Counterfeit basons* and *ewers* are among the articles forbidden to be imported, 4 Edward IV. When old Gremio designed to display the richness and value of his household furniture, he did not disdain mentioning his *pewter* and brass. Taming of a Shrew, act II.

§ By a roll in Mr. Fenn's (afterwards Sir John Fenn) possession it appears, that in 1465, *counterfeit vessel* was 4*d.* a pound; and *playne vessel* 3*d.*

[In the inventory of John Port, late the king's servant, who died in 1524-5, is a garnishe of vessel; 4 old chargers, 4 platers, 16 dishes, 8 sasers, 2 potyngers, weighing 152 pounds, at 2*d.* per pound, 2*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

Nichols's Illustrations, 4to, 1797, p.120. T. G. C.]

called

called Buckenham's, with their appurtenances, and all other my landes, tenements, and' hereditaments, in Hawsted, Newton, and Sidolsmere*, which late were my father's Sir Robert Drurye, knight, or any other to his use; to have and to hold the said mannors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, to my said wif and her assignes, for terme of tenne yeer next, and ymmediatelic following after my decease, towards the payment of my dettis, and fulfilling this my present testament and last will. And for more suretie that my said dettis and legacies shulde be well and trulye paide and fulfilled, with the yssues, rentes, services, and profitts, coming of the said mannors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by the space of tenne yeers, I caused, long before this tyme, astates to be executed of all suche the saide mannors, landes, and tenements, as wer of my late father Sir Robert Drurye, knight, to thuse of me for terme of my life, and tenne years next after my decease, without empechement of wast, as by certain deedes indented, sealed, and signed by me more plainlie it appeareth. I will nevertheless that my daughter, dame Marye Corbett, shall have in ferme the scite of the mannor of Hawsted Hall, with all such pasture grounde, and medowe grounde, as Roger Hawsted latelic had and occupied with the same, paying yeerlie to my saide wif, during the said tenne yeers, iijl/. And I will and geve to Dorothee Drurye my daughter, for thadvancement of her marriage, two hundred pounds†, to be paid at her age of xx^{ti} reers. And wheare by my dede, sealed with my seale of armes, and signed with my hande, I have geven and granted to my sonne Henry Drurye, and to his heires, one annuitie or yeerlie rente of xx^{ti} marks yeerlie, going out of my manor of Whepstede, mentioned in the same graunte, I will that the same be trulie paide, according to my saide graunte. And also I geve to my saide wif all my other goods and cattalles, whatsoever they be, not in this present testament and last will otherwise geven, bequethed, or assigned, to thintent to perfourme the same, and towards the payment of my said dettis. And I geve unto Bredget Jervis, my saide wif's gentilwoman, vj/. xiiij s. iij d. sterling, toward thadvancement of her marriage. And I geve unto my sonne Henry Drurye, one good fetherbedd, a bolster, a pillowe of downe, a coverlett, a payr of blanketts, and a payr of sheetes. Also I geve, bequeth, and assigne unto the saide Henry Drurye my sonne, and to theires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten, the reversion,

* Now called Sicklesmere. T. G. C.

† About 60 years before, this testator's grandfather thought a hundred mares were a sufficient fortune for a gentlewoman. And in this will, this lady's sister has two hundred mares assigned her for her fortune.

after the decease of Elizabeth my wif, of the mannor of Bradfeelde, with the appurtenances, and of other landes, tenementis, and hereditamentis, which I latelie purchased of lord Willoughby of Perham. And I will also, that my saide sonne Henrye shall have yeerlie, during the lif of my saide wif, toward his exhibition* and living, tenne marks, parcel of the yeerlie rente of nyneteen pounds and odd mony, going out of the mannor of Lawshull, whiche rente the queenes majestic did by her letters patentes, amonge other things, geve to me and my heires. Item, I geve, bequethe, and assigne, to my saide wif, to the performance of this my present testament and last will, the residewe of the yeerlie rente of XIX 1. and certayne odde money, going out of the mannor of Lawshull, whiche our souveraine ladie queen Marye lately gave unto me and myne heires, emongest other things, to have and to hold the saide residewe to my saide wif, for terme of xiiij yeers next after my decease; the remayndre therof, after the same xiiij yeers, to the saide Elizabeth my wife, for terme of her lif; and after her decease, and the same xiiij yeers ended, to remayne to theirs males of my bodie lawfullie begotten; and for default of such yssue, the remayndre thereof to my right heires for ever. Also I geve to my saide wif all my lands, rentes, and reversions, called Ingeham's, with the Grange called Hencote, and the landes and tenements thereunto belonging, for the terme of xiiij yeers next after my decease, toward the payement of my dettis, and the fulfilling of this my testament and last will. And I geve and bequeth unto every of my housholde servants tenne shillings. And I will that every of my saide servants shall be well and trulie paide and satisfied or and for all suche somes of money as been due unto them for their wages, as also for their liveraies† within one monneth next after my decease; and I will also, that my house be kept at my costes and charge by the space of one monneth after my decease; and that my saide servants, and other of my housholde, shall, at their free will and pleasure, have and take their meate, drincke, and lodgeing, during that monneth. And wheare I have obtayned and bought of

* Maintenance. A word still familiar in the Universities.

† *Liberationes*, or *liberaturæ*, allowances of corn, &c. to servants, *delivered* at certain times, and in certain quantities. They are often mentioned in old accounts. As *clothes* were among the allowances from religious houses to their dependants (see the *corrodies* granted by Croyland Abbey, *History of Croyland*, Appendix, No. XXXIV.) it is not improbable that the word came in after-ages to be confined to the uniform of the retainers, or servants of the great, who were hence called *livery servants*.

the king and queene's majesties, the wardeship and marriage of Robert Drurye, cousyn and heire of John Drurye, late of Rougham in the countie of Suffolk, esquire, deceased, to thintent that marriage shulde be had betwixt bym and Elizabeth my daughter, my mynde, will, purpose, and intent is, that the same marriage shulde take effecte : nevertheless, if any disagreement shall happen to be, ether of the partie of the saide Robert Drurye, or on the partie of the saide Elizabeth; I will then that the said Elizabeth, my daughter, shall have the hole profite and commoditie that shall or may arise, and growe, by reason of the wardeship and marriage of the same Robert, or of any other his heire, whiche I ought to have by my said bargayne with the king and queene's majesties, the same Robert deceasing within age, and unmarried to my saide daughter. And if it happen the said Robert Drurye and his brother to decease before marriage, or disagreement, so as she be not advaunced by this gifte; thenne I will that my said daughter Elizabeth shall have two hundred marks for thadvancement of her marriage. And I pray, will, and desire my saide wif, according to such motion as I have made unto her, to assure unto Henry Drurye, Thomas Drurye, and Robert Drurye, sonnes of my saide sonne Robert Drurye deceased, the manor of Hawcombye, with thappurtenances; in the countie of Lincoln, to have and to holde to them in reversion, after her decease, and to theires males severallie of their bodies lawfullie begotten, toward thadvancement and preferment of their livinge. And also her to see to the bringing up of my saide sonne Robert's children: as my speciall and onlye trust is in her, to whome I have committed all theis things before remembred, for those considerations, and other before specified. Item, I geve unto maister Payne vj 1. xiiij s. iiij d. to Mr. Butler iiij 1. to William Wrenne XL s. to Anne Goldingham iiij 1. to Alexander Mariot XL s, and to Water Lorde other XL s. In witnesse of all theis premisses, theis persones undernamed have set to their hands; and the said Sir William hath set to his seale of armes*, the day and yere first above written. William Drury, Henry Yelverton, Henry Payn, William Wrenne, Alexander Marriott.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum, coram d'no apud London, 29 die mensis Aprilis, 1558, Juramento Edmundi Brudenell, fratris et procuratoris d'ne Elizabeth, relicte dicti defuncti, et executricis, &c.

* See the Plate of Seals, No.9.

It appears by the above will that Sir William's eldest son Robert was dead, and that his successor was a minor. This gentleman, whose name was William, had the honour of entertaining queen Elizabeth, at his house here, in her progress in 1578. She rode in the morning from Sir William Cordell's at Melford*; and dined with one of the Drurys at Lawshall Hall, about five miles distant from Hawsted. This visit is thus recorded in the register of that parish, under the year 1578:

It is to be remembred, that the queen's highnesse, in her progresse, riding from Melford to Bury, 5th Aug. Regineque 20, annoque D'ni predicto, dined at Lawshall Hall, to the great rejoicing of the said parish, and the country thereabouts†.

In the evening she came to Hawsted; her apartment there, ever afterwards, as usual, retaining her name. Tradition reports that she dropped a silver-handled fan into the moat. It was at this time, perhaps, that the royal guest bestowed the honour of knighthood upon the master of the mansion.

It was this Sir *William Drury*, I apprehend, who rebuilt, or greatly repaired, Hawsted House, afterwards called Hawsted Place‡, or *The*

* [This fine old house of Sir William Cordell's was purchased by the late Sir Harry Parker, bart. and is now (1812) the property and residence of his son, Sir William. A view of the fine old house has been given in vol. II. of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, by Mr. Nichols. See likewise vol. III.; and Lodge's Illustrations, vol. II. p. 187. Lawshall Hall is converted into a farm-house. T. G. C.]

† [In the return made of the records belonging to the office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue in the Exchequer is a large roll of Accounts of the Queen's (Elizabeth) Expences of her Household during her Three Month's Tour in the 14th Year (1572) of, her Reign.

In the month of July, 31 days, about 1071. per day.

In September the whole expence is put down at 26031.5s. 6d. and calculated at 1531. 8s. 10d. (Report of Public Records, fol. 1800, p 174, No.6.) T. G. C.]

‡ *Place* means a seat, a mansion, a residence. See Mr. Steevens's note on "As you like it," act II scene 3.

Place. My reasons for thinking so will appear from some circumstances in the description which I am going to give of it; and in which I shall be the more particular, as it will afford me an opportunity of illustrating in some measure the taste and mode of living at that period.

Its situation, as of many old seats in this neighbourhood, is on an eminence*, gently sloping towards the South. The whole formed a quadrangle, 202 by 211 feet, within; an area formerly called the *Base Court*, afterwards the *Court Yard*. Three of the sides consisted of barns, stables, a mill-house, slaughter-house, blacksmith's-shop, and various other offices, which Hamson, in his Description of Britain, tells us, began in this reign to be thrown to a greater distance from the principal house than they were in the time of Henry VIII. The entrance was by a *gate-house* in the centre of the South side, over which were chambers for carters, &c. This was afterwards laid open, and fenced with iron palisades. The *mansion-house*, which was also a quadrangle, formed the fourth side, standing higher than the other buildings, and detached from them by a wide *moat*, faced on all its banks with bricks, and surrounded by a handsome terrace, a considerable part of which commanded a fine view of the surrounding country, and bespoke a taste superior to the artificial mount, which in many old gardens was to be clambered up for the sake of prospect. The approach to the house was by a flight of steps, and a strong brick bridge of three arches, through a small jealous wicket, formed in the great well-timbered gate, that rarely grated on its hinges.

* The proper situation of houses began to be attended to in this reign. Lord Bacon, who published his Essays before the end of it, says, in his forty-fifth, "he that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth himself to prison. Neither do I reckon it an ill seat only where the air is unwholesome, but likewise where the air is unequal; as you shall see many fine seats set upon a kmap of ground environed with higher hills roundabout it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs," &c.

Immediately upon your peeping through the wicket, the first object that unavoidably struck you, was a stone *figure of Hercules**, as it was called, holding in one hand a club across his shoulders, the other resting on one hip, discharging a perennial stream of water, by the urinary passage, into a carved stone basin. On the pedestal of the statue is preserved the date, 1578†, which was the year the queen graced this house with her presence; so that doubtless this was one of the embellishments bestowed upon the place against a royal visit‡. Modern times would scarcely devise such a piece of sculpture as an amusing spectacle for a virgin princess. A *fountain* was generally (yet surely injudiciously in this climate) esteemed a proper ornament for the inner court of a great house§. This, which still continues to flow, was supplied with water by wooden pipes, at no small expence, from a pond near half a mile off.

