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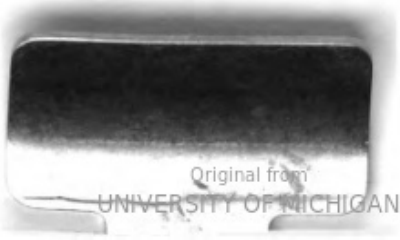

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3915-

Queene Elizabethes Achademy

(BY SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT)

A Booke of Precedence

The Ordering of a Funerall, &c.

Varying Versions of

The Good Wife, The Wise Man, &c.

Maxims, Lydgate's Order of Fools,

A Poem on Heraldry, Occleve on Lords' Men, &c.

Edited by

F. J. FURNIVALL, M.A., TRIN. HALL, CAMB.

With Essays on

Early Italian and German Books of Courtesy

by

W. M. ROSSETTI, ESQ., & E. OSWALD, ESQ.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY,
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FOREWORDS.

THIS volume is meant as a kind of small brother to our fat Babees Book of 1868. It has been produced mainly to let the reader see the very interesting account in Part II. of early Italian Courtesy books by Mr W. M. Rossetti, and the more elaborate essay on the earliest German one (by an Italian) by Mr E. Oswald. To these I have added a very short, bare sketch of the curious early French treatise on the spiritual, social, and household duties of a wife, about 1393 A.D., *Le Ménagier de Paris*, a book to be read by all readers of 'The Knight de la Tour Landry.'[1] Part II. I look on as the body of this second Babee; Part I. as its frock or coat. Still, I hope that the stuff and trimmings of the boy's garment will be found worthy of examination, as well as his eyes and legs.

The first tract in Part I., *Queene Elizabethes Academy*,[2] is printed, 1. because it is another scheme drawn up for the same end as Sir Nicholas Bacon's for the bringing up of the Queen's wards, mentioned on pages xxii, xxiii of the Forewords to the *Babees Book*, on the authority of Mr Payne Collier, and displays more fully than my cutting-down of Mr Collier's sketch, 'the course of study of well-bred youths

[1] I hoped to have added an account from the pen of Mr F. W. Cosens, of an Early Spanish MS, in the Madrid Library, of a Mother's Instructions to her Daughter; but it will take too much time to get the MS copied, &c. Perhaps enough material for another volume on Manners and Courtesy will turn up by the time the Spanish poem is ready.

[2] I ask readers to correct ('of) *will*, (religion'), l. 7 of text, to '*evil*,' and cut out the comma after it.

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in the early years of Elizabeth's reign'; 2. because it is an admirable scheme of Educational Reform; and 3. because the Reformer is Sir Humphrey Gilbert,[1] one of the ablest and gallantest men of the Elizabethan age. Some of my readers may know the account of him in Hakluyt; and others, that in Mr Froude's noble article in the *Westminster* on "England's Forgotten Worthies." At any rate, here is the latter, to give pleasure to all who read it:

Some two miles above the port of Dartmouth, once among the most important harbours in England, on a projecting angle of land which runs out into the river at the head of one of its most beautiful reaches, there has stood for some centuries the Manor House of Greenaway. The water runs deep all the way to it from the sea, and the largest vessels may ride with safety within a stone's throw of the windows. In the latter half of the sixteenth century there must have met, in the hall of this mansion, a party as remarkable as could have been found anywhere in England. Humfrey and Adrian Gilbert, with their half-brother, Walter Raleigh, here, when little boys, played at sailors in the reaches of Long Stream; in the summer evenings doubtless rowing down with the tide to the port, and wondering at the quaint figure-heads and carved prows of the ships which thronged it; or climbing on board, and listening, with hearts beating, to the mariners' tales of the new earth beyond the sunset. And here in later life matured men, whose boyish dreams had become heroic action, they used again to meet in the intervals of quiet, and the rock is shown underneath the house where Raleigh smoked the first tobacco. Another remarkable man, of whom we shall presently speak more closely, could not fail to have made a fourth at these meetings. A sailor boy of Sandwich, the adjoining parish, John Davis, showed early a genius which could not have escaped the eye of such neighbours, and in the atmosphere of Greenaway he learned to be as noble as the Gilberts, and as tender and delicate as Raleigh. Of this party, for the present we confine ourselves to the host and owner, Humfrey Gilbert, knighted afterwards by Elizabeth. Led by the scenes of his childhood to the sea and to sea adventures, and afterwards, as his mind unfolded, to study his profession scientifically, we find him, as soon as he was old enough to think for himself or make others listen to him, 'amending the great errors of naval sea cards, whose common fault is to make the degree of longitude in every latitude of one common bigness;' inventing instruments for taking observations, studying the form of the earth, and convincing himself that there was a north-west passage, and studying the necessities of his country, and

[1] It has Lord Burghley's endorsement on it [S^r^ Hum*f*. Gilb*ert* for an Academy of y^e^ ward*es*], but is without date. It was probably laid before the Queen about the year 1570. (Sir H. Ellis in *Archæologia*, XXI., p. 506.)

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discovering the remedies for them in colonisation and extended markets for home manufactures. Gilbert was examined before the Queen's Majesty and the Privy Council, and the record of his examination he has himself left to us in a paper which he afterwards drew up, and strange enough reading it is. The most admirable conclusions stand side by side with the wildest conjectures.

Homer and Aristotle are pressed into service to prove that the ocean runs round the three old continents, and that America therefore is necessarily an island. The Gulf Stream, which he had carefully observed, eked out by a theory of the *primum mobile*, is made to demonstrate a channel to the north, corresponding to Magellan's Straits in the south, Gilbert believing, in common with almost every one of his day, that these straits were the only opening into the Pacific, and the land to the South was unbroken to the Pole. He prophesies a market in the East for our manufactured linen and calicoes :—

"The Easterns greatly prizing the same, as appeareth in Hester, where the pomp is expressed of the great King of India, Ahasuerus, who matched the coloured clothes wherewith his houses and tents were apparelled, with gold and silver, as part of his greatest treasure."

These, and other such arguments, were the best analysis which Sir Humfrey had to offer of the spirit which he felt to be working in him. We may think what we please of them ; but we can have but one thought of the great grand words with which the memorial concludes, and they alone would explain the love which Elizabeth bore him :—

[1] "Desiring you hereafter neuer to mislike with me, for the taking in hande of any laudable and honest enterprise : for if through pleasure or idlenesse we purchase shame, the pleasure vanisheth, but the shame remaineth for euer.

"And therefore to giue me leaue without offence, alwayes to liue and die in this mind, That he is not worthy to liue at all, that for feare, or danger of death, shunneth his countries seruice and his owne honour, seeing death is ineuitable and the fame of vertue immortall. Wherefore in this behalfe, *Mutare vel timere sperno*." [2]

Two voyages which he undertook at his own cost, which shattered his fortune, and failed, as they naturally might, since inefficient help or mutiny of subordinates, or other disorders, are inevitable conditions under which more or less great men must be content to see their great thoughts mutilated by the feebleness of their instruments, did not dishearten him ; and in June 1583 a last fleet of five ships

[1] I quote the extracts from Hakluyt, instead of Mr Froude's modernized versions.

[2] His [Raleigh's] half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, having obtained a patent to colonize some parts of North America, he embarked in this adventure ; but meeting with a Spanish fleet, after a smart engagement, they returned without success, in 1579.—*Platt*, v. 231.

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sailed from the port of Dartmouth, with commission from the queen to discover and take possession from latitude 45° to 50° North—a voyage not a little noteworthy, there being planted in the course of it the first English colony west of the Atlantic. Elizabeth had a foreboding that she would never see him again. She sent him a jewel as a last token of her favour, and she desired Raleigh to have his picture taken before he went.

The history of the voyage was written by a Mr Edward Hayes, of Dartmouth, one of the principal actors in it, and as a composition it is more remarkable for fine writing than any very commendable thought in the author. But Sir Humfrey's nature shines through the infirmity of his chronicler; and in the end, indeed, Mr Hayes himself is subdued into a better mind. He had lost money by the voyage, and we will hope his higher nature was only under a temporary eclipse. The fleet consisted (it is well to observe the ships and the size of them) of the Delight, 120 tons; the barque Raleigh, 200 tons (this ship deserted off the Land's End); the Golden Hinde and the Swallow, 40 tons each; and the Squirrel, which was called the frigate, 10 tons. For the uninitiated in such matters, we may add, that if in a vessel the size of the last, a member of the Yacht Club would consider that he had earned a club-room immortality, if he had ventured a run in the depth of summer from Cowes to the Channel Islands.

"We were in number in all (says Mr Hayes) about 260 men: among whom we had of euery faculty good choice, as shipwrights, masons, carpenters, smithes, and such like, requisite to such an action; also, minerall men and refiners. Besides, for solace of our people, and allurement of the Sauages, we were prouided of Musike in good variety: not omitting the least toyes, as Morris dancers, Hobby horsse[s], and May-like conceits to delight the Sauage people."

The expedition reached Newfoundland without accident. St John's was taken possession of, and a colony left there; and Sir Humfrey then set out exploring along the American coast to the south, he himself doing all the work in his little 10-ton cutter, the service being too dangerous for the larger vessels to venture on. One of these had remained at St John's. He was now accompanied only by the Delight and the Golden Hinde, and these two keeping as near the shore as they dared, he spent what remained of the summer examining every creek and bay, marking the soundings, taking the bearings of the possible harbours, and risking his life, as every hour he was obliged to risk it in such a service, in thus leading, as it were, the forlorn hope in the conquest of the New World. How dangerous it was we shall presently see. It was towards the end of August.

"The euening was faire and pleasant, yet not without token of storme to ensue, and most part of this Wednesday night like the Swanne that singeth before her death, they in the Admiral or Delight continued in sounding of Trumpets with Drummes and Fifes;

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also winding the Cornets and Haughtboyes, and in the end of their iollitie left with the battell and ringing of dolefull knels."

Two days after came the storm; the Delight struck upon a bank, and went down in sight of the other vessels, which were unable to render her any help. Sir Humfrey's papers, among other things, were all lost in her; at the time considered by him an irreparable misfortune. But it was little matter, he was never to need them. The Golden Hinde and the Squirrel were now left alone of the five ships. The provisions were running short, and the summer season was closing. Both crews were on short allowance; and with much difficulty Sir Humfrey was prevailed upon to be satisfied for the present with what he had done, and to lay off for England.

"So vpon Saturday, in the afternoone, the 31 of August, we changed our course, and returned backe for England, at which very instant, euen in winding about, there passed along betweene vs and towards the land which we now forsooke, a very lion, to our seeming, in shape, hair, and colour; not swimming after the maner of a beast by moouing of his feete, but rather sliding vpon the water with his whole body, excepting the legs, in sight; neither yet diuing vnder and againe rising aboue the water, as the maner is of Whales, Dolphins, Tunise, Porposes, and all other fish; but confidently shewing himselfe aboue water without hiding, Notwithstanding, we presented ourselues in open view and gesture to amase him, as all creatures will be commonly at a sudden gaze and sight of men. Thus he passed along, turning his head to and fro, yawning and gaping wide, with ougly demonstration of long teeth and glaring eies; and, to bidde vs a farewell, comming right against the Hinde, he sent forth a horrible voyce, roaring or bellowing as doeth a lion, which spectacle wee all beheld so farre as we were able to discerne the same, as men prone to wonder at euery strange thing, as this doubtlesse was, to see a lion in the ocean sea, or fish in the shape of a lion. What opinion others had thereof, and chiefly the Generall himselfe, I forbeare to deliuer. But he took it for *Bonum Omen*, reioycing that he was to warre against such an enemie, if it were the deuill."