This *inner court*; as it was called, in which the statue stood, and about which the house was built, was an area of 58 feet square. The walls of the house within it were covered with the pyracantha¶ (*Mespilus*

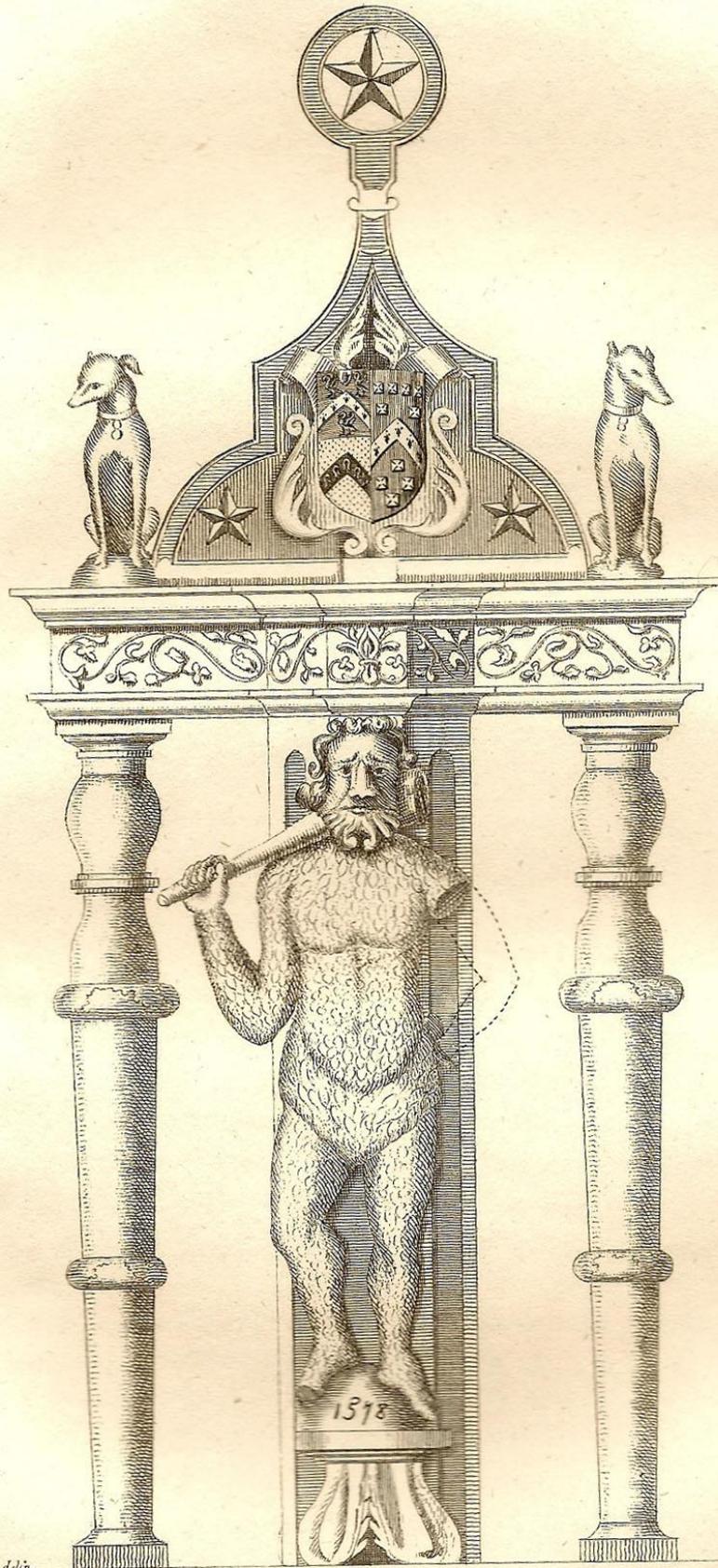
* Perhaps he might be designed to represent a wild man, or savage, having no attribute of Hercules but his club, and all his limbs being covered with thick hair, and his loins surrounded with a girdle of foliage. He resembles much the supporters of the arms of the late lord Berkley of Stratton, and of the present Sir John Wodehouse. *Hombre Salvagio*, just come out of the woods, with an oaken plant in his hand, and forgrown with moss and ivy, was one of the personages that addressed queen Elizabeth at her famous entertainment at Kenelworth Castle.

† The mullets and greyhounds are the cognizances of the Drurys: but the impaled shield of arms, which is the Cullums', quartering Crisp's and impaling Berkley, must have been put up nearly a century after the date of 1578, by Sir Dudley Cullum, who married a Berkley in September 1681. T. G. C.

‡ It is engraved in the annexed Plate.

§ In the inward court, says lord Bacon, in the model of a palace, let there be a fountain, or some fair work of statues, in the midst. In the court of Redgrave Hall, in this county, used to be a huge figure of Cerberus.

¶ The *Mesphilus Pyracantha* must have been a great rarity at this time, as in the Kew Garden Catalogue it is not said to have been cultivated by Parkinson earlier than 1629. T. G. C.



Rushbrooke delin.

Malcolm sculp.

ANCIENT • STATUE • AT • HAWSTED • PLACE • SUFFOLK.
as it now remains A.D. 1812. Drawn to a Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch to a foot.

Pyracantha) of venerable growth, which, with its evergreen leaves, enlivened with clusters of scarlet berries, produced in winter a very agreeable effect*.

Having crept through the wicket before mentioned, a door in the gateway on the right conducted you into a small apartment, called the *Smoaking-room*; a name it acquired probably soon after it was built; and which it retained, with good reason, as long as it stood. There is scarcely any old house without a room of this denomination†. In these our ancestors, from about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, till within almost everyone's memory, spent no inconsiderable part of their vacant hours, residing more at home than we do, and having fewer resources of elegant amusement. At one period at least, this room was thought to be the scene of wit; for in 1688, Mr. Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol, in a letter to Mr. Thomas Cullum, desires "to be remembered by the "witty smoakers at Hausted." Adjoining to this was a large *wood closet*, and a passage that led to the *dining-room*, of moderate dimensions, with a large buffet. These occupied half the South front. At the end of the dining-room was originally a *cloyster*, or arcade, about 45 feet long, fronting the East, and looking into a *flower-garden* within the walls of the moat. The arches were afterwards closed up and glazed; and a parlour made at one end. There are few old mansions without one or more of these sheltered walking-places; and they certainly had their use: but this age of list, sand-bags, and carpets, that dreads every breath of air as if it were a pestilence, shudders at the idea of such a body of the element being admitted into any part of a dwelling. This cloyster was terminated by the spacious and lofty *kitchen*, still standing, and well supplied with long oaken tables.

On the left hand of the entrance, and opposite the smoaking-room,

* This plant seems again coming into fashion for covering the walls of houses, particularly in the neighbourhood of London.

† If modern houses have not a room of this sort, they have one (perhaps several) unknown to the ancient ones, which is a *powdering* room for the hair,

was the *chapel*, a room of state, much affected by the old manerial lords, who seem to have disdained attending the parochial church. The papal licence for it has been already given. The last sacred office performed in it * was the christening of the author of this compilation, in July 1733. Through this was a door into the *drawing-room*, or largest parlour, which with the chapel occupied the other half of the South front. Adjoining to the parlour was a large gloomy *hall*, at one end of which was a screen of brown wainscot, in which was a door that led to the *buttery*, &c. These formed the West side of the square. Beneath these apartments, and those on the South side, were the *cellars*, well vaulted with brick. The North side was occupied by the kitchen, and various offices; and at the back of it was a *drawbridge*. These were the apartments on the ground-floor, which was raised twelve feet above the surface of the moat. Over the gateway, chapel, and largest parlour, were the royal apartments, which were approached by a stair-case out of the hall. On this stair-case, against the wall, stood some painted boards, representing various domestic servants: I have one of them, a very pretty well-painted female, said to be for a house-keeper. I know not whether this fancy be as old as the house; the portrait I have, is certainly, from the dress, not more than a century old. Several bed-chambers of common proportions occupied the chief part of the rest of the first story. Among the rooms on that floor, was one called the *still-room*; an apartment where the ladies of old much amused themselves in distilling waters and cordials, as well for the use of themselves and of their poor neighbours, as for several purposes of cookery†. In this room stood a

* Mr. William Hanmer and Mrs. Peregrine North, the father and mother of Sir Thomas Hanmer, speaker of the House of Commons, were married in this chapel, *November 2, 1675*. (MSS. in Sir Charles Bunbury's possession.) The Parish Register gives the date of the marriage, October 2; see p. 76.

† It may not be unentertaining to see a list of some of the plants which were formerly distilled, taken from the Northumberland Household Book.

Roses, buradge, femingtory (fumitory), brakes, columbyns, okyn leefe, hart's-tongue, dragons, parcelly, balme, walnot-leefes, longdobeef (langue du bœuf, ox-tongue), prymeroses,

death's-head, no improper emblem of the effects of the operations carried on within it.

Contiguous to one of the bedchambers was a wainscoted closet, about seven feet square; the panels painted with various sentences, emblems, and mottos. It was called *the painted closet* *; at first probably designed for an *oratory*, and, from of the sentences, for the use of a lady. The dresses of the figures are of the age of James I†. This closet was therefore fitted up for the last lady Drury, and perhaps under her direction. The paintings are well executed; and now put up in a small apartment at Hardwick House.

As some of these emblems are perhaps new, and mark the taste of an age that delighted in quaint wit, and laboured conceits of a thousand kinds; I shall set them down, confessing myself unable to unravel some of them.

The following sentences, which are intelligible enough, are in cartouche scrolls, in narrow panels, at top;

*Quod sis esse velis, nihilque malls.
Summam nec metuas diem, nec optes.
Quæ cupio, haud capio .
Parva, sed apta mihi: nec tam en hic requies,*

prymeroses, saige, sorrel, red mynt, betany, cowslops; dandelyon, fennel, scabias, elderflours, marygolds, wilde tansey, wormewoode, woodbind, endyff, hawsse.

* Mr. Nichols, in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1811, has given a description of 29 emblematical devices and mottoes, painted in compartments on an antient oak bedstead, at Hinckley in Leicestershire.

T. G. C.

† In the preceding reign the mythological and allegorical taste of the times in the entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth is well described by Mr. Warton, in his History of English Poetry. "Where the Queen paraded through a country town, almost every Pageant was a Pantheon; even the pastrycooks were expert mythologists: at dinner select transformations of Ovid's Metamorphoses were exhibited in confectiatory, and the splendid iceing of an immense historic plum-cake was embossed with a delicious basso-relieve of the destruction of Troy," &c. T. G. C.

Nunquam

*Nunquam minus sola, quam cum sola.
Amplior in cælo domus est
Frustra nisi Dominus*

Emblems with mottos

1. A monkey sitting in a house window, and scattering money into the street*

Ut parta labuntur

2. A camel trampling in dirty water†.

Pura juvent alios

3. A fire on the banks of a river.

Dum servi necessaria‡.

4. A painter, having begun to sketch out a female portrait.

Die mihi, quails eris§?

5. A human tongue, with bat's wings, and a scaly contorted tail, mounting into the air¶

Quo tendis?

6. A tree with sickly leaves, and a honey-comb at its roots. Near it another, quite leafless.

Nocet empty dolore voluptas.

* This is among the emblems of Gabriel Simeon, a Florentine (published in English, together with the "*Heroical Devises*" of Claudius Paradin, in 1591), and designed to make us "laugh at those usurers, and the like, who heap up great sums of money, and leave it either to their brother or nephew, or else dicers, whoremasters, gluttons and the like, scarcely ever remembering this excellent and golden sentence, *male parta male dilabuntur*".

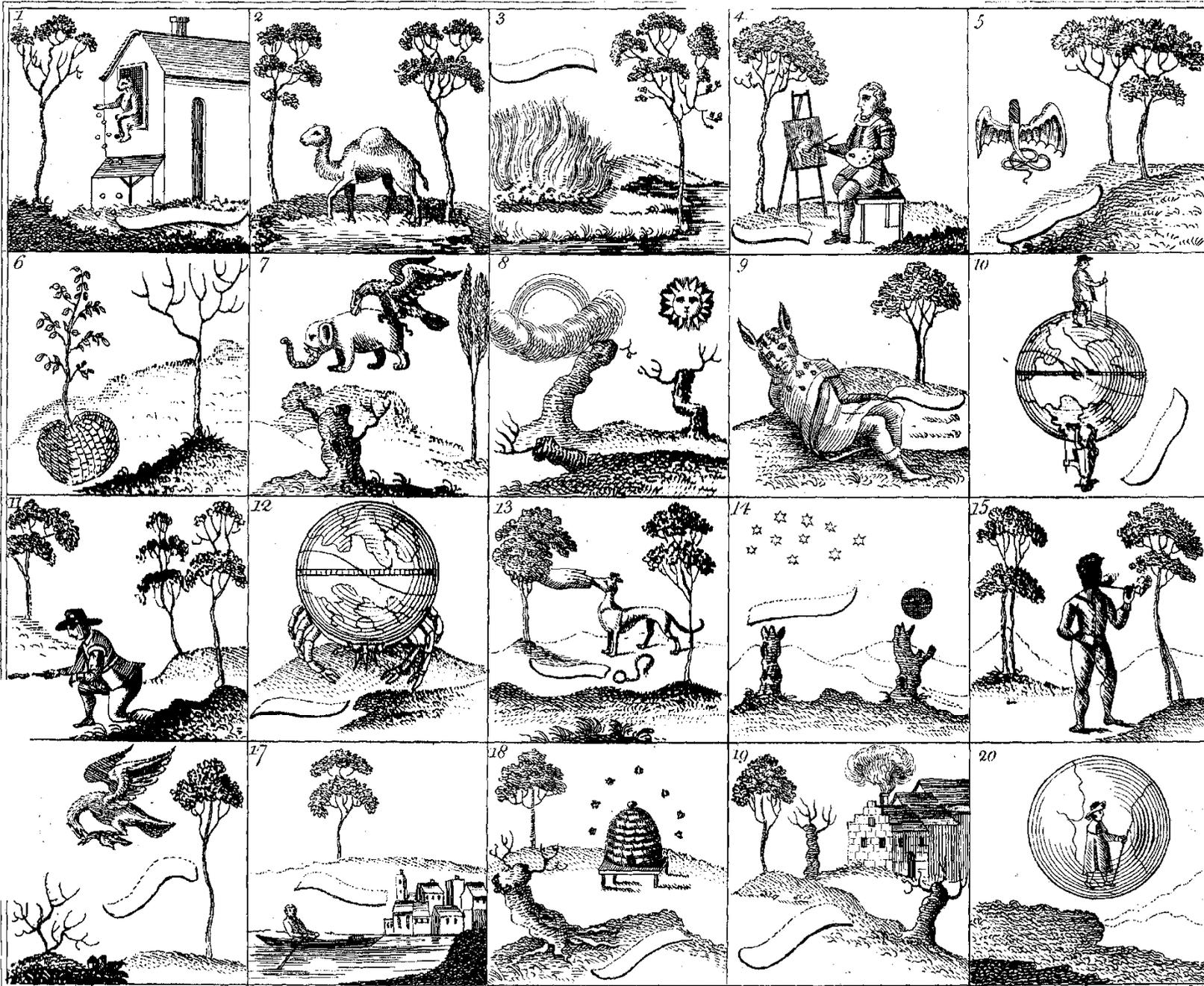
† The camel is reported to love dirty water, and it is said, will not drink at a river, till he has troubled it with his feet. This is among the symbols and emblems published by Camerarius, in 1590, with this distich:

Turbat aquam sitiens cum vult haurire carnelus:
Sic pacem, ex bellis qui luera fœda sitit.

‡ Alluding to the old adage, *Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.*

§ A hint to female vanity.

¶ This is among the *Heroical Devises* of Paradin; and means to show the foul extravagances of this unruly member.



7. An eagle in the air, with an elephant in its talons

Non vacat exiguis.

8. Some trees leafless, and torn up by the roots, with a confused landscape. Above, the sun and a rainbow*.

Jam satis.

9. An old man asleep, with asses ears, and ants that seem carrying something into his mouth.

Etiam asino dormienti.

10. One man standing on the uppermost point of the earth; and another antipodal to him.

Et hic vivitur†.

11. A man endeavouring to light a candle at a glow-worm.

Nil tamen impertit.

12. A globe resting on a crab,

Sic orbis iter.

13. A greyhound disengaged from his collar and licking his master's hand.

Non fugitive fides.

14. The sun quite black, and golden stars,

Nec curo videri.

15. A blackamoor smoaking a pipe‡.

Intus idem.

16. A bird of prey, in the air, devouring a small bird §.

Fruor nec quiesco.

* The most faire and bountiful queen of France, Katherine, used the sign of the rainbow for her armes, which is an infallible sign of peaceable calmenes, and tranquillitie, Paradin.

† This, I suppose, alludes to Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the World in 1580; an atchievement, which must for many years have continued the subject of discourse and admiration. In modern times, such an expedition is looked upon as scarcely more than a common navigation.

‡ The blackamoor and the pipe were, in the reign of James, thought suitable companions for one another. The king's dislike of tobacco is well known.

§ The meaning of this emblem is perhaps the same with one in Camerarius, which represents a bird of prey in the air, with a small bird in his talons, and in pursuit of some others, with this motto and distich :

Parta tenens, non parta sequar.

Multa licet fido sapiens in pectore condat,

Plura avido tamen usque appetit ingenio.

17. A man rowing in a boat, with a town close in sight.

Et tamen aversor.

18. A bee-hive, with bees about it.

Cum melle aculeus.

19. A fire bursting from the top of a chimney.

Alte, sed extra locum.

20. A pilgrim traversing the earth, with a staff, and a light coloured hat, with a cockle-shell on it*.

Dum transis, time.

21. A man's hand holding something like a rope lighted, and from which smoke and fire issue.

Arsit, crepuit, evanuit.

22. An ass standing on its hind legs, his head appearing through the upper part of a white area. Beneath his head a horse is feeding. Near them is a woodcock, with one foot on a lanthorn.

Et occulte, et aperte.

23. A bear in his den.

Obscure, secure.

24. A man taking the dimensions of his own forehead with a pair of compasses].

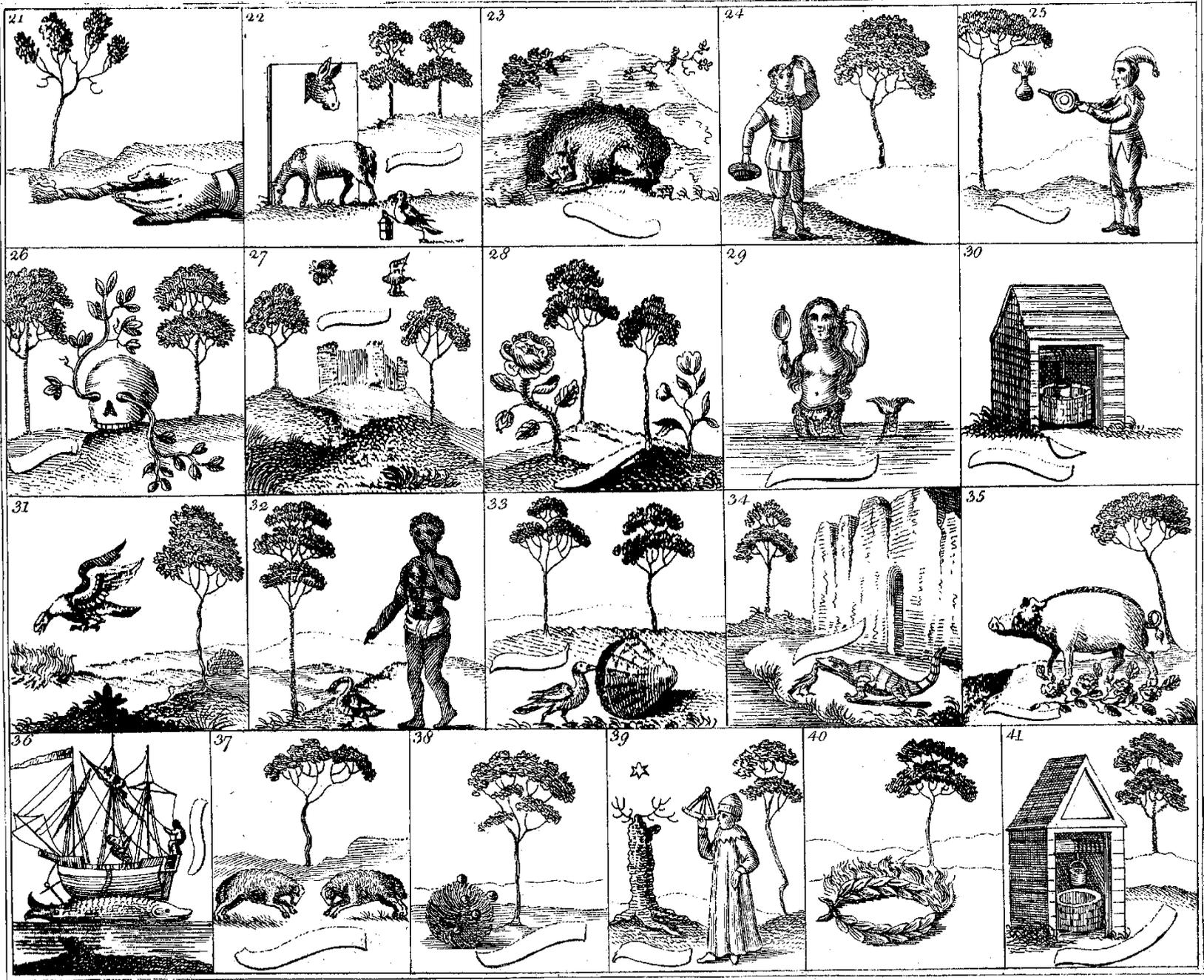
Fronti nulla fides.

* With his *cockle hat* and *staff* Shakespeare. Or, as he is described in *Green's Never too late, 1616*:

With *hat of straw*, like to a swain,
Shelter for the sun and rain,
With *scallop-shell* before.

The cockle-shell hat was one of the essential badges of the pilgrim's vocation; for the chief places of devotion being beyond sea, or on the coasts, they were accustomed to put cockleshells upon their hats, to denote the intention or performance of their devotion. Warburton. See Hamlet, act IV, scene IV.

† This, I suppose, is designed as a contradiction to a fancy of Aristotle's, that the shape, and several other circumstances, relative to a man's forehead, are expressive of his temper and inclination. Upon this supposition, Simeon, before mentioned, has invented an emblem, representing a human head, and a hand issuing out of a cloud, and pointing to it, with this motto, *Frons hominem præfert*.



25. A man in a fool's dress, blowing with a pair of bellows a pot suspended in the air, with some fire in it *.

Sat injussa calet.

26. A death's head, with some plant of a dark hue issuing from one eye, and lying on the ground; while a similar plant, of a verdant colour, springs erect from the other.

Ut moreris vives.

27. A bat flying after a large black insect.

Trahit sua quemque.

28. A rose and a poppy.

O puzzi, O ponga.

29. A mermaid, holding a mirror in one hand, and combing her hair with the other.

Spem fronte.

30. A bucket descending into a well.

Descendendo adimpleor.

31. An eagle, going to take something from a fire. Her nest of young ones near.

Pie sed temere.

32. A naked blackamoor, pointing to a swan with one hand, and to his own teeth with the other.

Jam sumus ergo pares.

33. A bird† thrusting its head into an oyster, partly open.

Speravi et perii.

34. A bird‡ feeding in a crocodile's mouth.

Pascor, at haud tutor

* This may perhaps express the folly of those who are fond of fomenting disputes and animosities: as that more elegant one of Simeon's, which represents a warrior stirring a fire with his sword, and losing one of his eyes by a spark that flies out of it, with this motto, *Ignis gladio non fodiendus*.

† It is called the *Oyster-catcher* (*Hæmatopus ostralegus* Lin.) and is said to do its business very dextrously. The motto seems to suppose otherwise.

‡ *Trochilus*, a name given to a very numerous tribe of beautiful birds, one of which is reported to live on the fragments of meat which it picks out of the crocodile's mouth; an operation with which the latter is so delighted, that he entertains the greatest affection

for

35. A boar trampling on roses *.

Odi profanum vulgus.

36. A ship that has anchored on a whale†, which is in motion. The crew alarmed.

Nusquam tuta fides.

37. Two rams fighting, detached from the flock.

Nec habet victoria laudem.

for this bird, and takes the utmost care not to hurt it. Camerarius, before mentioned, represents the crocodile as an emblem of gratitude, on this account, with this motto, *Gratis servire jucundum*. How the present motto is applicable to the subject, I cannot say. ["*Crocodilis in litore somno datis atque hiantibus Trochili aves involantes depurgant dentes, et os ipsum totum; quo munere et ipsi aluntur, et crocodilus sentiens secum commode agi, nihil nocet.*" (E.Wotton, Oxoniensis, de Differentiis Animalium, fol. 1552.) After the Trochilus has been well fed, the crocodile frequently devours his little bird; this supposition will make the motto sufficiently applicable. Dr. Shaw, in his General Zoology, has described 69 species of Trochili, and 106 species of Certhiæ, which are so nearly allied one to the other, that in some of the smaller species the distinction between them becomes somewhat obscure; and Wotton says, "Varia sunt Trochilorum genera et nomina, nec cum iis omnibus fœdere devincitur amicitiamque colit crocodilus, sed cum solo nuncupato *Cladorincho* (rostro tenui et flexili) societatem et amicitiam servat."

T. G. C.]

* That is, an impure and voluptuous person trampling upon, and despising, elegant and virtuous pleasures. Camerarius has this, with the following distich:

Quid subus atque rosis? nunquam mens ebria luxu

Virtutis studiis esse dicata potest.

† Milton has presented us with this image;

----- " that sea beast,

Leviathan, which God, of all his works

Created hugest that swim the ocean stream:

Him, haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,

The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,

Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,

With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,

Moors by his side, under the lee." Par. Lost, B. II. 200.

The above passage, Mr. Warton thinks, the poet drew from one in his favourite Ariosto, where Astolpho, Dudon, and Renaldo, are said to have seen so large a whale that they took it for an island. Notes on Spenser, vol. II. p. 261.

38. A hedge-hog rolled up with apples on his prickles *:

Mihi plaudo ipse domi.

39. A philosopher looking at a star with a quadrant.

Desipui sapiendo.

40. A garland of leaves lying on the ground, and in flames.

Quid ergo fefellit?

41. A full bucket drawn up to the top of a well.

Haud facile emergit.

The bottom panels are adorned with flowers, in a good taste, *The windows*, in general, were spacious†, but high above the floors. In still earlier times, they were very narrow, as well as high, that they might be more difficult marks for the arrows of an enemy; and that, if the arrows did enter, they might pass over the heads, of those that were sitting. After this precaution was needless, the windows, though enlarged, continued to be made high, even till modern days. The beauty of landscape, so much studied now, was then but little or not at all regarded; and high windows, when opened, ventilated the apartments better than low ones‡, and when shut, the air they admitted was less felt.

* The emblem of a frugal person. Pliny tells us, *Præparare Hieme Erinaceos sibi Cibos; et volutatos supra jacentia poma, affixa spinis, unum non amplius tenente ore, portare ea in cavas arbores.* Plutarch says, that the hedgehog, in autumn, rolls itself among the grapes, which it has contrived to pull from the vines, and which it conveys, upon its spines, to the young ones. To this latter account Camerarius alludes in this distich;

*Ericium hic qui ceu gradientem conspicis uvam
Frugi sis, et opes tu quoque linque tuis.*

† Windows, large even to excess, were becomeso fashionable in this reign, that lord Bacon, in his 45th essay, complains, “you shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass, that one cannot tell where to become, to be out of the sun, or cold”.

‡ This, I am aware, is a doctrine that has lately been combated by some French philosophers, who inform us, that from experiments made in hospitals, they find that the unwholesome vapours, issuing from the invalids, do not mount to the top of the apartments, but are suspended, not much above the evaporating bodies.

On two porches, between which stands the figure of Hercules, are still extant in stone the arms of Drury, consisting of 16 quarterings, and those of Stafford of Grafton, O. chev, G. with a canton Ermine, and 5 other quarterings. This circumstance, corroborated with the general style of the building, and the date on the pedestal of the statue, induced me to believe, that this house was rebuilt, or thoroughly repaired, by that Sir William Drury, who married a lady of the name of Stafford, and who succeeded to the estate upon the death of his grandfather, in 1557.

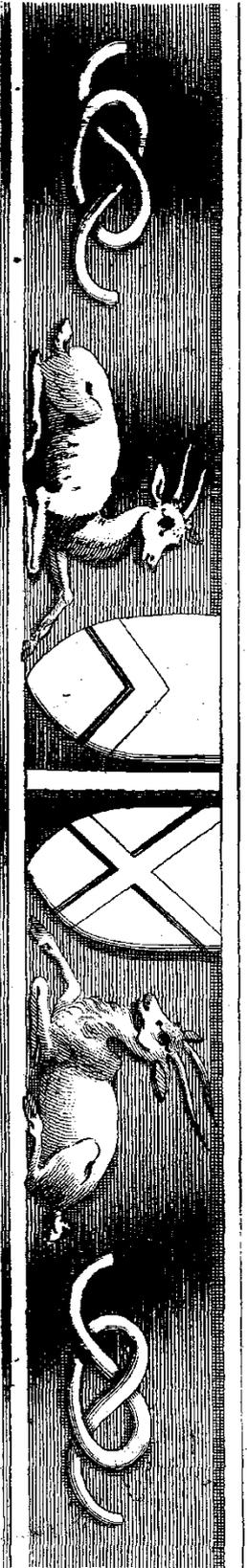
The oak panels of the wainscot of one of the rooms at Hardwick House are all marked in gold with the *Stafford Knot*, the cognizance of that family*.