We have no doubt that he did think it was the devil; men in those days believing really that evil was more than a principle or a necessary accident, and that in all their labour for God and for right, they must make their account to have to fight with the devil in his proper person. But if we are to call it superstition, and if this were no devil in the form of a roaring lion, but a mere great seal or sea-lion, it is a more innocent superstition to impersonate so real a power, and it requires a bolder heart to rise up against it and defy it in its living terror, than to sublimate it away into a philosophical principle, and to forget to battle with it in speculating on its origin and nature. But to follow the brave Sir Humfrey, whose work of fighting with the devil was now over, and who was passing to his reward. The 2nd of September the General came on board the Golden Hinde 'to

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make merry with us.' He greatly deplored the loss of his books and papers, but he was full of confidence from what he had seen, and talked with eagerness and warmth of the new expedition for the following spring. Apocryphal gold-mines still occupying the minds of Mr Hayes and others, they were persuaded that Sir Humfrey was keeping to himself some such discovery which he had secretly made, and they tried hard to extract it from him. They could make nothing, however, of his odd ironical answers, and their sorrow at the catastrophe which followed is sadly blended with disappointment that such a secret should have perished. Sir Humfrey doubtless saw America with other eyes than theirs, and gold-mines richer than California in its huge rivers and savannahs.

'Leauing the issue of this good hope [about the gold], (continues Mr Hayes), vnto God, who knoweth the trueth only, and can at his good pleasure bring the same to light, I will hasten to the end of this tragedie, which must be knit vp in the person of our Generall. And as it was God's ordinance vpon him, euen so the vehement persuasion and intreatie of his friends could nothing auaile to diuert him from a wilfull resolution of going through in his frigat; . . . . and when he was intreated by the captaine, master, and others, his well-wishers of the Hinde, not to venture in the Frigat, this was his answere—"I will not forsake my little company going homeward, with whom I have passed so many stormes and perils."'

Two-thirds of the way home, they met foul weather and terrible seas, 'breaking short and pyramid wise.' Men who had all their lives 'occupied the sea' had never seen it more outrageous. 'We had also vpon our maine-yard an apparition of a little fire by night, which seamen doe call Castor and Pollux.'

"Munday, the ninth of September, in the afternoone, the Frigat was neere cast away, oppressed by waues, yet at that time recouered, and giuing foorth signes of ioy, the Generall, sitting abaft with a booke in his hand, cried out vnto vs in the Hind so oft as we did approch within hearing, "We are as neere to heauen by sea as by land," reiterating the same speech, well beseeming a souldier resolute in Iesus Christ, as I can testifie he was. The same Monday night, about twelue of the clocke or not long after, the Frigat being ahead of vs in the Golden Hinde, suddenly her lights were out, whereof as it were in a moment we lost the sight; and withall our watch cryed, the General was cast away, which was too true.

"Thus faithfully (concludes Mr Hayes, in some degree rising above himself) I have related this story, wherein may alwaies appeare though he be extinguished, some sparkes of the Knight's vertues, he remaining firme and resolute in a purpose by all pretence honest and godly as was this, to discouer, possesse, and to reduce vnto the service of God and Christian pietie, those remote and heathen Countreys of America. . . . . Such is the infinite bountie of God, who from euery euill deriueth good. For besides that fruite may growe in time of our

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travelling into those Northwest lands,[1] the crosses, turmoiles, and afflictions, both in the preparation and execution of this voyage, did correct the intemperate humors which before we noted to bee in this gentleman, and made vnsauorie and lesse delightfull his other manifold vertues.

"Then as he was refined and made neerer drawing vnto the image of God, so it pleased the diuine will to resume him vnto himselfe, whither both his and euery other high and noble minde haue alwayes aspired."

Such was Sir Humfrey Gilbert; still in the prime of his years when the Atlantic swallowed him. Like the gleam of a landscape lit suddenly for a moment by the lightning, these few scenes flash down to us across the centuries: but what a life must that have been of which this was the conclusion! We have glimpses of him a few years earlier, when he won his spurs in Ireland—won them by deeds which to us seem terrible in their ruthlessness, but which won the applause of Sir Henry Sidney as too high for praise or even reward. Chequered like all of us with lines of light and darkness, he was, nevertheless, one of a race which has ceased to be. We look round for them, and we can hardly believe that the same blood is flowing in our veins. Brave we may still be, and strong perhaps as they, but the high moral grace[2] which made bravery and strength so beautiful is departed from us for ever.—Froude's *Short Studies on Great Subjects;* vol. ii. p. 136-45.

[1] Hayes says further:—

'These considerations may helpe to suppresse all dreads rising of hard euents in attempts made this way by other nations, as also of the heauy successe and issue in the late enterprise made by a worthy gentleman our countryman Sir Humfrey Gilbert, Knight, who was the first of our nation that caried people to erect an habitation and gouernment in those Northerly countreys of America. About which, albeit he had consumed much substance, and lost his life at last, his people also perishing for the most part: yet the mystery thereof we must leaue vnto God, and iudge charitably both of the cause (which was iust in all pretence) and of the person, who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deseruing honourable remembrance for his good minde, and expense of life in so vertuous an enterprise. Whereby neuerthelesse, least any man should be dismayd by example of other folks calamity, and misdeeme that God doth resist all attempts intended that way: I thought good, so farre as myselfe was an eye witnesse, to deliuer the circumstance and maner of our proceedings in that action: in which the gentleman was so infortunately incumbred with wants, and woorse matched with many ill disposed people, that his rare iudgement and regiment premeditated for those affaires, was subiected to tolerate abuses, and in sundry extremities to holde on a course, more to vpholde credit, then likely in his owne conceit happily to succeed.'—*Hakluyt's Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 145.

[2] Compare 'the intemperate humours' of which Hayes speaks above. I don't believe Mr Froude's conclusion a bit, though it was generous in him to write it. The Victorian gentleman mayn't have so much devil in him, or break out into such humours, as the Elizabethan: but in moral grace he is far ahead of him. Self-restraint and moral grace have grown in the latter days.

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Some other details as to Sir Humphrey's early life are given in Platt's *Universal Biography*,[1] and follow here:

"Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a brave officer and navigator, born about 1539, in Devonshire, of an ancient and honourable family. He inherited a considerable fortune from his father. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. Being introduced at court by his aunt, Mrs Catharine Ashley, then in the Queen's service, he was diverted from the study of the law, and commenced soldier. Having distinguished himself in several military expeditions, particularly that of Newhaven, in 1563, he was sent over to Ireland to assist in suppressing a rebellion, where, for his singular services, he was made commander-in-chief and governor of Munster, and knighted by the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, Jan. 1, 1570. He returned soon after to England, where he married a rich heiress. In 1572 he sailed with a squadron of nine ships to reinforce colonel Morgan, who meditated the recovery of Flushing. In 1576 he published his book on the north-west passage to the East Indies. In 1578 he obtained an ample patent, empowering him to possess in North America any lands then unsettled. He sailed to Newfoundland, but soon after returned to England without success; nevertheless, in 1583 he embarked a second time with five ships, the largest of which put back on account of a contagious distemper on board. He landed at Newfoundland on the 3rd of August, and on the 5th took possession of the harbour of St John's. By virtue of his patent he granted leases to several people; but though none of them remained there at that time, they settled afterwards in consequence of these leases; so that Sir Humphrey deserves to be remembered as the real founder of the vast American empire. On the 20th of August he put to sea again, on board a small sloop, which on the 29th foundered in a hard gale of wind. Thus perished Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a man of quick parts, a brave officer, a good mathematician, a skilful navigator, and of a very enterprising genius. He was also remarkable for his eloquence, being much admired for his patriotic speeches in the English and Irish Parliaments. His work entitled 'A Discourse to prove a passage by the north-west to Cathaia and the East Indies,' is a masterly performance, and is preserved in Hakluyt's collection of voyages, vol. iii. p. 11. The style is superior to most, if not to all, the writers of that age, and shows the author to have been a man of considerable reading."—*Platt's Universal Biography*, vol. v. p. 219.

The Poet Gascoigne, in his Epistle to the Reader, in *A Discourse for a new Passage to* Cataia. *VVritten by Sir Humphrey Gilbert*,

[1] See also Camden's *Elizabeth*, p. 287; Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by Bliss; Rose's *Biogr. Dict.*; *Pict. Hist. of England*, ii. 791.

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Knight, imprinted, A.D. 1576,[1] says of the 'right worshipful and my very friend,' the author:

"In whose commendation I woulde fayne write as muche as hee deserueth, were I not afrayde to bee condemned by him of flatterie, which blame (with my friendes) I vse not to deserue. But surely, over and besides that, hee is a gentleman wel and worshipfully borne and bredde, and well tryed to bee valiant in martiall affayres, wherby hee hath worthely beene constituted a coronell and generall in places requisite, and hath with sufficiencie discharged the same, both in this Realme, and in forreigne Nations: hee is also indued with sundrie great gyftes of the minde, and generally well giuen to th' aduauncemente of knowledge and vertue. All whiche good partes I rather set downe constrained by the present occasion, then prompted by any vaine desire to currie fauoure with my friende. For his vertues are sufficient to praise themselves. And it shalbe a sufficient conclusion for my prayses, to wishe that our realme had store of suche Gentlemen."[2]

The contents of Sir Humphrey's scheme bear out fully all that was said in the Forewords to the *Babees Book* on the neglect of education by the English nobility and gentry. 'Whereas now the most parte of them [the gentlemen within this realm] are good for nothinge' (p. 12), Sir Humphrey's aim is to make them 'good for some what.' 'Wheareas by wardeship the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and voide of good educasions' (p. 10), they may now be brought up well, 'wherby the best sorte are most like to excell in vertue, which in times paste knew nothing but to hallow a hounde or lure a hawke' (p. 11): the very words of Pace's earlier fool of a so-called English Gentleman—the race is not like the Dodo yet—'it becomes the sons of gentlemen to blow the horn nicely, to hunt skilfully, and elegantly carry and train a hawk. But the study of letters should be left to "the sons of rustics" (*Babees Book*, p. xiii); the words too of Skelton (*Colyn Clout*, Dyce's ed. i. 334),

[1] Also in Hakluyt's Voyages, iii. 11, ed. 1600.

[2] "Sir Humphrey was ready to try and make the passage himself; he had, says Gascoigne, prepared his owne bodie to abide the malice of the windes and waues, and was euen ready to haue perfourmed the voyage in proper person, if he had not beene by her Maiestie otherwise commanded and imployed in martiall affaires, aswell in Ireland, as sithence in other places." *Ibid.*

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But noble men borne, 621
To lerne they haue scorne,
But hunt and blowe an horne,
Lepe ouer lakes and dykes,
Set nothing by polytykes.

Again, the laziness and viciousness of those who did go to Universities, is complained of (p. 10), and the crying evil of the education of those only places of training pointed out,—an evil of which they are not yet free,—their narrowness: that 'schol learninges' only are taught at Oxford and Cambridge; no 'matters of action meet for present practize, both of peace and warre.' This narrowness made men then, as in later days, 'vtterly lose their tymes yf they doe not follow learning onely.' Other protests by Sir Humphrey against this narrowness are seen in other parts of his plan, of which the first will come especially home to the hearts of our own Members, the study and use of *English* [1] (as against Latin) on which he insists at p. 2, complaining of 'the scholasticall rawnesse of some newly commen from the vniuersities.' 'Besides, in what language soeuer learninge is attayned, the appliaunce to vse is principally in the vulgare speach, as in preaching, in parliament, in counsell, in commyssion, and ǫther offices of Common Weale.' Again, Sir Humphrey would have lectures on 'Ciuill Pollicie.' By which meanes Children shall learne more at home of the ciuill pollicies of all forraine countries, and our owne, then most old men doe which haue trauailed farthest abroade.' . . . and 'men shalbe taught more witt and policy than schole-learninge can deliuer . . . ffor [as Chaucer says] the greatest Schole Clarks are not always the wisest men . . . ffor suche as govern Common Weales, ought rather to bend themselves to the practizes thereof, then to be tyed to the bookish circumstances of the same' (p. 3, 4). Again, Sir Humphrey would have his boys 'muscular Christians,' would teach them riding (p. 4), shooting, and marching (p. 5), navigation and the parts of a ship (p. 5), simple doctoring (p. 5, 6), and Natural Philosophy—the teachers of the two latter practising together 'to search and try owt the secreates of nature, as many waies as they possiblie may.'—'The Phisition should also teach surgery. By reason

[1] See Babees Book, p. lix.

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that Chirurgerie is not now to be learned in any other place then in a Barbers Shoppe' (p. 6). Law is to be taught because 'It is necessary that noble men and gentlemen, should lerne to be able to put their owne case in law, and to haue some iudgment in the office of a Justice of Peace, and Shariffe.' Of languages, besides Greek, Latin, and Hebrew (p. 2), French, Italian, and High Dutch or German (p. 7) are to be taught. 'Also there shalbe one Master of Defence, who shalbe principally expert in the Rapier and Dagger' &c., and who was to 'haue a dispensation against the Statute of Roages,' under which he would have been liable to branding and imprisonment, &c. (See Pref. to *Awdeley and Harman*, p. xiii.) So also the Phisician and Natural Philosopher were to be protected from the statute against Alchemists (p. 6). Music was also to be taught[1]; and the mention of the *Bandora* here (p. 7) enables us to say that Sir Humphrey's scheme was not written before 1562, when the Bandora was first invented by John Rose, citizen of London (see Notes, p. 111). Heraldry was to be taught too (p. 8), but not, we may be sure, with the nonsense clinging round its origin, of which a sample is given in pages 93-102 of the present volume. For other particulars the reader is referred to the little tract itself; but let him notice that the 'scrooging poor men's sons out of the endowments only for the poor' (*Babees Book*, p. xxxvi.) of which Harrison complained in 1577, and another writer before, was going on in Sir Humphrey's time:

> And also the other vniu*er*sities shall then better suffize to releive poore schollers, where now the youth of nobility and gentlemen, taking vp their schollarshippes *and* fellowshippes, do disapoincte the poore of their livinges and avauncement*es*.

The plan of the Achademy is in fact one for the establishment of a great London University for the education of youths in the art of political, social, and practical life,—a kind of prototype of the London University so wisely pleaded for of late years by Professor Seeley, which should gather into itself the whole range of modern London teachers and studies. I venture to think that Sir Humphrey's scheme will not detract from his fame for nobleness of spirit, keenness of sight, and directness of aim. After the copy of the tract

[1] See Forewords to the *Babees Book*, p. xxiii.

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in this volume had been printed, Mr Wheatley informed me that Sir Henry Ellis had printed it before in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 506, &c. But this fact only rendered the presence of the *Achademy* here more appropriate, as our Extra Series is for reprints. I only wish Sir Henry had added some of the notes and illustrations to the tract, which he was so much more competent to give than I am, so that I might have reprinted those too.

The second tract, 'a Booke of Precedence' (p. 13), is printed, not mainly because 'John Bull loves a Lord'—although sensible outsiders proved to him last session that his dear Peers were politically hereditary nuisances, the obstructers of all liberal legislation,—but because the question of Precedence was so important a one in old social arrangements, and the feeling of caste still so strongly pervades all English society. Moreover, it is curious to know that a lady of title, in the presence of her higher in rank, might not have her train borne by a woman, though she might by a man (p. 15), as that marked her lowerness of station; while a poor baroness mightn't have her train borne by any one; but if she had a gown with a train, she was obliged to bear it herself (p. 25).

The third and fourth pieces in this volume describe, the third shortly (p. 29-31), and the fourth at greater length (p. 32-36), the manner of ordering the funerals of noble or knightly persons in late Popish times in England. One is bound to show how people's corpses were dressed and dealt with, as well as their bodies; and to some churchy and upholstery people the details in these parts will no doubt have a more special interest. The 'Liveryes for Noblemen att Interyments,' at p. 36, represent, I suppose, the scarf, hatband, and gloves, given to commoners at funerals now.

The fifth piece is the 'Definition of the Esquier,' of which copies more or less different are found so often in MSS and books. Next, ought to have been added a short account of a curious, solemn procession of one of our Tudor queens, when she took to her chamber to lie in, and bear a child; but between Mr Childs and me the copy somehow disappeared. It shall, however, be printed in our third 'Babee,' if that ever sees the light.

The sixth piece is therefore a late and quite-changed version of

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'How the Good Wife taught her Daughter,' *Babees Book*, p. 36, while the seventh piece is a less late and less changed version of the same poem, but still having enough differences, and noting enough fresh points of conduct, to render it worth printing.

As might have been expected concerning such teachings in early days, there is somewhat plainer speaking on the part of the mother, put down in the MS, than would appear in print now, as well as record of a ruder butcher-remark by the lookers-on, when a young woman happened to lift her petticoats rather high :

¶ Doȝtt*ur*, seyde þe good wyfe,
hyde thy legys whyte,
¶ And schew not forth thy stret hossyn
to make men have de-lytt ;
¶ Thow hit plese hem for' a tym,
hit schall be thy de-spytt,
¶ And me*n* wyll sey
" of þi body þou carst but lytt."
¶ W*i*tt an) O and an) I,
seyd Hit is full ryve,
¶ " The bocher' schewyth feyr*e* his flesche,
for' he wold sell hit full blythe."

But that the thing was once done in Scotland, we have Sir David Lyndesay's testimony :

Bot I lauch oest to se ane Nwn,
Gar beir hir taill aboue hir bwn,
For no thing ellis, as I suppois,
Bot for to schaw hir lillie quhyte hois.
Sir D. Lyndesay's *Syde Tailis*, l. 55-8.

Marketing was also one of the occasions of warning and danger to young women :

Go not as it w*er* A gase
Fro house to house, to seke þe mase ;
Ne go þ*ou* not to no m*er*ket
To sell thi thryft ; be w*er* of itte.

Later on, Stubs comments savagely on the purposes which merchants' wives made carrying their baskets serve ; another satirist has the following skit on the practice :

Item, I bequethe to euery yong woman maydenlyke, when she shall goe to the market, a poore woman to buye her meate, that she

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in the mene time may go to a baudy house for her recreacion, or elles to a dauncyng scoole to learne facions, &c. (*The Wyll of the Deuyll, and last Testament*, ab. 1550, A.D., p. 10 of Collier's reprint.)

The poet who wrote the version at p. 46, l. 73-5, below, and exhorted young damsels not to go to a wrestling, or a cock-fighting, or 'shooting,' like a strumpet or a gyglote (light hussy), would, I suppose, have been scandalized if he could have heard of Victorian ladies attending a pigeon-match, to say nothing of wrestling-matches, and athletic sports. Manners change, and mutual charity is needed when one time sets itself to judge another. In one of Mr Lumby's forthcoming texts for the Society, there is an extremely interesting Scotch version of the Good Wife, called *The Thewis of Gudwomen*, in 320 lines, p. 103-112, *Ratis Raving*, Book III.

The eighth and ninth pieces (pp. 52, 56) are altered versions of 'How the Good Man taught his Son,' and 'Stans puer ad Mensam,' *Babees Book*, pp. 48, 26; though the latter poem is so enlarged, by the addition of an Introduction and many new maxims, that it has hardly a claim to the title of Lydgate's short poem. The present copy dates itself, more or less nearly, by its telling the servants not to wear laced sleeves; for those sleeves were fashionable in Edward IV.'s reign, and the lacing was put across a full-padded sleeve. The nobility and gentry of the day conceived that this wearing of 'bolsters or stuffing of wool, cotton, &c.,' was their special privilege; and accordingly, a statute of the 3rd year of Edward IV. A.D. 1463, forbids any yeoman or person under that degree to wear these bolsters, and therefore the laced sleeves; see p. 62, note. Of an earlier kind of sleeve, Occleve complains below, p. 106, as we shall see. Who the Dr Palere is, who is introduced into our 9th piece so often (p. 63-4), as a great authority, I do not know.

For our 10th and 11th pieces (p. 65, 66), we have altered versions of 'The A B C of Aristotle,' of which two copies were printed in the *Babees Book*, p. 9-12. The 10th piece, p. 65-6, is so different from its originals as to almost claim the character of a new piece.

In the 12th piece, 'Proverbs of Good Counsel,' of which I don't remember any other copy, there is a nice line, 'of all treasure, Knowledge is the flower:'

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Son), yf þou wyste whate thyng' hyt were,
Connyng' to lerne, & with þ^e^ to bere,
Thow wold not myspend on) howre ;
for of all Tresure Conny[n]g' ys flowur. 50

Passing over the simple 13th piece, p. 71, we come to the 14th and 15th, 'Good Aduice to a Gouernour,' and 'Warnings and Counsels for Noblemen ;' and we are shown by the satire of the 16th piece, 'The Sage Fool's Testament' (p. 77),—though it is of an earlier date than the two bits that precede it—how much needed the Good Advice to the Governor and Nobleman really was ; how power and place, with money and little restraint, worked in early social England. There's a good slice of English History in that Fool's Testament ; and I commend it to the reader.

As an Appendix to it I have added our 17th piece, Lydgate's 'Order of Fools,' p. 79, a poor copy of a poor poem, but no doubt containing among its 63 caps, one that 'll fit each of us.

In the 18th piece (p. 85), are three interesting little bits, 'When England shall come to Grief,' 'All is phantom that we deal with '—eternity alone, reality,—and 'Ills of our Time,' when a good sure friend is hard to find. Of this last, a fuller copy, with Latin originals, is given as our 20th piece at p. 88.

The intervening poem, No. 19, p. 86, is the only pathetic piece in the volume. In his Northern dialect the writer, deserted by unkind, false friends, asks 'Qwat sal I do ?' Loving and true himself, he cannot understand why the world is thus false to him. He complains to God, desiring to die, and prays Him to quite those who have made his life so hard to lead. May his sad burden be new to all of us :

that I most trayste,
it is all waste !
sor may me rew !

The 21st, 22nd, and 23rd pieces are a change : 'The Order of the Ladies at the Coronation of Queen Catherine, Queen of Henry VII.' (p. 89) ; 'Courses of a Dinner and Supper given by Sir John Cornwell to Henry V. ;' and 'Courses of a Meal or Banquet.' The latter were printed by Mr Edward Levien of the British Museum, he sends me word, in a late number of the *Journal of the Archæological*

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Association, but as it is not on the shelf of the Museum Reading-room, where it ought to be, I cannot say what Mr Levien has made of these meals. For me, they are just continuations of Russell's in the *Babees Book;* and the cracking of one nut in them pleased me—*samaka*, p. 89.—What it could be I couldn't conceive; perhaps some preserve of salmon, if fish were potted in those days: but the Forme of Cury's *Sambocade*, p. 77, which the excellent Pegge never put in his unalphabetical Glossary that worries everybody who refers to it, proved the needful pair of crackers; it was—'*Sambocade;* as made of the *Sambucus* or Elder' (Pegge): curds, sugar, white of eggs, flavoured with elder-flowers, put in a crust, baked up with 'curose'—whatever that may be: 'curiously!' says Pegge,—and messed forth.

The reader has seen that our gallant Sir Humphrey Gilbert would have Heraldry taught in his *Achademy* (pp. xi, 8). It is beyond question that our ancestors attributed much importance to the study of the art that recorded their descent and alliances; and, no doubt, one's namesakes with the Conqueror and Cœur de Lion thought much of their arms, if they had any, as their Caerlaverock follower had.

This interest of our old men in the subject, is my only excuse for printing the 24th piece in this volume, a Poem on Heraldry (p. 93-102), about gules, and pales, and tortells, and masklewis, &c. &c., which are all Hebrew to me. A wonderful and fearful language it is that Heralds talk; but I've bought a little *Grammar of Heraldry* by Mr Cussans (Longmans, 1866), and hope, by the help of the woodcuts, to understand it some day. Well, in turning over the Harleian Catalogue, I came on the title of this Poem (vol. iii. 332, col. 1), and Mr Bond, the Keeper of the MSS, decided that it was in the same hand as the second treatise in its volume, Harl. 6149, which is described in the Catalogue as "A treatise of the Signification of Armory, ... and at the end is 'Explicit iste liber honorabil. armig. Wilelm. civit. de Jordelleth als. marchemond herald,' or something near it, with the date 1494."