The walls of the house were chiefly built of timber and plaster. *The plaster* in the front was thickly stuck with fragments of glass, which made a brilliant appearance when the sun shone, and even by moon-light. Much of it still remains, and appears to be but little injured by two centuries; perhaps, will survive the boasted stucco of modern artists. I wish I could give the receipt for this excellent composition: I can only say, it contains plenty of hair, and was made of coarse sand, abounding with stones almost as big as horse-beans. And in some of the old walls round the house, where the bricks have crumbled away, the layers of mortar continue to support themselves by their own compactness. The art was not lost even in the last century; for some plaster on an outhouse, which bears the date of 1661, still remains perfectly firm.

This house was no bad specimen of the skill of former artists, in erecting what should last. Part has been taken down, not from decay, but because it was become useless. What is left promises to stand many years. The mode of its construction contributed to its durability; for the tiles projected considerably over the first story, and that over the ground floor: so that the walls and sills were scarcely ever wetted.

* See the annexed Plate of the Stafford arms at Maxtoke Castle, copied from Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 1037. T. G. C.

Coat of Stafford's Arms at Warwick Castle.



In the year 1685, this house paid taxes for 34 fire-hearths: two shillings each hearth.

The banks of the moat were planted with yews and variegated hollies; and, at a little distance, surrounded by a terrace that commanded a fine woodland prospect. Here were *orchards* and *gardens* in abundance; and a *bowling-yard*, as it was called, which always used to be esteemed a necessary appendage of a gentleman's seat*.

This place was well furnished with *fish-ponds*. There is near it a series of five large ones, on the gentle declivity of a hill, running into one another; the upper one being fed with a perennial spring. There is another, similar series of small ones, that served as stews. These must have been made at a very heavy expence; but they were necessary; when fish† made so considerable a part of our diet, as it did before the Reformation; and when bad roads made sea fish not so easily procured as at present.

There was also a *rabbit-warren* in the park, a spot that would have borne good wheat. But it was, like a *pigeon-house*, a constant appendant to a manerial dwelling. 8 Jac. I. a stable near the *coney-warren* was let with the *dairy farm*: and even in the next reign we hear of the *Warrenor's lodge*.

One principal reason of the number of warrens formerly, was the great use our ancestors made of fur in their cloathing. "I judge warrens of conies," says Harrison, "to be almost innumerable, and daily like to increase, by reason that the black skins of those beasts are thought to countervayle the prizes of their naked carkases." The latter were worth 2½d a piece, and the former 6d‡ 17 Henry VIII.

* Sir Thomas Hanmer, the speaker, who died in 1746, had a very fine one, contiguous to his house at Mildenhall; and was perhaps one of the last gentlemen of any fashion in the county, that amused themselves with that diversion.

† Sir William Dugdale has preserved a curious instance of the great price, at least in the interior parts of the kingdom, of what is now esteemed a very ordinary fish. 7 Henry V. a breme was rated at xxd. and 32 Henry VI. a pye of four of them, in the expences of two men employed for three days in taking them, in baking them in flour, in spices, and conveying it from Sntton in Warwickshire, to the earl of Warwick, at *Mydlam* in the North country, cost xvjs. ijd. Hist, Warwick, p.668. [*Middleham* is 4½ miles North-west-by-west from York. T. G. C.]

‡ See "Forme of Cury," pp. 166, 8.

I shall close the account of this ancient seat by a summary description of it, in a survey of the manor taken in the year 1581.

Willielmus Drury miles, dominus hujus manerii, habet in manibus suis scitum manerii de Buckerihams, in quo inhabitat, quam optime constructum, cum uno curtilagio, gardino, uno le mote circumjacente, uno le *traves* * ante portam messuagii predicti, et unam magnam curiam undique bene edificatam, cum stabulis, orreis, pistrino, le dayery howse, et aliis edificiis necessariis et aptis pro manutencione capitalis messuagii predicti, et uno orto sive pomaria, ex parte orientali messuagii et magne curie predictæ.

Sir William Drury was elected one of the knights of the shire in 1585; and in 1589 killed in a duel in France. His corpse was brought into England, and interred in the chancel here, where a fine marble bust of him in armour still remains†.

His widow was in such favour with Queen Elizabeth as to receive from her the following consolatory letter, which is preserved in the British Museum.

Bee well ware, my Besse, you strive not with devine ordinaunce, nor grudge at irremediable harmes, leste you offend the highest Lorde, and no whitte amend ye married hap. Heape not your harmes where helpe ther is none; but since you may not that you would, wish that you can enjoye with comforte, a kinge‡ for his power, and a queene for her love, who leves not now to protecte you when your case requires care, and minds not to omitte whatever may be best for you and your's.

Your most loving careful Sovraigne.

* *Traces*, the dictionaries say, are a kind of shackles for a horse, that is taught to amble or pace. Does the word here mean the place where horses were so trained? In a lease dated 1593 (which will be hereafter mentioned) a *close*, or *walk*, called the *Horsewalk*, appears to have been near the house. Or does not *traces* mean the strong wooden enclosure in which unruly horses are shod?

† Sir William Drury, knt, a most able commander in the Irish wars, who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir John Burroughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedency. See Kennett's History, vol. II. P: 449,457, 473, 557; Pennant's London, 4to, p. 144; and Banks's Ext. Peerage, vol. II. p. 67. T. G. C.

‡ Perhaps the king of France, in whose dominions her husband had been slain, had shewn her some marks of favour.

The commission for the inquisition after his death is dated 18 Feb. 32 Elizabeth, and directed to William Waldgrave, John Higham, Nicholas Bacon, and William Spring, knights; to enquire into the annual value of Sir William's lands, at the time of his death, particularly of the manors of Bokenham, Talmage, and Hawsted; and a tenement in Reed, called Pickard; also what household stuff, and napery, and other linen.

The depositions were taken at Bury, 24th September following, from which I have selected a few particulars.

Roger Reve of Bury, gent. holds, by lease, the profits of the fayres and markets in Bury, at 36*l.* a year's rent, 40*s.* deductions. 140 pounds of hops were worth 4*l.* which is about 7 *d.* a pound. Wheat 8*s.* a comb; barley 6*s.* 8*d.* rye 5*s.*

The *new park* is unletten, worth about 20 marks yearlie, besides profits of deer and conies. Another person valued the park very differently, unless he included the profits of the live stock in it: he said, the new park is not very much charged with deer and conies; and worth yerelie 50*l.*

The demesnes and profits of the manors of Hawsted, and for copiehold and freehold thereof, amount yeerlie to 127*l.* besides the rent corn.

In his time, two little estates had acquired the names of *manors*; for, in a survey of the manor taken in 1581, we met with *manerium de Cobdowes*, and *manerium de Felets*: but no manerial rights or privileges appear to have been annexed to them. The truth is; where a person of some consequence resided or *remained* (*manebat*), his house and demesnes frequently acquired the title of a *manor*.

At the same time many of the houses were said to be well built, and covered with tiles, as the parsonage, the hall, the long house near the church, &c. and furnished with *orchards* and *gardens* planted with various kinds of fruit-trees, besides *hopyards*, that will be mentioned hereafter, so that the village seems to have been in a prosperous state at that period.

Several

Several lanes, as they are now called, still retained, the names of *sireets*; as *Pinford Strete*; *Smyth Strete* that led from the Green towards Bury, *Caldwell Strete* (or Frames Lane), that led from Hawsted Green to Menoll Green; this last taking its name from the spring, or well, mentioned at p.6. *Street* often signified formerly a made road or way, *Stratum*, as Icknild *Street*, *Watling Street*, &c.

Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son *Robert Drury*; who, even before he was out of mourning for his father, attended the earl of Essex to the unsuccessful siege of Rohan, in 1591, where he was knighted*, when he could not exceed the age of 14 years.

As soon as he came of age, he connected himself with one of the best families in the county, by marrying Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, afterwards the first baronet of England. In 1603, he was elected one of the knights of the shire; an honour which he enjoyed as long as he lived. He patronized the learned and witty Dr. Donne, to whom and his family he assigned apartments in his large house in Drury Lane. In Dec. 1610, he had the misfortune to lose his only surviving child, which seems to have produced a great change in his designs, and plan of life; for not long afterwards, he let his dairy and park here for three years; and in that lease, which will, be mentioned hereafter, are some instances of his taste for horticulture, and the embellishment of his seat. On the 18th of March following, he founded that ample charity of 52*l.* a year, already mentioned. With the same spirit of liberality, he bestowed, the September following, a munificent reward upon a faithful servant: it may be a curiosity to. see the, form and manner in which he did it.

* He was, knighted, says his epitaph {see p. 54), not at home, but at the siege of' Rohan - a circumstance that was mentioned, as adding a lustre to his title. He was not " dubb'd with unhack'd rappier, and on carpet-consideration," but in the field of battle; an honour, of which military people were not a little proud ; and who contemptuously called those *carpet knights*, who received that dignity at home in the soft silken days of peace. See Johnson's and Steevens's notes on Twelfth Night, act III. scene 4.

This indenture, made 3 Sept. 1611, between Sir Robert Drury and Gabriel Catchpole, of Hawsted, yeoman, witnesseth, that the said right worshipful Sir Robert Drury, for and in consideration of the good and faithful service of the said Gabriel already done and performed, and hereafter to be done and performed, unto the said Sir Robert Drury, while strength, and habilitie of the bodie, of the said Gabriel will permit, hath demised, granted, and to farm letten, unto the said Gabriel, and his assigns, all that messuage, lately built upon a parcel of ground, some time a wood, known by the name of Bryer's Wood, in Hawsted, with all the buildings, orchards, gardens; lands, meadows, &c. now used with the same; also a close of land, called Sparrow's Tuft, containing 20 acres, for 40 years, if the said Gabriel should live so long; he the said Gabriel paying yearly to the said Sir Robert, his heirs and assigns, for the same, one pepper corn at Michaelmas. Provided always, that it may be lawful for the said Sir Robert, during any part of the above term, to revoke and make void the grant. The said Gabriel agreeing to repair the house and buildings belonging to the demised premises.

About the same time, when Sir Robert sold the lease of the almoner's barns, tithes, fairs, and markets, of Bury*; he gave that town 1001 to remain as a stock for ever, to purchase fireing for the poor there.

In 1612, he made a journey to Paris, and persuaded Dr. Donne to attend him: it was there the Doctor saw the remarkable vision of his wife, who was at that time brought to bed of a dead child in England†.

Sir Robert seems now to have quitted his seat at Hawsted; and to have resided at *Hardwick House*, not far distant. For in the year 1613,

* Sir Robert Drury had a lease of the fairs and markets from king James 1: dated about 1606, for 40 years; at the rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and in the second charter granted by the same king, in 1606-7, the fairs and markets are given to the Corporation of Bury St. Edmund's, at the expiration of Sir Robert's lease. (Corporation Charter Book.) T. G. C.

† Biog. Brit. She was the daughter of Sir George More, chancellor of the Garter, and lieutenant of the Tower; died 15 Aug. 1617, and was buried in the parish church of St. Clement's, near Temple Bar. See Zouch's Life of Dr. Donne, 4to, 1796; T. G. C.

Be procured a licence from the archbishop of Canterbury for having divine service performed in his house there, for himself, wife, and servants as well as for the widows of his newly founded almshouse. This licence is signed, Tho. Ridley; and the seal of red wax appendant to it, is engraven in the Plate of Seals, No.2.

Dr. Walton is mistaken, in his making Sir Robert accompany lord Carlisle in his embassy to Paris, for that was in 1616; and Sir Robert died the latter end of May, 1615. He was buried on the North side of the chancel here; where his widow erected a beautiful monument to the memory of his father and him, employing that excellent artist Nicholas Stone, who had given so fine a proof of his ability, in the tomb of her father and mother in Redgrave church.

Thus did the name of Drury become extinct in this village, having flourished in it just 150 years.

Sir Robert had two daughters: the elder, Dorothy died at the age of four years; the younger, Elizabeth, to the increased grief of her parents, reached almost fifteen. Of this young lady's monument, with her epitaph, some account has already been given, p.52. Tradition reports, that she died of a box on the ear, which her father gave her. This conceit rose probably from her being represented, both on her monument and in her picture, as reclining her head on one hand; just as the story of lord Russel's daughter dying of a prick of her finger took origin from her stone in Westminster Abbey, which represents her as holding down her finger, and pointing to a death's head at her feet. Another tradition relating to her is, that she was destined for the wife of prince Henry, eldest son of James I. She was certainly a great heiress; and their ages were not unsuitable: but whether there be more truth in this, than in the other, I pretend not to say; though this came from respectable authority. What is certain is, that she is immortalized by the Muse of Dr. Donne, who had determined to celebrate her anniversary in an elegy as long as he lived;

"Accept



James Baire sculp. 1784.

*Spoke in distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say, her Body thought:*

"Accept this tribute, and his first year's rent;
 Who, till this dark short taper's end be spent,
 As oft as thy feast sees this widow'd earth,
 Will yearly celebrate thy second birth,
 That is, thy death."

However, we have nothing beyond the second anniversary: the truth seems to be, that- panegyrick had been so profusely lavished in two essays, that it was quite exhausted. Some of the lines have been noticed in the Spectator, No.41, where they are by mistake said to be a description of Dr. Donne's mistress, instead of the departed daughter of his friend. They are inscribed on a portrait in my possession; and, I should suppose, from the appearance of the paint, were put there soon after they were written. They are now inserted at the bottom of the engraving. This portrait is as large as life, well painted; and the only one of the family left at *Hawsted Place**. The great expectations of the person it represents, the praises bestowed upon her by one of the greatest wits of the age, and the singularity of the attitude, seem to make it worthy of being preserved by the graver. The original is much more highly finished than could be represented upon the *scale* of the present Plate.

Lady Drury resided, during her widowhood, at Hardwick House; and in 1616, procured a renewal of the licence for a chapel there. The place chosen for that purpose, by this lady of fortune and rank, was an absolute cellar; and puts one in mind of those caverns, in which the primitive Christians are said to have sometimes performed their religious services, for the sake of privacy†. She died at Hardwick House, 5 June, 1624, and was buried in Hawsted chancel the next evening‡; the register

* The picture was removed from Hawsted, and is now placed in the long room at Hardwick House. T. G. C.

† The last person that was christened there was the present Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, in December 1741. T. G. C.

‡ This would be reckoned very quick dispatch, even for a person of the humblest condition; but there is a similar instance of a lady Drury, who was also a widow, in 1575. See extracts from the parish register under that year, p.74.

alone recording her death, though she had left a void space after her husband's epitaph, for the insertion of her own *.

Sir Robert's heirs were his three sisters. 1. Francest†, married first to Sir Nicholas Clifford; afterwards to Sir William Wray, of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire, bart. from whom are descended the present Sir Cecil Wray, bart. and lord Boston. 2. Diana, second wife to Sir Edward Cecil, third son of the first earl of Exeter. 3. Elizabeth, second wife of William, second earl of Exeter, by whom she had three daughters, from whom the noble families of Suffolk, Stamford, &c. are descended. Upon the partition of Sir Robert's estates, that at Hawsted, and its environs, was settled on the lady Wray; the widow of whose only surviving son Sir Christopher, the honourable dame Albinia Wray, with three of her sons, sold the estate she possessed here, 15 October, "in the year of our Lord Christ (according to the accompt used in England) 1656," to Thomas Cullum, esq. for 17,697*l.* when the interest of the Drurys ceased here, after a continuance of 190 years.

In the church chest are preserved some papers, which may help us to form an idea of some of the numberless oppressions, under which the nation in general, and this village in particular, laboured, during the civil wars, and consequent usurpation, of the last century. I shall transcribe some of them.

1. The 9 day of Jenevary, 1642, receaved of the constables of Hawsted, the som of twentey on pound, leven shillinges, fouer pense, which sayd som was imposed upon the sayd toune, towardses the laste motive of the gret subside, granted by the temporall, in the seventten yere of his majesty's rayne. I saye receaved the day and yere above written, the som of 21*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* for the use of king and parlemete, p'me, John Daynes.

2. June 6, 1642, receaved of the church wardens and overseers of Hawsted, there contribution for there poor distressed brethren in Ireland, the sum of

* See p. 55.

† This lady resided in Lincolnshire; how long she lived, I cannot exactly say. She executed a lease of lands here in 1635, and was dead before 1647, when her charity, still enjoyed by the poor of this village, took place.

16/. 16s. ,which I am to pay to the high sherife. I say, receaved p' me, Jo. Sparrowe.

3. In April, 1643, the weekly assessment* upon lands and goods amounted to 2/. 14s. 8d. How long this weekly assessment continued does not appear; but at least to September.

4. Whereas by a late ordinance of parliament, intimating the approaching of the enemy towards the confines of these associated counties†, five hundred horse, with the trayned troopes, are to be raised in the said counties, which are to marche to Cambredge for the safetie of the association: whearof 350 horses are charged upon this county, for the compleating the said sarvice , the proportion of our hundred of Thingo being 11 and upwards, every horse to be worth 10/ at least, furnished with a sufficient grate saddle, pistols and swords, of five pounds of monneys; to provide the same to bee pard to the treasurer appointed by the deputy leafetennants, for the repayment wheareof, every parish and partie shall have the publique faith. And alsoe, that every towne and parish doe send thare horses, and fit riders, armed as aforesaid, with one mounth's pay, being 5/. 10s which, is also to be paid to the said treasurer, at Bury St. Edmond's in the said county, the 22d day of this instant August. The said monies are to be raised according to the useall rates. These are therefore, by virtue of the said ordinance and warrant from the deputy leafetennants, to require you to find one horse and rider compleat as abovesaid, with the mounth's pay, and bringe him before the deputy leafetennants, the day abovesaid. And you are hereby authorized to distraine such as shall refuse to pay the said rates, and to make sale of the goods so distrained, according to the ordinance of parliament. Hereof fail not. Dated at Reede, August 12, 1643. Jo. Sparrowe.

To the constables
of Hasted.

You are to receive of the constables
of Nowton towards the charge, 5/.

23 August, 1643.

5. Receaved of the town of Halsted, a bl. Horse} xl'b.
for the use of the kinge and parliament, prised
p' Thomas Chaplin. Samuel Moody.

* These assessments were ordered to be made by both houses of parliament, 28February, 1643; for the repayment of 60,000/ with interest, which the citizens of London had advanced for the supply of the army.

† Essex, Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, and city of Norwich, associated in 1642. Of these the earl of Manchester was general.

6. April 25, 1644. Received the day and year above written, by me, whose name is subscribed (being treasurer (or raising money towards payment of the hundred thousand pounds agreed to be forthwith advanced for our brethren in Scotland, towards payment of their army, raised for our assistance), the sum of 45 shillings, of Mr. Sparrow, high constable of Thingo hundred, in the county of Suffolk, which is to be paid to the said Mr. Sparrow or his assigns, with interest, after the rate of eight pounds per cent. for the speedy payment whereof the publicke faith of both nations is engaged. I say, received of several persons in Harsted, in the said hundred. John Clarke.

7. October 2, 1644. Received the day and year above written, by me Sir Thomas Middleton, knight, of divers persons of the town of Hawsted, the sum of four pounds of lawful money of England, being so much voluntarily lent by them, towards raising of forces to be employed under my command, for the reducing of North Wales to their due obedience to the parliament; and to be repayed to the said townsmen, their executors, or administrators, with interest for the same, after the rate of 8/ percent. per ann. by such ways and means as are expressed in an ordinance of the lords and commons in parliament, published in print, 21 February last, enabling me the said Sir Thomas Middleton to take subscriptions for the service aforesaid. Thomas Middleton
Received by me, John Sparrows.

8. About the same time was "a rate made according as the two , £.
s. d.
former great subsidies were gathered," which amounted to - 11 2 6

9. Collected in the parish of Hausted, October 13, 1644, for Sir William Brueton * - 3 11 4

10. Constables accounts.

1655. Paid to Goodman Hayward, for carrying XXI lodes of saltpetter to Bury - 1 14 0

Paid to Martin Nunn, for carrying of a lode of tubs for the saltpetter men - 0 3 4

1656. Laid out for the towne for a sword and hanger 0 8 6

Laid out for 2 headpeces, and for scoring (scouring) and lining
and fringe **0 5 6**

* Brereton. He was general of Cheshire.

Laid out for Bandelleors *	0	2	0
Laid out for a lock for the towne musket	0	4	6
Laid out to Henry Perkin and Francis Hilder for trayning, and a quarter of powdere	0	2	4
Laid out to Mr. Gilly for a costlet† and a headpece	1	10	0
Laid out to Thomas Porker for going to Mildenhall, and for a quarter of powder	0	1	4
Laid out for scoring the costlet, and lining it, and lessening it, and mending the prick	0	7	6
1658. Laid out for carrying <i>ashes</i> to Sudbury	1	0	0

During the above period, the constable was almost continually employed in relieving and conveying soldiers and others, many of them said to have passes from the Protector himself. Incessant *hues and cries* were the consequence of the country being thus infested with vagabonds.

The affair of saltpetre, that occurs above, requires some explanation; and I am enabled to give a satisfactory one, from bishop Watsoils Chemical Essays‡. "Before such large quantities of saltpetre were imported from the East Indies, the manufacturing of it in England was much attended to; though it appears from a proclamation of Charles I. in the year 1627, that the saltpetre makers were never able to furnish the realm with one-third of the saltpetre requisite, especially in time of war. This proclamation was issued in 1627, in consequence of a patent granted in 1625, to Sir John Brooke and Thomas Russel, for making saltpetre by a new invention. In this new invention, great use was made of all sorts of *urine*; for the proclamation orders all per-

* Bandoleers, for muskettiers; which are little charges of powder like boxes; so called because they are hanged and fastened to a broad band of leather, which the mau puts about his neck. Minshew. Sometimes, the band or belt itself, with its charges, was so called. See a print of one of these accoutrements, in Strutt's " Herda Angel Cynnan," vol. III. plate 21, fig. IV.

† Corslet. Armour for the breast and back.

‡ Vol.I. p. 286.

" sons to save the urine of their families, and as much as they could of their cattle, to be fetched away by the patentees, or their assigns, once in twenty-four hours in the summer, and in forty-eight hours in the winter season. This royal proclamation was no small inconvenience to the subject; but it was not so great a one as that by which the salt-petre makers were permitted to dig up the *floors* of all *dove-houses, stables, &c.* the proprietors being at the same time prohibited from the laying of such floors with any thing but mellow earth. To this grievance all persons had been subjected by a proclamation in 1625, which was revived in its chief extent in 1634; the new invention not having answered the purpose for which the patent had been granted; and it was not till the year 1656, that an act of parliament passed, forbidding the saltpetre makers to dig in houses or lands, without leave of the owners." Water having been poured upon earths, in which saltpetre is generated, to dissolve all the salts contained in them, is afterwards passed through *wood ashes*, in order to supply the unformed parts of the saltpetre with a proper alkaline basis *.

From the above quotation we may conjecture, that the 21 lodes of saltpetter carried to Bury, were loads of earth from dove-houses, stables, &c. ; and that the tubs for the saltpetter men, were full of urine, or some other material of the same kind. In 1668, occur these articles;

	<i>s.</i>	<i>. d.</i>
For carrying <i>salt petter liquor</i>	18	4
For carrying of the tubs	3	0

These last charges shew, that though, Cromwell relaxed the most vexatious part of the saltpetre grievance, the nation still continued to be in some degree burthened with it, even after the Restoration.

* P.200.

CULLUM

This family was seated at Thorndon, in this county, at least as early as the 15th century; for in 1483, *John Cullum* of that place, by his will, directed his body to be buried in the church-yard there; appointed a secular priest to pray and sing a year for his soul, and to be paid by his son Thomas; and bequeathed several legacies to religious uses. For paying his debts, and fulfilling his will, he ordered his lands in Wetheringset to be sold. He mentions John and Sybly Cullum, who, I presume, were his children. This will was proved 8 June, 1483; and is extant in the archdeaconsry of Sudbury's office at Bury. The will of Walter Cullum of Thorndon is likewise in the archdeacon of Sudbury's office at Bury, bearing date the 6th of September 1453; wherein he leaves to his son John Cullum all his lands in Thurdon (Thorndon), Occolt, Eye, and Wetheringset; and the residue to John and Robert Cullum, his sons, after the death of Ysudore his wife*.

The above Thomas Cullum occurs, in 1494, as a feoffee in a deed which relates to the village of Thorndon, as I was informed by the late Mr. Ives.

The will of *John Cullum* of Ocolt the younger, yeven the Monday afore the *Fest of Seynt Michell*, A. D. 1497. Proved June 14, 1499†.

There seems therefore but little occasion to derive this family, as the heralds have done, from the *Culms* of Devonshire, and to seat it in this county, only four generations before Sir Thomas Cullum, who died in

* It may be of more use than the date of Walter Cullum's will to mention here, that in this office the wills commence at a very early date; viz. anno 28 Edward III. i.e. anno Dom. 1354; and it is said they are more numerous at this early period than in the Prerogative office, London. Thorndon Register begins in 1538. T. G. C.

† Communicated to Sir John Cullum by Mr. Nichols, July 1785, from Reg. Morton, Dean, &c. at Lambeth, fol. 59. a. b.

1664; when the name occurs here, according to its present orthography, full 300 years ago.

The first of the family connected with Hawsted, was *Thomas Cullum*, who, being a younger son, was put to business in London; and became a very successful draper in Gracechurch-street. He married* a daughter of Mr. Nicholas Crispe, who died in childbed, in the prime of life, leaving him the father of a numerous offspring. I find the following epitaph for her, in her husband's hand. The monument was consumed by the dreadful fire in 1666.

Hear under resteth the body of the truly vertuous gentlewoman Mrs. Marie Cullum, daughter to Mr. Nicholas Crispe, marchant, wife to Thomas Cullum, draper, of this parish. She departed this life the 22d of July, 1637, in the 36th year of hir age, having had issue five sons, and 6 daughters†.

Hir corpes interr'd lies hear,
Which liv'd with a free spirit,
Who by God's mercie,
And hir Saviour's meritt,
Departed in assured hope
And certain trust,

To reigne eternallie
Among the just.
To liveand.die well,
Was hir whole indeavor;
And in assurance died
To live for ever.

If that all women wer but near so good as shee,
Then all men surely might in wives right happie bee.
Would any know, how virtus rare in hir did take;
I say no more; she was a CRISPE, born of a PAKE.

The boast at the end of the last line, that his wife's mother was a Pake, was better founded than such kind of boasts often are. She was Rebecca, the daughter of Mr. John Pake, of Broomfield, in Essex. I have some of her letters, after she was married, that mark a very good

* In 1623.

† I find the following memorandum in the account-book of Sir Thomas Cullum:
"Paid for my wife's funeral, she dying in childbed, and buried private, 2571. 13s. 11d."
(MSS.) T. G. C.

head and heart; and the following, when she was single, is worth preserving:

" DEARE MOTHER,

My humble dutye remembred unto my father & you, &c. I received upon Weddensday last a letter from my father & you, whereby I understand, it is your pleasures, that I shoulde certifie you, what times I do take for my lute, and the rest of my exercises. I doe for the most part playe of my lute after supper, for then commonlie my lady heareth me; & in the morninges, after I am reddie, I play an hower; & my wrightinge & siferinge, after I have done my lute. For my drawinge, I take an hower in the afternowne; & my French at night before supper. My lady hath not bene well these tooe or three dayes: she telleth me, when she is well, that she will see if Hilliard will come and teche me; if she can by any means, she will. Good mother, I doe knowe, that my learninge hath bene a greate charge both to my father & you, and a great paine to myselfe. If I shoulde through a little sloth forget that which I have bestowed all my time to learne, and a greate dele of paines before I came to it, I were greatlye to be blamed for it. But I hope I shall have so good a care to kepe it, and so great a desier to increase it, that it shall be pleasinge to my father & you, and every one else. As touchinge my newe corse in service, I hope I shall performe my dutye to my lady with all care and regard to please her, and to behave myselfe to everye one else as it shall become me. Mr. Harrisone was with me upon Fridaye; he heard me playe, and brought me a dusson of trebles; I had some of him when I came to London. Thus desiringe pard one for my rude writinge, I leave you to the Almightye, desiringe him to increase in you all health & happines,

Fridaye night, Your obedient daughter,

1595. REBECCA PAKE,"

This letter*, written in a very beautiful hand, and directed "to my good mother Mrs. Pake, at Broumfield, deliver this," shews how

* It was fastened in the old, and very effectual manner, with wax and ravelled silk; the latter, when the letter was to be opened, was cut with a knife or pair of scissars, while the former remained unbroken. To this custom of securing letters, Shakspeare alludes in his " Lover's Complaint:"

----- Letters sadly penn'd in blood,
With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswath'd and seal'd to curious secrecy.

much attention was paid, both to the useful and ornamental accomplishments of this young woman. It was an age, when female education was much attended to. The Queen herself was extremely accomplished*. The nobility, and persons of fortune, retained in their service many young people of both sexes, of good families, and bestowed upon them the fashionable education of the time: their houses were the best, if not the only seminaries of elegant learning. Such was, the situation of the person who wrote the above letter: she was probably very young at that time; and was in the service of some lady of fashion, who admitted her as her companion in her vacant hours; allowed her to improve herself in what she had learnt; and was desirous of having her instructed by Mr. Hilliard, one of the best miniature painters of the age.