Not much sense was to be made out of this; but a reference to the MS showed that the rubric printed in the Catalogue, though defaced in parts by dashes of black ink, was yet quite readable with

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a little trouble ; and the 'something near it' of the Catalogue, proved to be :

Explicit iste lib*er* honorab*i*li armig*er*o Wilelmo cu*m*my*n* de Inu*er*ellochy[1] al*ia*s Marchemond heraldo p*er* ☞[=*manum*] Ad*e* loutfut[2] Anno D*omi*ni M° CCCC° nona*gesi*mo quarto men*sis* u*er*o Septembr*is*. [Harleian MS 6149, leaf 44.]

Thus one of the many skews in the Harleian Catalogue was set straight. (Don't let any one abuse the first Cataloguer of a Collection for skews. For all Catalogues (as for all Indexes) one ought to be grateful : for those without mistakes, most grateful.)

The questions then were, 1. Who was Sir William Cummyn? and, 2. was the Poem by him, or at least by a Scotchman, as from its language it seemed to be? The 2nd question was most kindly answered in the negative by a learned authority on Scotch Heraldry, whose name Mr David Laing mentioned to me, and who responded to the application of me, a stranger, by sending me the valuable notes printed on pages 102—104 below, and in them pointing out that certain marks of cadency mentioned in the poem were never used in Scotch Heraldry, though they were in English. The conclusion then forced on me was, that Adam Loutfut, Sir Wm. Cummyn's scribe, had copied the poem from an English original, and scottified it as he copied, in the same way as he has scottified in leaves 83—108 of his MS, A "Buk of thordre of Chualry . . . . . translatid out of Franche in to Ynglis . . . . . by me Willȝam Caxton*n*e duelling in Westmy*n*stre;" which scottification I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text, to see what the worthy Adam—who sometimes copied *f* for *s*, *c* for *t*, and vice versâ, &c. &c.—has made of our rare old printer's southern speech.

What made the question of the authorship more important was, that the writer of the poem tells us he has written a Siege of Thebes (l. 30), A Troy-Book (l. 36-9), and a Brut (l. 52); perhaps three books: perhaps only one, taking in the three stories generally told separately. Here are the lines; the reader can judge for himself:

[1] 'Innerellochy,' say the Charters, p. xxii below.
[2] *or* lontfut.

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The eldest, gret, most popul*us*, mortal were,
wes at thebes, quhiche at linth I did write,
Quhare palamon*n*e and arsite, woundit there,
Be *ther* cot*is* of armes knawin parfite,
Be herald*is* war, sum sais, bot *that* I nyte,
ffor in *th*ai dais herald*is* war not create,
Nor *that* armes set in propir estate.

Bot eftir *that* troy, quhar so mony king*is* war
Seging without, *and* other within *the* toune,
So mony princ*is*, knych*tis*, *and* peple there,
as this my buk *the* most sentence did soune,
all *thocht* spedful in o conclusioune,
That nobillis bere merk*is*, to mak be knawin,
ther douchtynes in ded*is* of armes schawin : . . . .

*Th*an troy distroyit, *the* werr*is* endit, *th*e lord*is*
I seir land*is* removit ; *and* so brut*us*,
(his lif *and* dait my buk efter record*is*,)
Come in brutane with folk*is* popul*us*,
And broch*t* with him *th*is werly merk*is* thus,
quhiche succed*is* in armes to *th*is date ;
Bot lang efter troy, herald*is* war noch*t* creat.

Now Lydgate wrote a Troy-Book and a Siege of Thebes. He may also have written a Brut of some kind ; but I do not believe that he was the English author whom Loutfut scottified. The writer of the poem must surely have been a Herald's clerk, or a Herald of an inferior degree,—though as proud as a peacock of his order and his art, and his fellows, the salt of the earth,—for he thus speaks of the Heralds above him :

How *th*ai [1] be born, in quhat kind*is*, *and* quhare,
also be quhom, *and* eftir in excellence,
That I refer to my lord*is* to declair,
king*is* of armes, *and* herald*is* of prudens,
and persewant*is*,[2] *and* grant my negligens
*th*at I suld not attempe *thus* to *com*moune,
Bot of *ther* grace, correctioune, *and* pardoune, ...

And I confess my simple insufficiens :
llitil haf I sene, *and* reportit weil less,
of *th*is mater*is* to haf experience.
Tharfor, quhar I al neidful not express,

[1] That is, planets, signs of the air, herbs, birds, fishes, borne as arms.
[2] They, the 3rd and lowest order of Heralds, are yet above the writer.

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In my waiknes, *and* not of wilfulnes,
my seid lord*is* correk me diligent,
To maid menis, or sey *the* remanent!

Wanted, then, the author of the present poem and the Siege of Thebes, the Troy Book, and Brut, above named.

It is possible that he may have been a Frenchman, *if* the heraldry suits the French rules—as my Scotch authority tells me it does not, for many reasons, and especially that the classification of *roundles* was quite unknown in France,—for another treatise once in this collection of Sir Wm. Cummyn's, but now cut out, was translated for him from the French, by his obedient son in the office of Arms, Kintyre, Pursevant:

[*Harleian MS* 6149, *leaf* 78.]

[H]eir eftyr folouis ane lytil trecty of the Instruccioun of the figur*is* of armes and of the blason*in*g of the samy*n*, eftir the fraynche oppinyon,[1] translatit owt of fraynche *in* Scott*is* at *th*e com*m*and of ane wirschepfull ma*n*, Wilze*m* Cumy*n* of Inue*r*ellochquy, al*ia*s Marchemond herald, be his obedient sone *in* the office of armes, kintyr*e*, purseuant, and vndir his correccioun, as eft*er* folowis be cheptours

(The treatise itself is cut out from the MS.)

Having looked through the MS and dipped into likely-seeming parts, I think it quite certain that the writer of the poem does not refer to any of the short tracts in this MS volume of Sir Wm. Cummyn's, in none of which tracts could he have written "at linth," as he says, of the Theban War. Mr E. Brock, who has gone in like manner over the volume, is of the same opinion. In the 2nd tract in the volume, "the Signification of Armoury,"—the 1st is the frequent "Gaige of Battaill"—Julius Cæsar is spoken of, as in the poem (lines 57, 204), as the originator of Arms.

[*Harl. MS* 6149, *leaf* 5.]

In *th*e tyme *that* Iulius Cesar, emp*er*our of rom*m*e, conquest Afferik, Su*m*tyme namyt *th*e land lucyant in *th*e p*ar*tis of Orient, Rychtsua quhen pompe of rom*m*e *con*quest Ewrop, o*ther* wais callit *th*e land of Ionnet, in *th*e occident, *th*an war maid *th*e rial offic*is* til

[1] MS oppimyon.

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wnderstand *and* govern al thing*is* pertenyng to *the* craft of armes, *and* for to discut *and* jüge *the* richt*is* *that* followis *ther*-appon. In *the* first wes constitut *and* ordanit be *the* said princ*is* *the* office of counstable ; Secoundly, *the* office of ammerall ; The third, *the* office of marschall ; The ferd war maid *the* capitanys *the* fift, to be at jugement of armes *the* herald*is*, *and* ilkane of *thaim* seruand in his degre.

Passing over the 3rd tract in the volume, on the Habiliments of Knights, (leaf 44), and the 4th, on Funerals (leaf 48), we come to the 5th, *Liber Armorum*, of which Mr Brock says,

'There is no account of any wars in the *Liber Armorum*,[1] so far as I can see ; but there is a fabulous story which traces the gradual rise of *Arms*, &c.[2] A similar story is given in 'The First Fynding of Armes' at leaf 140.[3] It makes mention of Troy and certain Trojans.

Here is an extract :—

[*Harleian MS* 6149, *leaf* 141, *back*.]

And for to proced for*ther* in *our* mater*is*, *the* quhilk kind of peple of *the* forsad lemares ; with*in* certane process of ȝer*is* come *our* lady *that* I spak of before, *the* quhilk lemares wes trogelius dochter, *that* maid troye beforsaid quhe*ther* for *the* britons cornyfye (?), *and* wald be lawe of petigre chalaiñ kinrend of *the* vergin *our* lady, of *the* fader joachim, because thaj war troians, and come of troye be lynage of trogelius. To pas in *our* mater*is* ; Trogelius had thre sonnys in troy, The eldast wes callit arbaldus, The secound is callit Erewfilix, The third arbegraganus. [of whom] with*in* v^{c} ȝere, be rycht lynne come Ectour of troye, throuch al *the* warld anne of *the* ix worthiest. of *the* eldast sone arbaldus, efter *the* distructioune of troye xij ȝer*is*, be rycht lynne come brut*us*, of *the* quhilk rycht lyne of brut*us* with*in* certane process of ȝer*is* come arthour, anne of *the* ix worthi, throuch al *the* warld be law of armes callit. Of *the* second sone, Erewfilix saragen in sertagia, efter *the* distructione of troe vj^{c} ȝere xlviij ; come Iuli*us* Cesar, *and* enterit in brettane *that* tyme apon cace, mony wynter befor king arthour.

[1] A book of heraldry, superscribed 'Incipit liber Armorum,' the first chapter of which is, 'How gentilmen shal be knowene from churles, and how thai fyrst began, and how Noye dyvyded the world in thre parts to his thre sonnes.' *Harl. Catal.*

[2] The whole MS seems to be written by the same hand, except perhaps these two tracts : Art. 6, lf. 62, **De coloribus in armis depictis et eorum nobilitate ac differencia.** Art. 7, lf. 79, Heraldorum nomen et officium vnde extorsum sit Epistola, &c.

[3] "Here begynnys the first fynding of armes callit the origynall. . . . ."

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I repeat again, then, 'Wanted, the author of our Poem and his three other Books!'

To hark back to our 2nd question, p. xvii above, 'Who was Sir William Cummyn of Inverellochy'? The answer is given in the following extract from the Appendix to Mr George Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, 1863, to which Mr David Laing was good enough to refer me, and which Appendix Mr Seton states to be greatly indebted to Mr Laing's researches[1]:

'Sir William Cumyng of Inverallochy, Co. Aberdeen—c. 1512. Second son of William Cumyng of Culter and Inverallochy (?), by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Meldrum of Fyvie, and fourth in descent from Jardine, second son of William Cumyng, Earl of Buchan, who got the lands of Inverallochy from his father in the year 1270. (Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. Appendix, p. 57.) Sir William appears to have held the office of Marchmont Herald in the year 1499 (Reg. Secreti Sigilli); and the lands of Innerlochy were granted to him and Margaret Hay, his spouse, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 18th January, 1503-4. He was knighted in 1507, and in a charter of glebe lands in favour of John Quhyte (31st January, 1513), he is described as "circumspectus vir Will^ms^ Cumyn de Innerlochy, Rex Armorum supremi domini nostri Regis." (General Hutton's Transcripts, Adv. Lib.) His character of "circumspectus" (canny) is thus referred to by Bishop Leslie, in connection with the year 1513:—"Leo fecialis Angli Regis responsum sapienter eludit." (History of Scotland, 1578, p. 361.) In a deed dated 17th July, 1514, he is styled, "Willelmus Cumyng de Innerallochy miles, alias Leo Rex Armorum;" and again, in 1518, he is designed "Lioun King-of-Armes." The following curious account of Cumyng's insult by Lord Drummond, in the year 1515, is from the Genealogie of the House of Drummond, compiled by the first Viscount Strathallan in 1681, and printed about thirty years ago:—"John Lord Drummond was a great promoter of the match betwixt his own grandchild, Archibald Earle of Angus, and the widdow Queen of King James the Fourth, Margaret Teudores; for he caused his own brother, Master Walter Drummond's sone, Mr John Drummond, dean of Dumblane and person of Kinnowl, solemnize the matrimonial bond in the Kirk of Kinnowl, in the year 1514. Bot this marriage begot such jealousie in the rulers of the State, that the Earle of Angus was cited to appear before the Council, and Sir William Cummin of Inneralochy, Knight, Lyon King-at-Armes, appointed to deliver the charge; in doeing whereof, he seemed to the Lord Drummond to have approached the Earle with more boldness than discretion, for which he (Lord D.) gave the Lyon a box on the ear; whereof he complained to John Duke of Albany,

[1] See also the note, p. 102 below.