It was one of these letters, that Charles V. when crippled with the gout, found such difficulty in opening. Charles s'efforçoit d'ouvrir *la lettre* de Henri; mais comme elle étoit *enlace avec de fils de soie*, ses doigts, convertis de nodus, et presque perclus, ne pouvoient les rompre. Histoire de France par M. Garnier, as quoted in " L'Esprit des Journaux," for April, 1782,

This fashion continued till at least late in the seventeenth century. For I have seen a letter from Christina, the abdicated queen of Sweden, to our Charles II dated at Rome, in 1678, that was thus secured.

* Of this the late duchess dowager of Portland possessed a very curious proof. It is a very small book, containing six prayers, all of considerable length; the first and last are in English, the second is in French, the third in Italian, the fourth in Latin, and the fifth in Greek. It is difficult to say, whether the piety or the good sense they contain be predominant. They exhibit a specimen of exquisite penmanship, which there is the best reason to believe was executed with her majesty's own hand; nor can there be much doubt of their being her own composition; for, exclusive of tradition, they have this internal evidence, that there is such a profound humility and self-abasement pervading the whole, as scarcely any of her subjects would have ventured to put into her mouth, even in the form of a prayer. - [This curious little volume, upon vellum, is bound in black shagreen with enameled clasps, and in the centre of each is a ruby. On the inside of the covers are the pictures of the Duke d' Alençon and the Queen, by Hilliard. The book was sold at the duchess of Portland's auction, in May 1786, for 106/ to Mr. Glover, as it is supposed, for her Majesty. T. G. C.]

Mr.

Mr. Cullum was one of the sheriffs of London in 1646; and in August 1647 was, with the lord mayor and several others, committed to the Tower for high treason, that is, for having been concerned in some commotions in the city, in favour of the king. He was never mayor; the ruling powers, I suppose, not thinking proper he should be trusted with that office. In 1656, as has been before said, he made his purchase in this place, to which he retired from the hurry of business, and public life, being then near 70 years old. Immediately upon his purchase, he settled his estate on his only surviving sons Thomas and John, reserving to himself only a life interest in it. Very soon after the Restoration, he was created a baronet, his patent bearing date 18 June, 1660. This mark of royal favour, and his having been committed to the Tower for favouring the king's party, in 1647, might, one would have thought, have secured him from every apprehension of danger; but whether it were that he had temporized a little during some period of the Usurpation, or that money was to be squeezed from the opulent by every possible contrivance, he had a pardon under the great seal, dated 17. July, 1661, for all treasons and rebellions, with all their concomitant enormities, committed by him before the 29th of the preceding December. Some crimes were excepted from the general pardon, as burglaries, perjuries, forgeries, and several others; amongst which, shall we laugh or weep at finding *witchcraft**? He died 6 April, 1664: and was buried in the chancel here.

Of his useful charities some account has been already given. A street in London still bears his name, and where he had considerable property, of which he just escaped seeing the destruction by the fatal fire.

I have two portraits of him. In one he is in his alderman's gown, which is scarlet, trimmed with sables; a large ruff, and close black cap, edged with white. In the other, he is in his sheriff's gown, which is

* Near three years after this, viz in March 1664, at the assizes held at Bury, before Sir Matthew Hale, *two witches* were tried, condemned and executed! T. G. C.

black,



Peter Tely. Eq. Ant. 21. 27

J. Basire. sculp.

SIR THOMAS CULLUM, BART

Published by J. Nichols, Son & Beaulieu, May 1823.

black, the arms adorned with black and gold loops and buttons, just like the dress of the fellow-commoners at Cambridge; a broad falling band, a fashion peculiar to the time of the Usurpation; gold-fringed gloves; and the black cap as before. This was painted by Sir Peter Lely: and is scarcely inferior to the pencil or Vandyck. The impression of his gold, ring seal is given in the Plate of Seals, No. 10. Within is engraven the name of his friend, Ralph Ingram, with his own: this, I believe, was not an uncommon custom.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, *Thomas Cullum*, who, about the year 1657, married Dudley*, the second daughter of Sir Henry North of Mildenhall, in this county, bart. In 1680, he and Mr. Rotherham were elected members of parliament for the borough of Bury St. Edmund's by a majority of the Freemen: but the alderman returned Sir Thomas Hervey and Thomas Jermyn, esquire, who had been elected by a majority of the Corporation. And the former petitioned the house in vain against the return; as in 1713, Jermyn Davers and Gilbert Affleck, esqrs. did, in similar circumstances, against the honourable Carr Hervey and Aubrey Porter.

Of the Christmas hospitality exercised by Sir Thomas, I have several instances in the lists of the guests invited to *the Place* at that festive season. The company was divided into two parties; one invited a day or two after Christmas-day; the other on New Year's-day: a third party, who, I suppose, stayed at home, had each of them a peck of wheat, and a stone of beef. The whole number of all sorts was about 60: the women came with their husbands; but no children are mentioned.

Sir Thomas and his lady were more united in their deaths than in their lives; she dying in September, and he in October, 1680. They were both buried here.

* Peregrine, her sister, was the mother of Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker. Several of her letters are in my possession, and bespeak her a woman of a very cultivated understanding. From her the present Sir Charles Bunbury inherits a good estate in this county. See p. 76.

Their portraits were painted by Sir Peter Lely, and in his best manner. His picture is remarkable for being almost entirely brown; his complexion, flowing peruke, drapery, and the ground, being little else than different shades of that colour: yet the whole produces a very good effect: She has a most pleasing countenance; her hair flowing in loose ringlets on her forehead and shoulders, with a very large single pendant in her ear. Her drapery is a sky-blue. Both these portraits, as well as that before mentioned, are in perfect preservation and freshness.

Some accounts of the overseers of the poor about this period are preserved in the church chest, and will appear scarcely credible to the present age.

From 26 May 1670 to 25 May 1671, they expended, on the relief of the poor, 3*l.* 18*s.* They gathered two rates, which amounted to 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

From 25 May 1671 to 11 May 1672, 4*l.* 7*s.* The word. *collection* was then used, as it still continues to be, for money raised by rate, and bestowed on the poor. The old way of relieving the poor was by *collecting* or *gathering money* for them from the inhabitants, who gave as they were able, or inclined; a custom that still prevails in some parts of Wales; where the clergyman, on a Sunday, announces from his desk, the name and circumstances of the person who wants relief, and a *collection* is made in the congregation. This mode has its advantages.

From 10 May 1672 to 8 May 1674 (two years), 13*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* This account was attested by the rector, as well as the overseers. The next year, 15*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; the next, 8*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; the next, 13*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; this account was delivered to the Justices; the next, 14*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; the next, only 4*l.* 16*s.*; the next, ending 28 April 1680, 10*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

The estate and title devolved on *Dudley Cullum*, the eldest son, who had been educated at Bury School, under that excellent grammarian Mr. Leedes. In 1675, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where the young men at that time, however frugal they might be in other

respects,

respects, dressed as Beaux *; for, in his tutor's bill for 1675, 7s. were charged for mending his sword; and the year following, 3s. for the same purpose†. Yet this last year did his mother tell him by letter, that she could not agree that he should have a hanging for his chamber, without his father's consent, as it would be a considerable charge, and as all fellow-commoners had not their chambers hanged. Here, among other accomplishments, he amused himself with engraving, as appears by his college bills, and the following letter to him, which preserves the name of an artist, of whom I find no other mention, and who at least promised well

" SIR,

It was my mishap to be out of the way, when the bearer of your note came; and having perused it, I shall desire to offer the best of my services to you and shall not doubt of performing my part, so as to give you a further satisfaction, than can probably be expected, in a few days, if you can spare but two or three hours in a day. If I should begin to-morrow morning, by Saturday night, I question not, but you will be able to grave any thing better than you can draw or write. This from him who desires to be found,

October the 9th, 1676.

Your painful servant
to command, to my power,
EDWARD SMITH."

" SIR,

I have always one half down, and the other when performed. The enclosed is graved upon copper and silver, by a boy that is but 14 years old, and but 3 or 4 day's practice; Mr. Umlin's son the goldsmith. He never handled a graver before I begun with him. I took it off from his graving with blacking".

* Leyden preached in a sword at St. Mary's, Cambridge. G. A.

† Mr. Herbert, public orator of the University so late as 1627, was ordained deacon " about the year 1626, and for three or four years continued to wear *his sword* and silk clothes, until a tailor was sent for to come speedily from Salisbury to Wilton, to make him canonical clothes against next day, when he was to be instituted to the living of Bemerton." (Zouch's Lives of Wotton, &c.) , T. G. C.

Toward

Towards the end of the next year, he seems to have meditated a journey to the Continent, a design which, I believe, was never executed. About the same time he recovered from the small-pox; a circumstance, certainly not worth mentioning, except as affording an instance of the great dread which our ancestors had of that disorder; the recovery from which, though now, among persons of the better sort, an almost disregarded event, formed then a kind of era in a man's life. This is so strongly expressed in the following letter to him on this occasion, and which does also so much credit to the master and the scholar, that I am tempted to transcribe it:

“SIR

I doe not doubt but you have a great many friends that rejoice with you at your recovery from the small-pox; and the request of this paper is, that I may be thought one of the number, not one1y because I esteeme you, as I have reason, my very good friend, but also for the good signes you already give of being all honest and sober gentleman, such as may both support the honour of your family and promote also the good of your country; and therefore no man that loves either could have been willing to have lost you. You are now past, Sir, one of the most dangerous and mischievous diseases that reigne in humane bodyes, and that usually set upon men, when they are furthest removed from their friends; and have stopt the returne of many a young gentleman beyond the seas, when his hopes and sayles have been spread homeward. And though the design you went out withall be, as I heare, layd aside, yet whensoever you shall resume the desire of seeing foreigne countryes, you may now passe the seas with a great deale more security to yourselfe, and satisfaction to your friends. But before that, I heare there are some hopes of seeing you again in the country, when I hope you will favour with your company,

Sir

Bury, December 20, 1677

Your most affectionate servant,
EDW. LEEDES."

On the 8th of September, 1681, he married Anne; daughter of John lord Berkley of Stratton, at Berkley, now Devonshire, House. A few years afterwards, 1684, he had a dispute with his mother-in-law, Christian

lady Berkley, about something more than 1000*l.* which he claimed in right of his wife. This dispute is only noticed, for the manner in which the affair was partly compromised: the parties agreed, that the money should be put into an iron chest, or strong box, and there locked up; and the said chest or box lodged in the chamber of Martin Folkes, esquire, in Graye's Inn, and the key delivered to Sir Dudley Cullum: the said money there to remain, until it should be determined by the judgement of the High Court of Chancery, or of some of his Majesty's courts of Westminster, to whom the said money of right belonged.

For several years he resided chiefly at his seat here, being remarkably fond of his garden, into which he introduced most of the curious exotics that were then known in England. He speaks in particular, in 1694, of his orange trees, which were then much less common here than they are at present, as thriving in the most luxuriant manner*. His green-house was 58 feet long, 14 wide, and 10 high. He corresponded with the philosophic gardener and planter Mr. Evelyn, who directed his botanical pursuits, and whose stove for the preservation of green-house plants he adopted. Of the success of this new invention he gave Mr. Evelyn an account in a letter, printed in the Philosophical Transactions†, and at the end of Mr. Evelyn's works. The excellency of it consisted in admitting fresh air into the green-house in winter, and in managing that air in such a manner as to keep up the fire to any degree of heat: a contrivance, says Sir Dudley, "which has certainly more perfection than ever yet art was before master of;" and which had highly obliged him, and "all the lovers of this hortulane curiosity and re-creation."

To one end of the green-house adjoined a building which was called *the Banqueting House*,‡ the foundation of which was washed on two

* The orange tree cultivated by Parkinson in 1629; lemon tree, in the Oxford garden, 1648. (Aiton, Hort. Kew.) T. G.C.

† Vol XVIII. NO,212.

‡ There was at Gorhambury, a *Banqueting House* in the orchard, built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, who died in 1579. Its embellishments were more proper for the study of a philosopher

sides by the moat. The ground room (under which was a cellar), I remember, was a favourite station of the angler: over that was the festive apartment, about 14 feet square, with almost as much glass as a lanthorn, and commanding a most cheerful prospect. This, as well as the green-house, were built, I apprehend, soon after the year 1680. Sir Dudley Cullum served the office of high sheriff for the county of Suffolk in 1690.

The amusements of the country he ill exchanged for the expensive bustle of public life; standing, in 1702 and 1705, with Samuel Barnardiston, esq. two contested elections for the county, against the earl of Dysart, and Sir Robert Davers, baronet: in the first Lord Dysart and he were returned; Lord Dysart having above 2200 votes; Sir Dudley Cullum above 2100.; Sir Robert Davers above 2000; and Mr. Barnardiston about 1800. In the second election, May 9, 1705, Lord Dysart polled 2877, Sir Robert Davers, bart. 2883, Sir Dudley Cullum, bart. 2386, Sir Samuel Barnardiston 2310.