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then newly made Governor to King James the Fifth, and the Governor, to give ane example of his justice at his first entry to his new office, caused imprison the Lord Drummond's person in the Castle of Blackness, and forfault his estate to the Crown for his rashness. Bot the Duke considering, after information, what a fyne man the Lord was, and how strongly allyed with most of the great families in the nation, wes well pleased that the Queen-mother and three Estates of Parliament, should interceed for him ; so he was soone restored to his libbertie and fortune."'—Page 478 (Appendix, Notices of the Lyon Kings-of-Arms), Seton's *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, 1863.

Mr David Laing writes :—

"'*Cumming*' is the modern mode of spelling the name. In earlier times there are a great variety, such as Cumin, Cumine, Cuming, Cumyng, etc. The form in the Museum MS should be preferred.

The following is copied from the List of Charters under the Great Seal.

Cumming alias Merchmond Herauld	Carta Willielmo, et Margaretæ Hay ejus Sponsæ, Terrarum de Innerlochy, 18 Janrij 1503
Cumyn al*ias* Merchmond Herauld	Carta Willielmo, super Maritagijs Suorum hæredum 4 Ap^{ris} 1507
Cumyng filio	Carta Willielmo, filio et hæredi Willielmi Cumyng de Innerellochy, Militis, Terrarum de Innerelochy &c." 14 Julij 1513

The 25th piece in our volume was brought under my notice by the note [k] in Warton, ii. 480, on Lyndesay's *Syde Taillis* already quoted in these Forewords at p. xiii, and which the reader will perhaps have characterized, with Warton, as a poem having 'more humour than decency.' It is a censure on the affectation of long trains worn by the ladies, and now in type for the Society's Part V. of Lyndesay's Works, under Mr J. A. H. Murray's editorship. The note in Warton says, 'Compare a manuscript poem of Occleve: *Of Pride and wast clothing of Lordis men, which is azens her astate.* MS. Laud K. 78, f. 67 b. Bibl. Bodl. His chief complaint is against pendent sleeves, sweeping the ground, which, with their fur, amount to more than twenty pounds.' There are no doubt better MS copies of the poem than that printed here ; but I had not time to hunt for them, and Mr George Parker copied this Laud one, and read it with

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the MS, as he did the other pieces from the Bodleian in this volume. It may have been printed before, but is not in the Percy Society's Poems and Songs on Costume, or any other volume that I remember.

The 26th and last piece in Part I. is a short extract from the least uninteresting part of Sir Peter Idle's 'Instructions to his Son' in the Cambridge University Library MS Ee. 4, 37, for which I am indebted to a young friend of Mr H. Bradshaw's, who wisely learns MSS as well as Mathematics, at college. The treatise has been long on our list for printing, Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica* having tempted me, with this description, p. 64, to put it there:

> IDLE PETER, of Kent, esquire, wrote '*Liber consolacionis et consilii*,' or Instructions to his son, extant in the Bodleian Library (Digby, 181), where his name is 'Peter Idywerte;' in the publick library, Cambridge (MSS More 124, [now Ee. 4, 37]); in the British Museum (MSS Har. 172, leaf 21), and in Trinity College, Dublin, D. 2. 7: 'In the begynnyng of thys lytill werke.'

But on looking through the MS, I found it at first little more than an expansion of *Stans Puer ad Mensam* and like poems,[1] while in the latter part it went off into biblical and saints'-lives stories, of little interest to modern ears. So, though we must print the poem some day, it may stand over for a time. Print it, I say, because, if our old people were dull, foolish, and dirty, as well as interesting, wise, noble, and pure, we want the dulness, folly, and dirt, as well as their interestingness, wisdom, nobleness, and purity. We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without sterns. Let's know their weakness as well as their strength, and not talk gammon about 'the good old times' without looking fairly into them; though, when we have done this, we may still be able to say to the rest of the world, 'Match our old men if you can!'

This volume, then, the reader will see, may be looked on, from one point of view, as a kind of Resurrection Pie like we used to have once a week at school, in which we declared old left bits reappeared. But I prefer another metaphor, and hold, that through all the book's

[1] Our extract should be compared with the *Babees Book* piece, pp. 34 5, 'Of the Manners to bring one to Honour and Welfare.'

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different-looking limbs, one life of old England runs; and as irreverent friends in the Society have christened the first *Babees Book* my babee, I prefer to look on this present volume as my 2nd babee. Some may care to look at its eyes, some at its toes; some may perhaps penetrate to its navel, that continual marvel to the infantile mind [1]; prigs, no doubt, will scorn it all as trash; but it may lead some back to knowledge of days nearer England's childhood than our time is; and if it does, I shall be content.

To Mr J. M. Cowper of Faversham, who has kindly made the Indexes to Part I.; to Mr G. E. Adams, Rouge Dragon, and the learned authority on Scotch Heraldry, who have helped in the very difficult Heraldry Poem; to our copiers and readers, Messrs E. Brock, G. Parker (of Oxford), and W. M. Wood; and lastly to Mr W. M. Rossetti and Mr Oswald for their valuable and interesting Essays in Part II., I tender hearty thanks.

Nov. 14, 1869.

[1] I wonder whether Chaucerian and Tudor babies kept on asking their daddies 'What's this for?' as they put their little fingers in the hole, and when scolded as naughty boys, answered with 'Gog, gog!' and a grin.

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PART I.

Early English Treatises and Poems

on

Education, Precedence, and Manners

in

Olden Time.

FROM MSS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND BODLEIAN LIBRARIES, ETC.

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Queene Elizabethes Achademy,

(BY SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT).

Lansdowne MS. 98, *art* 1, *leaf* 2.

The erection of an [1]**Achademy in London** for educacion of her M*aiestes* **Wardes, and** others the youth of nobility and gentlemen.

fforasmuch as (moste excellent soveraigne) the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen that happen to be *your* M*aiestes* **Wardes,** the Custody of their bodies beinge of bownty grawnted to some, in rewarde of service or otherwise, not without your honorable Confidence of their good educacion, yet, neverthelesse, most commonly by such to whom they are com*m*itted, or by those to whom such Com*m*ittees have sould them, being eyther of will, religion, or insufficient qualities, are, thorough the defaltes of their guardens, for the moste parte brought vp, to no small grief of their frendes, in Idlenes *and* lascivious pastimes, estranged from all serviceable vertues to their prince and Cowntrey, obscurely drowned in educac[i]on for sparing Charges, of purpose to abase their mindes, leaste, being better qualified, they should disdaine to stowpe to the mariage of such purchasers daughters; As, also, for that the greatest nomber of younge gentlemen within this Realme are most Conversant abowte **London,** where *your* M*aiestes* Cowrte hath most ordinarie residence; Yt were good (as I thincke, vnder *Your* Highnes most gratious Correction,) that, for

[1] This Clarendon type is used for the words in larger letters in the MS.

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their better educacions, there should be an **Achademy** erected in sorte as followeth :—

ffirst, there shalbe one Scholem*aister*, who shall teache **Grammar, both greke and latine**, *and* shalbe yearely allowed for the same, 40$^{li.}$ 1

Also there shalbe allowed to him fower **Vshers**, every of them being yerely allowed for the same, 20$^{li.}$, which maketh in the whole by the yeare, ... 80$^{li.}$

Also there shalbe one who shall reade and teache the **Hebrue tounge**, and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 50$^{li.}$ 1

Also there shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe **Logick and Rethorick**, *and* shall weekely, on certen dayes therefore apoincted, see his schollers dispute and exercize the same, *and* shalbe yearely allowed therefore, ... 40[li.]

[leaf 2, back]

Note.

When the Orator shall practize his schollers in the exercize thereof, he shall chiefly do yt in **Orations** made in English, both politique and militare, taking occasions owt of Discowrses of histories, approving or reproving the matter, not onely by reason, but also with the examples and stratagemmes both antick and moderne. ffor of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall rawnesse of some newly Com*m*en from the vniu*er*sities : besides, in what language soeu*er* learninge is attayned, the apliaunce to vse is principally in the vulgare speach, as in preaching, in parliament, in Cownsell, in Commyssion, and other offices of Common Weale. I omitt to shew what ornament will therby growe to our tounge, and how able yt will appeare for strengthe and plenty when, by such exercizes, learning shall haue brought vnto yt the Choyse of wordes, the building of sentences, the garnishmente of figures, and other beautyes of **Oratorie**,—Wherevpon I haue heard that the famous knight **Sir Iohn Cheeke** devised to haue declamacions, and other such exercizes, sometimes in the vniu*er*sities p*er*formed in **English**.

My Reason.

This kinde of educacion is fittest for them, becawse they are wardes to the prince, by reason of knights service. And also, by this exercize, art shalbe practized, reason sharpened, and all the noble exploytes that ever were or are to be done, togeather with the occasions of their victories or overthrowes, shall continually be kepte in

1 over 66$^{li.}$ 13$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$ struck out.

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fresh memory; Wherby wise cownsell in dowbtfull matters of warre and state shall not be to seeke among this trained Company when need shall require. ffor not without Cawse is **Epaminondas** commended, who, riding or Iourneying in time of peace, vsed oftentymes sodenly to appose his Company vpon the oportunity of any place, saying, "What yf *our* enemies were here or there, what were best to doe?"

Also there shalbe one **Reader of morall philosophie**, who shall onely reade the **politique parte** thereof, and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 100li.

Note.

This **philosophor** shall distinctly devide his **Readinges** by the day into two sortes,—The one concerning **Ciuill pollicie**, The other concerning **Martiall pollicy**.

Of Peace. [leaf 3]

In the discowrses towchyng **Peace**, he shall alleage particulerly the estates of all **monarchies** and best knowen **Common weales or principates** that both haue bene and are, Togeather with the distinct manner of their governement*es* towching **Ciuill pollicie**, And the principall Cawse concerning **Iustice, or their Revenues**, wherby they [be] any way encreased or diminished. And the same to be done, as neare as Conveniently may be, with speciall apliance of our owne histories, to the present estate and governement of this **Realme**. By which meanes Childeren shall learne more at home of the **ciuill pollicies** of all forraine Cowntries, and our owne, then most old men doe which haue travailed farthest abroade.

Of Warres.

And towching **warres**, he shall also particulerly declare what manner of forces they had and haue, and what were and are the distinct disciplines and kindes of arminge, training and maintaining, of their soldiars in every particuler kind of service.

My Reason.

By directing the **Lectures** to thendes afforesaid, men shalbe taught more witt and pollicy then **Schole learninges** can deliu*er*. And therfore meetest for the best sorte, to whom yt chiefly apertaineth to haue the managing of matters of estate and pollicy. ffor the greatest **Schole clarkes** are not alwayes the wisest men.[1] Where-

[1] The grettest clerks beth not the wisest men,
As whilom to the wolf thus spak the mare.
CHAUCER. *Cant. Tales*, l. 4051-2.

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vpon **Licurgus**, among other lawes, ordained that **Scholes** should be for childeren, and not for **philosophie.** ffor suche as governe Com-*m*on **weales,** ought rather to bend themselves to the practizes thereof, then to be tyed to the bookish Circumstanc*es* of the same.

Also there shalbe one **Reader of naturall philosophie,** who shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 40$^{li.}$

Also there shalbe placed two **Mathematicians,** And the one of them shall one day reade **Arithmetick**, and the other day **Geometry,** which shalbe onely employed to **Imbattelinges, fortificac*i*ons, and matters of warre, with the practiz of Artillery**, and vse of all man-n*er* of Instrument*es* belonging to the same. And shall once every moneth practize **Canonrie** (shewing the manner of **vnderminінges**), and trayne his **Awditorie** to draw in paper, make in modell, and stake owt all kindes of **fortificac[i]ons,** as well to prevent the **mine and sappe,** as the **Canon**, with all sortes of **encampinges and Imbat-telinges,** *and* shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 100$^{li.}$

[leaf 3, back] Also this Inginer shalbe yearely allowed for the **pow-der and shotte** which shalbe employed for the practize of **Canonry** and the vse of **mines,** ... ... 100$^{li.}$

Also there shalbe vnder him one **Vsher**, who shall teach his schollers the principles of **Arithmetick,** and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 40$^{li.}$

Also there shalbe one other **Vsher**, who shall teach his **Schollers** the principles of **Geometrie**, and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 40$^{li.}$

Also there shalbe entertained into the said **Achademy** one good horsman, to teache noble men *and* gentlemen to ride, make, and handle, a ready horse, exercizing them to runne at **Ringe, Tilte, Towrney, and cowrse of the fielde**, yf they shalbe armed. And also to skirmish on horsbacke with **pistolles**, not taking for the learning of any one of them above 10$^{s.}$ by the moneth, he finding them horses for that purpose, and shalbe bownd to keepe theare 10 greate ready horses for the said exercize, beinge yearely allowed therefore, ... 333$^{li.}$ 6$^{s.}$ 8$^{d.}$

This **Rider** shall haue allowed vnto him at the first erecting of the Stable, to buy his horses, ... 266$^{li.}$ 13$^{s.}$ 4$^{d.}$

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This **Rider**, at his first Coming vnto the office, shall enter into bondes with suffitient sureties to leave vnto the **Achademie**, at his death or departure, the said horses, in as good estate as he receaved them, or others as good, or the full summe which he was allowed for the buying of them.