He had just before lost his only brother, *Thomas Cullum*, who died a Batchelor, and for whom he had a great affection. He had been educated with his brother at Bury school; and in June, 1679, was admitted a fellow-commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge. He appears to have been a gentleman of lively parts, and the most amiable manners. I have several letters to him from his accomplished aunt Peregrine Hanmer, Mr. Hervey afterwards the first earl of Bristol, and several others, full

philosopher than for a room of festivity. See Biog. Brit. Gorhambury is now the seat of Lord Grimston; whose father was (19 June 1790) created Baron *Verulam*, of Gorhambury, in the county of Hertford. T. G. C.

* It may be a matter of curiosity to mention, that there are two other polls for the county printed; one in 1710, when Sir Thomas Hanmer had 3433 votes; Sir Robert Davers 3233; and Sir Philip Parker, 2034. The other in 1727, when Sir Jermyn Davers had 3077; Sir William Barker 2963; and John Holt, esq. 2365.

[In the contested election for the county June 29-30, in the year 1790, Sir Charles Banbury polled 3049 votes, Sir John Rous 2761, and Sir Gerard Vanneck 2080. T. G. C.]

of the sprightliest sallies of wit, and of the most affectionate expressions of friendship. He was a great proficient in music; and a most passionate admirer of the fair sex, upon one of whom, a near relation of his friend Mr. Hervey's, he wrote volumes of prose and verse, which are perhaps some of the latest instances of those enthusiastic love rhapsodies which our ancestors so much admired. Though none of the letters wrote in such an enthusiastic style were dated, yet, from circumstances, some of them were indited in 1692. It appears that he was greatly enamoured with Isabella, sister of the first earl of Bristol, and the young widow of Gervase Elwes, esq. He was sometimes, however, a man of business; for, 15 Charles II. when the laity granted the king subsidies for carrying on the war against the Dutch, he was one of the commissioners for the hundred of Thingo.

Sir Dudley, in about a year after the death of his lady, in 1709, married Mrs. Anne Wicks; but died, without issue by either, in 1720; leaving his estate to *Jasper Cullum*, to whom the title, upon the extinction of the elder branch, descended. I have a good miniature in oil of Sir Dudley, past his prime, in a large wig, and long cravat.

The poor's rates still continued extremely moderate: the village indeed was not so populous as it is at present; and the manerial house probably afforded some relief to the necessitous. But the lowness of the rates must not be attributed to these causes only: the *Paupertatis pudor et fuga* certainly operated at that time more forcibly upon the lower people than at present. Scarcely any relief was afforded, except in sickness.

In 1681, the money expended for the poor amounted to 13*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* some of the articles are:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Layd out for woolen and bread for Edward Goodwin's burial	7	6
For a cheese for the funeral	1	3
For beer at the funeral -	2	6

So that there was an humble banquet even at the interment of this poor man, who was buried at the expenee of the parish.

In 1682, only 3*l.* 9*s.*; the next year, 1*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* the next, 1*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Some years are here wanting. In 1688, 7*l.* 7 *s.* 6*d.*; the next, 6*l.* 8*s.*; the next, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; the next, 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The accounts are now very carelessly kept.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
25 Sept. 1695, laid out for Goody Nann to the mountibanke for her eyes	25	0
11 Sept. 1697, laid out for 1 dozen of patches for the poor	3	6
Sept. 1700, carried the widow Smith one <i>jagg</i> of thorns	12	0
Disbursed from 7 Dec. 1705, to 21 April, 1707 -	£13	4 7

Sir Jasper Cullum was son of John Cullum, of London, esq. the second son of the first baronet, by Anna, daughter of Thomas Lawrence of Woodborough, Wilts*. I have portraits of them both, well painted, in the reign of William. He is sitting in an elbow chair, in a loose gown, large wig, and a band like those worn by the clergy at present; so that that part of dress was even then continued by some old-fashioned people; and was not, as it is now, peculiar to a profession. She is also sitting; her head built up with one of those narrow lorry caps, peculiar to the latter end of the last century, and as preposterous as any of the modern ones, with infinitely less elegance; over this is a black transparent hood, tied under the chin, the ends of which, with those of the cap, hang down before, almost to the waist. Her countenance is as fresh as if just painted. Sir Jasper was high sheriff of the county in 1722 (Sir Peter King was judge), when Arundel Coke, esq. was executed for maiming and disfiguring Mr. Crispe of Bury†. The unhappy convict, to avoid the crowd that was likely to attend such a spectacle, desired, if the sheriff thought there were no hopes of pardon, to suffer early in the morning. His request was complied with. And it should seem as if a rescue was apprehended; for, among the expences, there is the charge of two guineas for an extraordinary guard to attend the execution. Sir Jasper died in the 80th or 81st year of his age, in 1754; and was succeeded by his only son,

* John Cullum and his wife, and several of their children, are buried in Allhallows church, Lombard-street. T. G. C.

† He was buried the same day (31 March), in the chancel at Little Livermere, near Bury. T. G. C.

John Cullum, who received some part of his education from Dr. Desaguliers. He was afterwards (1725) of the Inner Temple, being designed for the practice of the law. He died in 1774, in his 75th year, which, it is something remarkable, was an earlier period than that reached by his three immediate ancestors. Of his marriages, issue, and character (as of some others before mentioned), something may be seen in the pedigree, and in his epitaph.

I have a most striking likeness of him, painted at the latter end of life, and in his usual simplicity of dress, by Mr. N. Dance*: besides one of his second wife, by the excelling pencil of Angelica Kauffman, in 1772†, whose good taste chose to represent her in the dress she usually wore, as more becoming a person advanced in life, than any fancied drapery or ornaments. The same incomparable artist executed also the portrait of the compiler of this History, in his clerical habit, and with a book in his hand.

Sir *John Cullum* was succeeded by his eldest son of the same name, the compiler of this History, who was both rector and patron of the church, as well as lord of the manor. He died of a pulmonary consumption, Oct. 4, 1785; aged 53‡; and was succeeded by his brother, the present Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart.

The other principal proprietors are Sir Thomas Rookwood Gage, baronet, whose maternal ancestors, the Rookwoods, had lands here, at least as early as the reign of Henry V.; Joshua Grigby, and Christopher Metcalfe, esqrs. The latter resides here, in a good mansion, which he almost rebuilt in 1783, of white brick, a most elegant and durable manufacture, for some years carried on at Woolpit, about ten miles off. He has called his seat *Hawsted Farm*, formerly *The Walnut Tree*.

* Who afterwards took the surname of Holland, by royal sign manual; and was created a baronet, November 1800. He married a daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, widow of Thomas Dummer, esq. Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland died October 15, 1811; and was buried in Winchester cathedral. T. G. C.

† Angelica Kauffman died at Rome, November 7, 1807, in the 67th year of her age. She came to England in 1765, and quitted this country in 1784. T. G. C.

‡ See pp. 63, 73.

It now remains to say something of the present state of this place: but the article of agriculture will include the chief that can be advanced on that subject. I shall therefore now throw together a few miscellaneous particulars.

OF THE POPULATION AND THE POOR.

I have already taken notice of the populousness of this place, 14 Edward I. near 500 years ago; when, to judge from the number of messuages, it was probably not much inferior to that at present. At that period, almost all the land was under tillage. By degrees, as will be hereafter shewn, pasture-grounds, and those ill-cultivated, increased very considerably: this cause, with frequent wars, and two parks formed in the beginning of the 16th century, certainly contributed to depopulation.

I have no further lights to conduct me in this research till the year 1558, when the parish register begins. From this I have extracted the following five series of twenty years each, with the respective number of the baptisms and burials in each period.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1559 - 1578	113	66
1620 - 1642 *	124	104
1688 - 1707	153	119
1730 - 1749	187	111
1762 - 1781	243	158

If these records have been accurately kept (and I see no reason to suppose the contrary), the above statement will prove, that the number of the inhabitants of this village has been doubled in 200 years. However, I lay no stress upon the two first series, producing them only as matter of curiosity; but upon the third and last, which are of the greatest consequence, I can safely rely. From the character of the rector, during the first of those periods, and from his minuting down several little matters in the register, there can be no doubt of his exactness. For the

* Three years in this series are wanting in the register.

last I can answer myself. By comparing these two together, it appears that the baptisms in the last are to those in the first, nearly as five to three. With this proportion agrees the number of communicants, or of those above 16 years of age, at different periods. It is noted in the register, that in the year 1706, there were 174; and in 1723, 175; and in 1783, when I last numbered the inhabitants, there were 261 above that age.

In the course of 13 years I have taken three numerations. In 1770, there were 346; in 1777, 386; in 1783, 415; so that in that period the inhabitants have increased 69, or one fifth of the first number; an increase as wonderful as it is indubitable.

The medium of the above three numerations is 382. The number of deaths for the last 14 years, from 1770 to 1783, is 119, which, upon an average, is rather more than eight in a year; so that about 1 in 47 dies annually, which is about a mean proportion in country villages. Of the 119, 33 have died under 2 years of age; 13 above 70; 7 above 80; and 2 above 90. During the above period, 188 have been born; 89 males, and 99 females.

The number of houses in 1783 was 52, which is, as near as can be, 8 to a house* ; however, 12 of these are what are called double tenements, that is, divided into two parts for two families; and three treble tenements; adding therefore 18 to 52, we may call the whole number of houses 70; and then each, upon an average, will contain a family of six persons, which is a good complement.

Of the above 52 houses, with their divisions and subdivisions, only 35 were, in 1783, inserted in the duplicate of the parochial surveyors of the

* And this is nearly the proportion in the contiguous parish of Horningsheath; and I believe in many others in the neighbourhood. As a magistrate, I have frequent opportunities of knowing how the cottages of the poor swarm with inhabitants; and with what difficulty the overseers provide dwellings for those that belong to their parish. Nay, sometimes they are obliged, for want of room, to grant them certificates, empowering them to live elsewhere. So that, allowing that some cottages have been pulled down of late years, it was not, that they were uninhabited, but unprofitable estates; and those that remain are crammed with inmates to a degree, of which closet calculators have never dreamed.

window-lights. Upon the sight of which, and allowing six persons to a house, a stranger would conclude, that this village did not contain many more than 200 inhabitants; so little dependance is there upon these documents.

In stating the increase of population* in this place, I have no particular hypothesis to serve. I merely set down facts. Let abler political arithmeticians apply them in their full extent. Yet, from the above survey, I confess, I do not find myself sunk into such despondency, as to think that the nation is decreased a million and a half of Inhabitants within a century, and is now reduced to four millions and a half†.

* By an Act of Parliament passed 31 December 1800, anno regni Georgii III. 41., intituled, "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain," the following statement was verified on oath before me, the 18th of April 1801:

Hundred of Thingo	Parish.	Houses inhabited.	Number of Families.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males	Females	Total
	Hawsted and Hardwick extraparochial,	56	75	0	196	196	392
	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture				327		
	Persons chiefly in Trade or Handicraft				39		390‡
	Others not comprized in the other two classes				24		

By the Return to the Population Act 51 George III. 1811, Hawsted contains 56 inhabited houses and 1 building; 79 families (69 of which were chiefly employed in agriculture, 6 in trade, &c. and 4 not comprized in the two preceding classes), consisting of 193 males and 216 females, total 409.

To a copy of the above Return, with which I was favoured by the Rev. Edward Gosling, rector of Hawsted, he adds,

"From your brother Sir John's account of the parish (p. 194) in 1783, it appears that the population was then 415; so that the inhabitants have suffered a small decrease since that period, which may probably arise from some little farms having been done away of late." E. GOSLING.- T. G. C.

† The two late Population Acts of 1800 and 1811 have dissipated, beyond all doubt, these gloomy apprehensions; as by the latter it appears the population of England and Wales has nearly doubled within a century. In 1700 the population was estimated at 5,475,000; in 1811, at 10,488,000. N.

‡ There is a difference of two in the Total, in the printed return; and *Howstead* instead of *Hawsted*.

And

And here I cannot help expressing some surprise, though the population of the kingdom in general is of the greatest consequence to the state, and has exercised the pens of able calculators, who have differed from one another in a manner almost incredible, yet that government should still continue inactive in the dispute, which it might close with so much ease*. If, for instance, in the year 1780, when the bishops received the king's commauds to procure from the clergy a list of the Papists in their respective parishes, they had been also commanded to require the number of the inhabitants; these returns would have been as satisfactory as the former, and settled a point of the first importance in a short time, and with little difficulty. If there be good reason to suppose, that the more cheerful and sanguine calculators are also the most accurate; why not ascertain a fact, that must make every friend to this country rejoice, and every enemy tremble? But if the more gloomy and desponding ones be right; why not make us acquainted with our consumptive condition, that we may try every remedy far our relief?

As to the increased population of this village, it is not difficult to account for it. It has taken place entirely among the labouring people; and that is owing to the farmers employing so many more hands than they formerly did: for a farmer that used to manage his farm with the help of a man and a boy, will now employ on the same farm double that number, or more: not that he disdains to labour with his own hands; but that he bestows upon his lands a cultivation double of what he formerly did. Now, the more servants he keeps, the more will gain settlements, marry, and contribute to stock the place with inhabitants. It is therefore an improved agriculture which has increased the population here; and must produce the same effect wherever it is practised.

As the increase of population has taken place among the labourers, we partly see the reason of the increase of the poor's rates, which have of late risen to a very serious height, though the *Guildhall* has been for some years converted into a work-house, where the poor are supported in a cheaper, as well as a much more comfortable manner, than they used to be in their own wretched and filthy cottages. For some years

* This remark is now superseded by the Acts of Parliament noticed in the preceding page. N.

after 1724, the rates continued under 10*l.* a year: and never exceeded 30*l.* till 1735; from which period, by fluctuating advances, they reached 50*l.* for the first time in 1758; in 1767, they exceeded 100*l.*; in 1774, they rose to above 150*l.*; from which time to the present they have, upon an average, stood at about that height *.