Also there shalbe entertained one perfect trained **Sowldiour**, who shall teach them to handle the **Harquebuz**, and to practize in the said **Achademie** all kindes of **Skirmishinges**, **Imbattelinges**, and sondery kindes of **marchinges**, apointinge amonge them, some one tyme, and some another, to suply the roames of **Capitaines and** other officers, Which they may very well exercize without **armes**, and with light staves, in steade of **Pikes and Holbeardes**, beinge yearely allowed for the same, ... 66li. 13s. 4d.

[leaf 4] The other **Mathematician** shall reade one day **Cosmographie and Astronomy**, and the other day tend the practizes thereof, onely to the arte of **Nauigacion**, with the knowledge of necessary **starres**, making vse of Instrumentes apertaining to the same; and also shall haue in his **Schole** a shippe *and* gallye, made in modell, thoroughly rigged and furnished, to teache vnto his Awditory as well the knowledge and vse by name of euery parte thereof, as also the perfect arte of a **Shipwright**, and diversity of all sortes of moldes apertaining to the same, *and* shalbe yearely allowed, ... 66li. 13s. 4d.

Also there shalbe one who shall teache to draw **mappes**, **Sea chartes**, &c., and to take by view of eye the platte of any thinge, and shall reade the growndes *and* rules of **proportion and necessarie perspectiue and mensuration** belonging to the same, and shalbe yearely allowed, ... 40li.

Also there shalbe entertained one **Doctor of phisick**, who shall one day reade **phisick**, and another daie **Chirurgerie**, in the **Englishe toung**, towching all kindes of **Vlcers**, **Sores**, **Phistiloes**, **wowndes**, &c. Togeather with all kindes of **medicines** for the same, as well **Chimice** as otherwise, and shalbe yearely allowed, ... 100li.

Note.

This **Reader** shall never alleage any medicine, be yt of **simples**, **salues**, **saltes**, **balmes**, **oyles**, **spirites**, **tinctures**, or otherwise, But that he shall declare the **reason philosophicall** of euery **particuler**

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ingredience for such operac*i*on, And shew his hearers the **mechanicall** making and working thereof, with all mann*er* of **vesselles, furnishes, and other Instrumentes and vtensiles apertaining** to the same.

Note.

This **phisition shall** continually practize togeather with the **naturall philosophor,** by the fire and otherwise, to search and try owt the secreates of nature, as many waies as they possiblie may. And shalbe sworne once e*u*ery yeare to deliu*er* into the **Treasorer** his office, faire and plaine written in Parchment, without **Equiuoca-c[i]ons** or **Enigmaticall phrases**, vnder their handes, all those their proofes and trialles made within the forepassed yeare, Togeather with the true evente of thinges, and all other necessary accident*es* growing therby, To thend that their **Successors** may knowe both the way of their working, and the event thereof, the better to follow the good, and avoyd the evill, which in time must of force bring great thing*es* to light, yf in **Awcomistrie** there be any such thing*es* hidden. ffor whose saffetyes I would wish the Statute of the 5th of **Henry** *th*e **4th** towching **multiplicac*i*on** to be dispensed at large.

[leaf 4, back]

My Reason.

The **Phisition** shall practize to reade **Chirurgerie,** becawse, thorough wante of learning therein, we haue verie few good **Chirurgions,** yf any at all, By reason that **Chirurgerie** is not now to be learned in any other place then in a **Barbors shoppe**, And in that shoppe, most dawngerous, especially in tyme of plague, when the ordinarie trimming of men for Clenlynes must be done by those which haue to do with infected personnes.

Note.

This **Philosophor and phisition** shall haue a garden apointed them which they shall furnish and maintaine with all kindes of simples; and shalbe yearely allowed, besides their **Lectures,** for their afforesaid extra ordinarie Charge and practizes, ... 100li.

Also there shalbe one **Reader of the ciuill law,** who shalbe yerely allowed for the same, ... 100li.

Also there shalbe one **Reader of diuinitie,** who shalbe yerely allowed for the same, ... 100li.

Also there shalbe one **Lawier,** who shall reade the growndes of the **common lawes,** and shall draw the same, as neare as may be, into **Maximes,** as is done in the booke of the **ciuill lawes entituled de Regulis Iuris**, for the more facile teachinge of his **Awditorie.**

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And also shall sett downe and teache exquisitely the office of a **Iustice of peace and Sheriffe**, not medling with plees or cunning poinctes of the law; and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, 100li. [over 66li. 13s. 4d. struck out.]

My Reason.

It is necessary that noble men and gentlemen should learne to be able to put their owne Case in law, and to haue some Iudgment in the office of a **Iustice of peace and Sheriffe**; for thorough the want thereof the beste are oftentymes subiecte to the direction of farre their **Inferiors.**

Note.

I would haue this **Lawier** to traine the younger sorte of his hearers to some exercize therein, wherby they may the better grow to be able to put their owne Cases, and to vnderstand perfectly the offices afforesaid, which is as much as I would wish them to learne of the law theare. ffor yf they desire more knowledg, the **Innes of cowrte** may suffize them.

[leaf 5] Also there shalbe one **Teacher of the french toung**, who shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also he shalbe allowed one **Vsher**, at the yearely wage of 10li.

Also there shalbe one **Teacher of the Italian toung**, who shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also he shalbe allowed one **Vsher**, at the yearely wages of 10li.

Also there shalbe one **Teacher of the Spanish toung**, who shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also there shalbe one **Teacher of the highe duche toung**, who shalbe yerely allowed for *the* same, ... 26li.

Also there shalbe one **M***aster* **of defence**, who shalbe principally expert in the **Rapier and dagger, the Sworde and tergat, the gripe of the dagger, the battaile axe and the pike**, and shall theare publiquely teach, who shall also haue a dispensation against the Statute of **Roages**; and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also there shalbe one who shall keepe a **dawncing and vawting schole**; and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also there shalbe one **Teacher of Musick**, and to play one the **Lute, the Bandora, and Cytterne**, &c.; who shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also he shalbe allowed one **Vsher**, at the yearely wages of 10li.

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Also there shalbe yearely allowed for a Steward, **cookes, Butlers,** and other necesary officers, ... 100li.

Also there shalbe yearely allowed for a **minister and clark,** 66li. 13s. 4d.

Also there shalbe one perfect **Harowlde of armes**, who shall teach noble men *and* gentlemen to blaze armes, and also the arte of **Harrowldrie;** togeather with the keeping of a **Register** in the said **Achademy** of their discent*es and* **pedigrues;** and shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 26li.

Also there shalbe one keeper of the **Liberarie** of the **Achademy,** whose Charge shalbe to see the bookes there saffely kepte, to Cawse them to be bownd in good sorte, made fast, and orderly set, And shall keepe a **Register** of all the bookes in the said **Liberarie**, that he may geve accompte of them when the M*aster* of the **Wardes**, or the **Rector of the Achademy** shall apoincte; and shalbe yearely allowed, ... 26li.

[leaf 5, back]

Note.

This **Keeper,** after every marte, shall Cawse the bringers of bookes into England to exhibit to him their **Registers**, before they vtter any to any other person, that he may pervse the same, and take Choyse of such as the **Achademie** shall wante, and shall make the M*aster* of the **Wardes**, or the **Rector of the Achademy,** privy to his Choyse, vpon whose warrante the bookes so provided shalbe payed for. And there shalbe yearely allowed for the buying of bookes for the said **Liberary,** and other necessary instrumen*tes*, ... 40li.

Note.

All **Printers in England** shall for ever be Charged to deliu*er* into the **Liberary of the Achademy,** at their owne Charges, one Copy, well bownde, of eu*ery* booke, proclamac*i*on, or pamflette, that they shall printe.

Also there shalbe one **Treasorer of the Achademy,** who shalbe yearely allowed for the same, ... 100li.

Also there shalbe one **Rector of the said Achademy**, who shall make tryall of the nature and Inclinac*i*on of the **wardes**, to thend that they may, by his direction), be employed principally in suche profession whereto their nature doth most conforme, the M*aster* of the **wardes** being made privy therevnto; *and* shalbe yearely allowed 100li.

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Also the M*aster* of the **cowrte of wardes**, from tyme to tyme, shalbe the chiefest **gouernor** of this **Achademy**, becawse the oversight of wardes doth Chiefly belonge vnto him; *and* shalbe yearely allowed for the same ... ... 200li.

Also there shalbe geven in stocke for the furnishing of a **Liberarie** and Instrumen*tes* apertaining to the same, Togeather with the buying of horses, as afforesaid, and all other necessary thinges for the first furnishing of this **Achademy**, ... 2000li.

The afforesaid whole yearely wages and Charges of this **Achademy** amownteth vnto	2507li.	6s.	8d.
The whole yearely Charg*es* for the Com*m*ons of the said **Readers, officers, and seruantes** in this **Achademy amownteth** vnto	459li.	6s.	8d.
which maketh yearely in all	2966li.	13s.	4d.

Here wanteth levyes for the building or buying of howses for this **Achademy.**

Certaine orders to be obserued. [leaf 6]

All the fforesaid **publique Readers of arte and the com*m*on lawes** shall once within every six yeares set forth some new bookes in printe, according to their severall professions.

Also every one of those which shall publiquely teache any of the languages as afforesaid, shall once every 3 yeares publish in printe some **Translation** into the **English tounge** of some good worke, as neare as may be for the advawncing of those thinges which shalbe practized in the said **Achademy.**

All which bookes shall for ever be entituled as set forth by the gentlemen of **Queene Elizabethes Achademy,** wherby all the nations of the worlde shall, once every 6 yeares at the furthest, receaue greate benefitt, to y*our* highnes immortall fame.

Also for ever, the 7th day of **September** and the 17th day of **Nouember, there shalbe a Sermon in the Achademy,** wherby the **Awditory** shalbe put in minde who was the fownder thereof. By which meanes the tounge of man shall write for ever in the eares of the living, to the hon*our* of the deade.

There are divers necessary thinges to be furder Considered of, all which I omitte vntill your Ma*iesty* be resolved what to do herein.

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The Comodities which will ensue by erecting this Achademy.

At this present, the estate of gentlemen cannot well traine vp their childeren within this **Realme** but eyther in **Oxford or Cambridge**, whereof this ensueth:

ffirst, being theare, they vtterly lose their tymes yf they doe not follow learning onely. ffor there is no other **gentlemanlike qualitie** to be attained.

Also, by the evill example of suche, those which would aply their studies are drawen to licentiousnes and Idlenes; and, therefore, yt were every way better that they were in any other place then theare.

[leaf 6, back] And wheareas in the vniu*er*sities men study onely **schole learninges**, in this **Achademy** they shall study matters of accion meet for present practize, both of peace and warre. And yf they will not dispose themselves to **letters**, yet they may learne languages, or martiall activities for the service of their Cowntrey. Yf neyther the one nor the other, Then may they exercize themselves in qualities meet for a gentleman). And also the other vniu*er*sities shall then better suffize to releive poore schollers, where now the youth of nobility and gentlemen,[1] taking vp their schollarshippes *and* fellowshippes, do disapoincte [2]the poore[2] of their livinges and avauncement*es*.

Also all those gentlemen of the **Innes of cowrte** which shall not apply them selves to *the* study of the lawes, may then exercize them selves in this **Achademy** in other qualities meet for a gentleman. The Cowrtiers and other gentlemen) abowte **London**, having good oportunity, may likewise do the same. All which do now for the moste parte loose their times.

ffurther, wheareas by wardeship the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this **Realme** haue bene brought vp ignorantly and voide of good educac[i]ons, your Ma*iest*y may by order apoincte them to be brought vp during their minorities in this **Achademy**,[2] from xij to his full age[3], if he [be] a ge*n*tleman by the father of fiue dissentes, and to haue the pry*n*ses allowanse towarde*s* *th*e same[2], whosoeu*er* haue the wardshippe of his bodye, yf yt shallbe fownde by office that he may yearely dispend 13[li]. 6[s]. 8[d]. Both **Plato and Licurgus**, withe other greate **Philosophors**, having bene of opinion that the

[1] See *Babees Book*, p. xxxvii. [2-2] Interlined by another hand.
[3] MS. ore ego.

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educacion of childeren should not altogeather be vnder the puissaunce of their fathers, but vnder the publique power and aucthority, becawse the publique haue therein more Intereste then their parentes. Wherby the best sorte are most like to excell in vertue, which in tymes paste knew nothing but to hallow a hownde or lure a hawke[1], which thing will much asswage the present grief that good and godly parentes endure by that tenure[2] of wardship. ffor (as yt is) yt not onely hurteth the body, but also (as yt were) killeth the sowle *and* darkeneth the eyes of reason with Ignorawnce. And when the best shall ordinarely be men of such rare vertue, Then the prince and Realme shall not so much from tyme to tyme be Charged, as they haue bene, in rewarding the well deservers. ffor honnour is a sufficient paymente for him that hath inoughe. Wheareas in tymes paste the poorest sorte were best able to deserve at the princes handes, which, without great Charges to the prince, could not be maintained. So that when theis thinges shalbe performed, ordinarie vertue can beare no price. And then younger brothers may eate grasse, yf they cannot atchieue to excell; which will bring a blessed emulacion to England. It being also no smalle Comodity that the nobility of England shalbe therby in their youthes brought vp in amity and acquintaunce. And above all other, this chiefly is to be accompted of, that, by these meanes, all the best sorte shalbe trained vp in the knowledge of gods word (which is the onely fowndac[i]on of true obedience to the prince), who otherwise, thorough evill teachers, might be corrupted with papistrie.

[leaf 7] O **noble prince**, that god shall blesse so farre as to be the onely meane of bringing this seely, frosen, Island into such everlasting honnour that all the nations of the World shall knowe and say, when the face of an **English gentleman appeareth**, that he is eyther a **Sowldiour, a philosophor, or a gallant Cowrtier**; wherby in glory your Maiesty shall make your sellf second to no prince living. ffor, as **Seneca** sayeth, **Cato**, by banishing Vice in **Rome**, did deserve more honnour then **Scipio** did by conquering the **Carthagians**.

And wheareas the fame of the noblest Conquerors that ever were is onely renewed by history,—which is knowen but to a few His-

[1] See *Babees Book*, p. xiii. [2] altered from 'bondage.'

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toriographers,—*your* ma*iesty* shall not onely haue *your* share thereof, but also for evermore, once every .3. or 6. yeares at the most, fill the eyes of the world with new and chaunge of matter, wherby all sortes of **Studentes** shalbe alwaies put in minde of **Queene Elizabethes Achademy**. And in the mean tyme, the pervsing of the old, and expectac[i]on for the new, shall occupy Continually eu*ery* mannes tounge with **Queene Elizabethes fame**. So that yo*ur* ma*iesty*, being deade, shall make yo*ur* sepulchre for ever in the mowthes of the liuinge. Wherby, also, yo*ur* highnes may saye of yo*ur* predecessors as **Zenobia that famous Queene did to Awrelius Emperor of Rome,** which was to this effecte: "Thy Cowrte," sayeth she, "is replenished with Ignoraunce and many Vices, wheareas my Cowrte is full fraughted with vertue." Yea, and what further? By yo*ur* highnes the Cowrte of England shall become for ever an Achademy of **Philosophie and Chiualrie**. . . Among the **Lacedemonians** learning bare such price, that the ffather which gaue no learning to his Childe in his youth, did lose the succor and service which was due to him in his olde age. The **Kinges** of this **Realme** (supplying over their wardes the roames of their deceased parent*es*) haue the vse of their livinges during their minorityes, principally for to traine them vp in vertue, which for Conscience sake oughte not by them to be forgotten.

To conclude, by erecting this **Achademie,** there shalbe heareafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this **Realme** but good for some what, Wheareas now the most parte of them are good for nothinge. And yet therby the **Cowrte** shall not onely be greatly encreased with gallant gentlemen, but also with men of vertue, wherby *your* Ma*iesties* and **Successors cowrtes** shalbe for ever, in steade of a **Nurserie of Idlenes,** become a most noble **Achademy of Chiuallric pollicy and philosophie,** to yo*ur* greate fame. And better it is to haue **Renowme** among the good sorte, then to be lorde over the whole world[1]. ffor so shall yo*ur* Ma*iesty* make yo*ur* self to live among men for ever (wheareas all flesh hath but small continuaunce), and therwithall bringe youre selfe into goddes fauo*ur*, so farre as the benefitt*es* of good workes may prevaile.

[1] 'there being no such riches vnder heaven as to be well thought of,' struck out.

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A Book of Precedence.

[*Harl. MS* 1440, *leaf* 11 (*old numbering* 8).]

The Copie of a Booke of *Pre*cedence of all estates *and* playcinge to ther degrees.

Cornellis van dalw.

A DUKE.

A Duke must goe after his creation, and not after his Dukedome; the Dutchesse his wife to goe according to the same; he to haue in his howse a Cloth of Estate, and in eury place Els out of the princes presence, so that the same Com not to the ground by halfe a yarde; and likewyse a dutchesse may haue her Cloth of Estate, and a barones to beare vp hir trayne in her owne howse. **A Duke may have a Cloth of Estate.**

And there ought no Earle of Duty to washe with a Duke, but at the duke's pleasure.

Item. a Dukes Eldest sonn is Borne a Marquesse, and shall goe as a Marquisse, and weare as many poudringes[1] as a Marquisse, and haue his Assayes,[2] the Marquisse being present, saueing he shall goe beneath a Marquisse, and his **A Duke's eldest son is a Marquis.**

[1] POWDERINGS: Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on others, resembling the spots on ermine.—Halliwell. *Powderings*, certain Devices us'd for the filling up of any void space in carved Works, Writings, Escutcheons, &c., which last are sometimes said *To be powder'd with Ermins.*—Kersey's Phillips, 1706. (See p. 28.)

[2] Tasting of food to try whether there is poison in it. See *Babees Book*, p. 196, 315.

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wife beneath the marchionesse, And aboue all dukes daughters; but if so be that a duke haue a daughter which is his whole heyre, if she be the Eldest dukes daughter, Then she shall goe before and aboue the younger dukes Eldest sonns wyfe.

A Duke's daughter is a Marchioness.

Item. a dukes daughter is borne a Marchionesse, and shall weare as many Poudringes as a Marchionesse, Sauing she shall goe beneth all marchionesse[s], and all dukes Eldest sonues wyves. They shall haue none assayes in the marchionesses presens; and if they be maryed to a barron, they shall goe according to the decree of there husband. And yf they be maried to a knight, or to men vnder the decree of a knight, then they are to haue place according to theyre Birthe.

Her rank when married.

A Duke's younger sons are Earls.

Item. all Dukes younger sonns be borne as Earles, and shall weare as many poudrings as an Earle, saueing they shall goe beneath all Earles and Marquises eldest sonns, and aboue all viscounts; and there wyues shall go beneath all Countisses and marquises daughters, and aboue all viscountesses next to Marquises daughters.

Item. all Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, soe that alwayes the Eldest Dukes Daughter go vpermost, vnlesse it be the Princes pleasure to the Contrary.

Of a Duke's creation.

Item. [at] the creation of a duke, he must haue on him his surcoate and hoode, and he must be lead betweene 2 Dukes, if there be any present; if[1] not, a Marquisse or 2; and for want of a Marquis, an Erle: some[2] what before him on the right hand shall goe an Earle, which shall beare the Capp of Estate, with the Coronnett[3] on it; and on the other syde against him shall goe an Earle, which shall beare the rod of goulde: and directly before the duke *that* is to be created must goe a Marquis of[4] the greatest Estate, to beare the sowrd in the scabert by the poynt, with the girdle thereto belonging, the pommell

[1] MS is [2] MS sonn [3] MS Coromnett [4] MS or

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vpward; and before him an Erle to bare the Mantell or Robe of Estate, lyinge alongo vpon his armes. All these Lords that *doth seruisse, must be in ther Robes of Estate. Item. His stile is proclamed twise, the Largesse thrise.

[* leaf 11, bk] (MS repeats *that*)

A MARQUESSE, HIS WYFE, AND CHILLDREN.

A Marquesse must goe after his Creation, and not after his marquisate, and the Marchionesse his wife according to the same; he to haue a Cloth of Estate in his owne howse, so that it hange a Yarde aboue the ground; and[1] he to haue it [in] every place savinge in a Dukes howse or in the Princes presence. And he to haue none Assayes in a dukes presence, but his cuppes couered; neyther may the marchionesse haue her gowne born in a Dutchesses presens but with a gentile-man,—ffor it is accounted a higher degree borne with a woman then with a man; but in her owne howse she may haue her gowne borne vp with a knights wife: also, ther ought no viscount to wash with a Marquesse, but at the pleasure of a marquisse.

A Marquis to go by his creation.

A Marchioness' train, before a Duchess, to be borne by a man, and not a woman.

Item. a Marquesse Eldest sonn is borne an Earle, and shall goe as an Earle, and haue his assaye in an Earles presence, and were as mayny Powdrings as an Earle, saueing he shall goe beneath an Earle, and aboue all dukes younger sonns. And his wife shall goe beneth all Countesses, and aboue all Marquises daughters. But If the Marquesse daughter be his heire, If she be the Elder marquises daughter, then she shall goe aboue the younger Marquises Eldest sonnes wyues.

A Marquis's eldest son is an Earl,

Item. a Marquises daughter is borne a Countisse, and shall weare as mayny powdringes as a Countes, Saueing she shall goe beneath all Countesses and marquises Eldest sonns wyues; but they shall haue no assayes in any Countisses presence. And If they be maried to a Barron, or to any other aboue a barron, then they shall goe according to the

his daughter a Countess; her rank when married.

[1] MS an

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degre of there Husbands; and If they be maried to a knight, or vnder the decree of a knight, then they shall goe and haue place according to there birth.

A Marquis's younger sons are Viscounts.

Item. Marquises younger sonns be borne as viscounts, and shall weare as mayny Powdrings as a viscount, saueing onely they[1] shall goe beneath all viscounts and all Earles Eldest sonns, and aboue all barons; and there wyues shall goe beneath all viscountesses and Earles daughters, and aboue all barronesses.

Item. all Marquises daughters to goe one with a nother, so that alwayes the Eldest Marquises daughter goe vppermost, vnlesse the plesure of the prince be to the Contrary.

Of the creation of a Marquis.

Item. at the Creation of a marquisse, he must haue one him his surcourt[2] and hoode, and Lad by a Duke and Marquisse; the sword borne by an Earle, the cappe and Sirculey[3] borne by an Earle.

[leaf 12]

AN EARLE, HIS WIFE, AND CHILDREN.

No Earl to have assays before a Marquis.

An Erldome, And the Countisse his wife shall goe according to the same, But he may haue none assayes in a Marquesses presence, but his Cuppe Covred; neither may any Countesse haue her gowne borne in a marchionesses presence with a gentle-woman, but with a gentile-man. Also an Earle may haue in his owne howse a Cloth of Estate, which shall be fringed rounde about, without any pendant.

Barons not to wash with Earls.