In what degree this increase of the poors rates ought to be attributed to the increase of the poor, is a nice matter to determine. Those who have not perhaps bestowed upon this point all the consideration it deserves, and who feel the weight of this heavy tax, say, that there is a relaxation of industry among the lower people, who are improvident for the future, depending upon parochial support, to which they have recourse frequently upon inadequate occasions; and that this is the sole cause of the increased rates. There is doubtless some truth in this; and it is further certain, that there is one spur to industry less than formerly, which is, that scruple and delicacy which the poor used to have in applying for relief: they now often demand assistance with a confidence unknown informer times, which the old poor do not assume, and of which

 * The county rate, as it is called, has continued the same since the 12 George II, or 1739; the proportion payable by each division and hundred, and the different villages, have not varied.

The parish of' Hawsted pays for a year's quarterages, 4 assessments being	£	s	d.
made (at the, quarter sessions) every year, -----	1	17	0
Whepsted, a neighbouring parish, pays -----	2	9	4
Rattlesden ----- ditto -----	3	0	0

Hence it appears that Whepsted in Thingoe hundred, and Rattlesden in Thedwastry hundred, pay the largest sum.

The above were the usual sums assessed; but circumstances may arise, such as building a new gaol, a house of correction,&c. which may demand a greater sum to be raised, which must be calculated according to the proportion of the former assessments. The Bury division is assessed to the county rate, *per annum*, 2711.2*s.* 11*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of the land-tax of Hawsted is -----	234	0	8

Of which about 79*l.* 17*s* 7*d.* have been redeemed.

Duty on horses used in husbandry in the parish of Hawsted, including one farm in the extraparochial place called Hardwick, at 10 <i>s.</i> each horse,	44	0	0
Duty on houses and windows in Hawsted, including Hardwick house, and farm, ----- ; ----- ' - ~ -----	88	16	6

T.G.C.

they

they are, ashamed in the younger ones. This behaviour is a feature in the character of the present age, which seems to aim at abolishing all subordination and dependance*, and reducing all ranks as near to a level as possible. But such conduct cannot fail of being extremely mortifying and irritating to those who are supporting them by whom they are insulted, and who frequently work harder themselves than the very persons they relieve. But, after making every /proper allowance of this sort, I cannot but be of opinion, that the increased number of the poor is a circumstance by no means to be omitted by those who are contemplating the increase of the rates that are to support them. If more than one hundred persons have, as I am confident is the case, been added to the poor of this village within the last thirty, perhaps twenty, years; the common accidents and calamities, attending such, an increase must necessarily, without any other cause, have brought upon the parish a very great additional charge†.

* Of this there was a very striking proof, while. These sheets were (first) in the press. Till now, there used to be a close connection between the landlord and the tenant; the latter looking up to the former as his patron, and desirous of shewing him every mark of attachment and respect: but in the contested election for the county, in April 1784, when several gentlemen canvassed their tenants, they found they had already engaged their first votes, and were even denied their second. How far this revolution of manners may be productive of national benefit, may, I think, justly admit of a doubt.

† Return made by the Overseer of the Poor of Hawsted in pursuance of Act

16 George III.	£	s	d	£	s	d
Money raised in 1776 - - -		109	9	7 Rent of workhouse and habitations		
Expended in county rates, &c.		13	10	2 for the poor	2	10 0
Expended on account of the poor	100	17		5 In litigations	6	2 2

Return/made by the Overseer of the Poor of Hawsted in pursuance of Act

26 George III

Money raised for			Medium of nett money			
The year 1783	191	3	0 for the poor	180	13	9
For 1784	213	3	2 Nett expence for the poor			
For 1785	161	17	5 in 1776	100	17	5
Medium of these three years	188	14	6 Expenses of overseers	0	0	0
Expenses not applicable to the			Expenses of entertainments	0	0	0
Poor, county purposes, &c	3	17	1 Law expenses	0	14	10
Repairing churches, roads, &c.	4	3	8 Money expended in setting			
			The poor to work	0	5	10

But

But if an improved Agriculture has, in some measure, contributed to produce this evil; has it not also, it may be asked, brought with it, in some measure, an ability to support it?

I could not help throwing out these few loose hints on a subject so interesting to humanity; and which is certainly of such magnitude as to claim the serious attention of the legislature.

The common employment of the poor women and children within doors, is spinning yarn; by which the most industrious person has not of late years been able to earn 6*d.*a day.

SOME WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS USED IN THIS PLACE, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD*

Affeard ; afraid. Saxon.

I a'nt avised of it. I am ignorant of it; cannot recollect it. *S'aviser*; French.

A Balk. A slip of grass, left by the plough, as a division, or boundary.

A Bargain. A parcel; an indefinite quantity. As, I have a good *bargain* of corn this year; a good *bargain* of lambs.

Battlings. The croppings of trees, larger than faggot sticks, yet less than timber.

Begone. Worn, decayed. As, the thatch is lamentably *begone*. So Shakspeare, woe *begone*.

What a *Blaring* you keep! says a mother to her crying child. Applied also to the noise of cows and sheep.

A Bumbay. A quagmire, from stagnating water, dung, &c. such as is often seen in farm-yards.

The *Buck* of a cart or waggon. The body.

A Bunny. A swelling from a blow.

To *cail* a stone, &c. to throw.

* See a Provincial Glossary by the late Francis Grose, esq. F. S. A. 1790 8vo second edition. T. G. C.

Chovee. A small beetle, of a bright chesnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corselet. *Scarabæus horticola*, Linn.

Coker'd. Unsound , applied to timber.

Coom, is that ridge, which, in private roads, is raised between the horse-path and rut.

To *crack* or *crake* of. To boast of,

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*. Shakspeare, Love's Labour Lost;

Two good haymakers

Worth twenty *crackers*. Tusser.

A *Dausey-headed* fellow, Giddy, thoughtless.

Deathsmeas. An undescribed disorder that carries off infants.

I am quite *dilver'd*, says a nurse worn out with watching and attendance. In Germany the nurses throw dill-water on the beds of sick persons, for whom they want to procure rest. Bergius, Mat. Med. vol. I. 8vo, 1778, p.226.

To *ding*. The same as *cail*.

A *Dooke* or *Doke*. A small hollow in a level board: so an imperfection in a schoolboy's marble is called a doke.

I **have** such a pain in my head and ears that I am almost *dunt*; numb, stupified, Spoken also of a sheep, that goes moping from a disorder in the head. How you *dunt* me! says a mother, to her noisy child.

We are *in Election* to have a bad harvest this year.

Things are *in Election* to be very dear. Likely.

The bees are *elvish* to-day; irritable, spiteful.

To *fay* or *fey* a pond or ditch. To clean, by throwing the mud out of it.

Such muddy deep ditches, and pits in the field,

That all a dry summer no water win yield;

By *feying*, and casting that mug upon heaps,

Commodities many the husbandman reaps. Tusser,

Flags. The surface of heaths or commons, pared off, to lay garden walks, &c. with. So flags of stone for paving foot-paths.

Fog. Coarse grass in meadows, which the cattle do not willingly eat, before it be frost-bitten.

Fond. Faint or fulsome , applied to smell.or taste.

Every Foot anon. Everynow and then.

Frawn. Frozen,

Such

Such a field lies *gain* for me; conveniently. I bought such a thing-pretty *gain*; at a reasonable price.

Sand-Galls; spots of sand in a field where water oozes, or, as we say, spews up: and lands where such spots are frequent, are called *galty* lands.

Glum. Gloomv, sulky; spoken of a person.

Gofe. A stack or mow of corn. Tusser, among the articles of husbandry furniture, mentions a *gofe* ladder. He uses also *gove* and *goving*:

In *goving* at Harvest, learn skilfully how
Each grain for to lay by itself on the mow;
Seed barley the purest *gove* out of the way,
All other nigh hand *gove* just as ye may.

He's all *a Gore of blood*. Blood runs plentifully from his wound.

A Gotch. A jug, or big-bellied mug.

A Grey parson. A layman, who hires the tithes of the parson.

A Grip. A shallow drain to carry water off the roads, ploughed fields, &c. *A*

Hake. A pot-iron.

Hinder he goes. Yonder .

Hockey. The merry-making of the reapers after harvest.

Hull. The husk of a nut; and shell of a pea.

Hulver. The Saxon word for Holly, commonly used,

A Jag. A parcel, or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage*.

An Inder (India), a great quantity. I have laid an inder of loads of gravel in my yard. He is worth an inder of money.

A Job. A piece work undertaken by a labourer, at a certain price, and which he finishes at his own time. He is then said to work by the *Job*.

A Jounce. A jolt, a shock, or shaking bout; so, *a jouncing* trot; hard, rough, that shakes the bones. Shakspeare *has jaunce* and *jauncing*, in the same sense. See Malone's Supplement, vol. I. p. 266. How many words in Shakspeare might be explained in the farmer's kitchen!

Lamb Storms. So the shepherds call the storms that happen about the time that lambs fall.

Leasty weather; dull, wet, nasty.

* See p.191.

A *Lift*. A gate without hinges. The two ends of it rest in mortises in the two posts, out of which it is occasionally *lifted*, as in harvest time, &c.

He.'s a *Limb for* mischief; much addicted to it. A *Limb for* apple pye; a devourer of it.

A *Link*. Some woods in this neighbourhood are so called; as *the Link*, at Rushbrook; Drinkston *Link* .

List of hearing. Quick.

A *Loop* of pales, is as much as fills up the space between two posts.

Mauther. Girl. A word long peculiar to this county.

No sooner a sowing, but out, by and by,

With *mother* or boy, that alarum can cry. Tusser.

A *Mort* of people, &c. a great number.

A *Mortal*, or *mortation*, quantity of any thing; very great.

Mummy, corrupted from *mamma*.

Nation. The same as mortal, and mortation.

To *Owe*, is used in the sense of, to own, possess. So Shakspeare :

What art thou, that keepst me out from the house I *owe*?

Comedy of Errors, act III. scene i.

I am not worthy of the wealth I *owe*. All's Well that Ends Well; act 1 :

scene v,

Pack-rag Day. Michaelmas Day, when servants remove with their bundles.

Paved. Spoken of dirty clay roads, that are become dry and passable.

Planchers. The floor of a room, from the French. Drayton uses the word:

and Shakspeare has *planned* gate, that is, made of boards.

A sore *Plot*. Spot or place.

Priming a tree, is pruning it.

Pulk of water. A small hole or pond.

Pulling-time. The evening at fairs; when the young fellows pull and haul the girls, to get them into alehouses.

Purely well; in good health.

I'm almost *quackled* , choaked, suffocated, as with smook, or any strong vapour.

Queach. A small plantation of trees, or bushes. Not peculiar.

Od *rabbit* it. An oath; not of the angriest.

Raffle, or *raffling* pole; used to stir the fewel in an oven.

Rafty morning. Cold and damp.

Ranney.

Ranney. Shrew mouse. *Sorer araneus.* Linnæi,
He spends every thing he can *rap and rend*; lay his hands on.
You shan't *run your rig upon me*; affront by a continuance of rude and
insulting behaviour.

Rowens. The crop of grass after mowing.
He begins *to sag*. To decline in his health.

Sales. Times or seasons. You don't mind being out all *sales* of the night.

Haysale and *Barsale*, is haymaking and barking-time.

A *Say*; a taste, chiefly a relishing one: as cattle, that have broken into a
piece of corn, and can scarcely afterwards be kept out of it, are said to have
gotten a *say* of it. Shakspeare uses this word in the sense of a sample, taste;
in King Lear, act V. scene iii.

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.

See Mr. Steevens's note there.

Sear wood; dry, dead. Saxon. This word often occurs in Shakspeare. The
wood-stealers always tell you they never take any hut *sear* wood.

Shim. Scima, Saxon. Splendor. The white mark in a horse's forehead.

Shot. A young hog, or porker.

Sibberige. Banns of matrimony.

Silt. Sand and slime left on meadows by a flood.

Shruff. Light rubbish wood, which hedgers, &c. claim as their perquisite.

Skep. A wicker basket, wider at top than at bottom, with two handles at
top.

So also a *skep* of bees. See Glossary in White Kennett's Antiquities, under
the article Scep,

Slade. A green road, as Nowton slade.

Slappy bread; not baked enough.

Slop. The underwood in a wood.

Slud, sludge. Mud, mire.

Snaste. Snuff of a candle.

A *Sort.* A great many, as, a *sort* of people; used by Shakspeare, Spenser; &c.

Spalt, Brittle. Applied to timber.

Spit-deep. The depth of a spade. So *spitted*, for dug.

Spong. A narrow slip of land.

I was never so *stam'd* in my life; amazed, confounded. Spoken by a fellow
who thought he had seen a person walking, who had been buried.

A *Stank.* A dam to stop water.

Stover ;

Stover. Any food for cattle, except grain, which, I think, is never so called.

Turfy mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads, thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.

Tempest, act IV. scene i.

He has waited a good *Stound*. Some time.

To *Stry*; destroy, spoil. var. dial.

To *Stoop*, To exchange.

He *takes on* sorely for him. Grieves very much.

A *Tidy* body. An active, cleanly person. A good recommendation of a servant.

A *good Tidy* crop of corn; good in a sufficient degree. Tusser, who was a Suffolk farmer, uses it in the following passage, for, in good condition;

If weather be fair, and *tidy* thy grain,
Make speedily carriage for fear of a rain.

Tile-shard; a piece, or fragment of a tile. A very common word among bricklayers. So *potshard*, a piece of broken pot, occurs several times in scripture. Job-took a *potshard* to scrape himself withall.

Tye. A large common, as Battsiford *tye*.

He *lies by the wall*; is dead. Spoken of a person between the time of his death and burial. (Hezekiah.)

A *Wennel*. A calf weaned. Tusser has the word oftener than once.

A *Whelm*. Half a hollow tree, laid under a gate-way, for the water to run through. A bad substitute for a brick arch.

To *Windrow*, is, when grass has been cut, spread, and, partly dried, to rake it into rows, and so make it hay, by exposing it thoroughly to the *wind* and sun.

A *Woodsprite*. A woodpecker.

Woundy. Very great. The same as mortal, mortation, and nation.