And a barron ought not to washe with any Earle, but at his pleasure.

An Earl's eldest son is a Viscount.

Item. an Earles Eldest sonn is borne a viscount, and shall goe as a viscount, and shall weare as mayny poudrings as a viscount; but he shall goe beneath all viscounts, and his wife beneath all viscountesses, and aboue all Earles daughters. But If she be the Earles daughter and heire, and the Elder Earles daughter, then she shall goe aboue the younger Earle Eldest sonnes wyfe.

[1] MS she [2] *for* surcoat [3] ? circlet, coronet.

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Item. all Earles daughters be borne as viscountisses, and shall were as mayny poudrings as a viscountesse ;[1] yet shall they goe beneath all viscountesses and Earles eldest sonns wyues. And If they be maried to a Barron, or to Any other aboue a Barron, than they shall go after the decree of there Housbands ; And If they be maried to a knight, or vnder the decree of a knight, then they to goe and haue place according to ther birthe.

Earls' daughters are Viscountesses;

Item. all Earles youngest sonnes be borne as Barrons, and shall were as mayny powdrings as a Baron, saueing they shall goe beneth all Barrons and viscountesses Eldest sonnes, and aboue all barronetts ; and there wyues shall goe beneth all Barronesses and viscount*es* Daughters, and aboue all Baneretts wyues.

their youngest sons, Barons.

Item, all Erles daughters to goe, on with a nother, the Elder Earles daughter to goe vpermost, vnlesse the plesure of the prince be to the Contrarye.

A VISCOUNT, HIS WIFE, AND CHILLDEREN. [leaf 12, back]

A viscount must goe after his creation, and not after his viscounts[y] ; and the visscountesse[2] his wife must haue place according to the same ; and he may haue in his owne howse the cupp of Assaye houlden vnder his Cupp when he drinketh, but none assaye taken ;[3] he may haue Caruer and Sewer, with there Towells, when they sett there seruisse on the table, the viscount being sett at the table. And all viscountisses may haue there gownes borne with a man in the presence of the Countes. Also they may haue Trauers[4] in there owne howses.

A Viscount

may not have assays taken.

Item. viscounts eldest Sonnes be borne as Barrones, and shall weare as many Powdring*es* as a barron, saueing

Viscounts' eldest sons are Barons;

[1] MS viscountesses [2] MS visscountesses

[3] See Russell's Boke of Norture in *Babees Book*, p. 196, l. 1195-8 : tasting and credence (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl.

[4] ? *Traverse*, a moveable screen, a low curtain. *Trawes*, State Papers, i. 257. (Halliwell.)

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he shall goe beneath all barrons, and aboue all Erles younger sonnis; And his wyfe shall goe beneath all Barronesses, and aboue all viscoúnts daughters.

their daughters, Baronesses; their

Item. Viscounts daughters [be] borne as Barronesses, and shall weare as many powdrings as a Baronesse; saueing she shall goe beneth all Barronesses and viscounts eldest sonns wyues. And yf they be maryed to a Barron, they shall goe after the degree of there husband; and If they be maryed to a knight, or to any vnder the degree of a knight, then they to go and haue place according to there birth.

younger sons, Bannerets.

Item. Viscountes younger sonns shall goe as Bannerets, and were as many powdrings as a banneret, saueing they[1] shall goe beneath all barenets.

Item. viscounts daughters to goe one with a nother, so that the Elder viscounts daughters do goe vppermost, vnlesse the princes plesure be to the Contrary.

[leaf 13] A BARON, HIS WIFE, AND CHILDREN.

Of Barons.

A Barron must go after his Creation, so that the Eldest barron goe vppermost; and the barronesse his wife must goe according to the same; and they may haue there gownes borne vpp with a man in the presence of a viscountesse. And a barron may haue the Couer of his cupp holden vnderneath when he drinketh.

Barons' eldest sons are Bannerets.

Item. all Barrons Eldest sonns shall goe and haue place as a Bannerett, and shall haue the vper hand of [a] Bannerett, because his ffather is a peere of the Realme. And all Barrons younger sonns shall goe aboue all batcheler knights, because there ffather is a peere of the Realme.

Of Barons' daughters.

Item. all Barones daughter[s] shall goe aboue all Bannerets[2] wyues, and shall weare as much as a bannerets[3] wyfe, and shall haue the vpper hand of all bannerets wyues. And If they marry husbands vnder the degree of a knight, then shall they goe and haue place vnder all knightes wyues.

[1] MS she [2] MS Bamnerets [3] MS bamerets

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Item. all barrons daughters to goe one with a Nother, so that alwayes the Eldest barrones daughter goe vppermost.

memorandum. a lord made by writt, and haueing no new somones by writt, hath no place in the parliament howse, but shall retayne and keepe the name of Lord during his life, by Reason of the proclamation and publication of his name in Court Royall, whether the Children [1] of shuch lords shall haue place as the Children of other barrons, or how they shall take there places.

Lords made by writ have no place in Parliament.

Item. a knights wife may haue her kirtle borne in her owne howse, or in any other place, so it be not in her betters presence: and she may haue her sheete in her owne howse.

Be it remembered, that if any of all the degrees aboue written com or be desended of the blood Royall, thay ought to S[t]and and haue place aboue all those that be of the degrees whereof they be themselues [2]: as a duke of the blood Royall aboue all dukes, and so the like in all other degrees, vnlesse the princes knowne plesure be to the Contrayry.

Blood Royal first.

Item. there are 4 sortes of wayes to make barrons, ether by writt or Creation:—

The 4 ways of making Barons.

1. The first and most vsiall, when they are called by writt to the parliament by there owne surname, as Lord Latymer of latymer.

2. when they be created by a Nother name in the right of there wif or mother, as pawlet Lord St. Iohn.

3. The 3d when they be created by the name of some Castle, howse, or manner, as Butlet baron of weme.

4. The 4d is, when [3] they be created by some name of pleasure as the kinge shall best like, as Ratclif Lord Aegremont.

Although they be diuersly Called, yet are they all of like calleing; and though in shew some of there dignities

[leaf 13, back] All Barons equal.

[1] MS Childrem [2] See *Babees Book*, p. 190, 285. [3] MS whem

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be from the howse, yet is the right and dignitye in the personn of the noble man; for although he sell or exchange [1] that cometh the name of his dignitie of, yet shall he still for euer be called barron of the same place, and haue his seate and voyce in the parliament by the same name he was ffirst called and Created; as, for example,—

Barons keep their name tho' they sell their estate.

The Lord Audleigh of Audlegh and heighe Castle sould Bothe [2] thour & thorn [3], and yet is the Barron as he was before.

[leaf 12 back, at foot] The Lord Clifford of Clifford exc[h]aunged his castell of Clifford, with other lands therefore, with king Edward the first, for the honour of Craven and other lands there, and yet is the Lord Clifford as before.

Arthur Lord Grey of wilton sould wilton, and bought other lands, and yet is the barron of wilton notwithstanding.

[leaf 13, back] **THE PROCEDING TO THE HIGH COURT OF PERLIAMENT AT WESTMINSTER, FROM HER HIGHNES ROYALL PALLACE OF WHITEHALL.**

ffirst, mesingers of the Chamber
Gentilemen 2 and 2
Esquires 2 and 2
Esquires for the bodye
The 6 Clarkes of Chancery
Clarkes of the signet
Clarkes of the priue scale
Clarkes of the Councell
The maysters of the Chancery
Batcheler knights
Knights Bannerets
The Trumpeters
Sergiants at the law

[1] MS exchance [2] MS Bethe
[3] Is it 'tower & thorn,' or 'the oue & the other'?

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The queenes Sergeant alone
The queenes Attorny and Soliciter togeather
Pursiuants of Armes
The Barrons of the exchequer
Iustices of the kinges benche and of the Common place
The *Lord* Cheife Baron togeather
The *Lord* Cheife Iustice of the Comon pleasse
The *Lord* Cheife Iustice of England and the master of the Rowles togeather
Knights of the bathe
Knights of the priuate Councell
Kuights of the garter

¶ He that Carieth the queenes Cloake and hat.

Barones younger sonns
Viscounts younger sonns
Barrons Eldest sonns
Earles younger sonns
Viscounts Eldest sonnes
Marquises younger sonnes
Earles Eldest sonns
Dukes younger sonns
Marquises eldest sonns
Dukes Eldest sonn
The Chefe Secratary, no barron
The Tresurer and Comptrouller
All the barrons in there Roabes, two and 2, the youngest for-most
All Bishopps in there Robes, two *and* 2, the youngest ffor-most
The *Lord* Admirall and the *Lord* Chamberlayne togeather, if they be Barrons and l[i]ke degree
¶ Heraldes of Armes on the syde
Viscounts in there Robes, the youngest formost

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[leaf 14]

Earles in there Roabes, 2 and 2, youngest formost
Marquises in there Roabes
Dukes in there Roabes
The L*ord* President of the Councell
and the Lord Priuie Zeale
¶ Clarentius and Norrey kings of Armes
The L*ord* Chancelor and the Lord Tresurer of England togeather
The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Arc[hbi]shop of Yorke togeather
Sergeantes at Armes
Garter Principall King of Armes
The Capp of Estate borne by an Earle, and with him on the left hand the Earle Marshall of England with the gilte rodde
The Sworde borne by an Earle
Then the queenes Maiestye on horsbacke, or in chariott, in her Robes of Estate, her trayne borne by a Dutchesse or Countisse
The L*ord* Chamberlayne and vice Chamberlayn on each side of the queenes Ma*iest*ie
Then the Pentioners with ther poleaxes on each side of her Ma*iest*ie
And a litle behinde her the M*aster* of the horsse, leading a Spare horse.
Then Laydyes and gentileweomen, according to there Estates, 2 and 2
Then the Captayne of the Guard, with all the guard following him, 2 and 2.

Be it noted, that in proceding to the parliament, these 5 bishopps following keepe there playces ordinariley, whoso is in them, viz.—

The Archbishopp of Canterbury } so placed by there
The Archbishopp of Yorke, 2 } dignitie
The Bishopp of London, 3

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The Bishopp of Durham, 5

The Bishop of winchester, 4 { the prelate of winchester heare

(The bishopps of London, winchester, and Durham, so placed by act of p*ar*liament.)

All other bishoppes take there places according to there creations.

THE PLACEING OF GREATE OFFICERS, ACCORDING TO AN ACT OF PARLIA*MENT* MADE IN ANNO XXXj HENRICUS OCTAUI [A.D. 1539] [leaf 14, back]

These 4, viz.

The Lord vicegarent is to be placed on the bishops side, aboue all

1. The lo*rd* Chancelor
2. The L*ord* Tresurer
3. The L*ord* President of the Councell
4. The L*ord* Priuy seale

Being of the decree of A Baron or aboue, shall sit in the perlament and all Assembles of Councell, and aboue all Dukes not being of the blood Royall, viz.,

The kinges Brother, Vncle, or Nephew.

These Sixe, viz.,

1. The lord C[h]amberlayne of England
2. The lo*rd* Constable of England
3. The lo*rd* Marshall of England
4. The lo*rd* Admirall of England
5. The lo*rd* Greate M*aste*r or L*ord* Steward of the kinges howse
6. The kings Chamberlayne

Are to be playsed in all assemblyes of Councell after the lo*rd* priuate seale, according to there degrees and estates; viz., if he be a barron, aboue all barrons; if he be an Earle, aboue all Earles.

The Kinges Secretary

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being a barron of perliament, shall sitt abouc all barrons; and if he be of higher degree then a barron, he shall sit and be playced according to his degree.

If any of these xi officers aboue mentioned be not of the degre of a barron of Parli*ament*, whereby he hath not power to assendt or dissent in the high Court of Perliament, Then he or they are to sitt vppon the vppermost wolsack in the p*ar*liament Chamber, the one aboue the other, in like order as is aboue specified.

THE NUMBER OF MOURNERS AT FUNIRALLS, ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE AND ESTATE OF THE DEFUNCT.

A King to haue mourners	xv
A Queene or a prince	xiij
A Duke or a Marquisse	xi
An Earle or a Viscount	ix
A Barron	vij
A Knight	v
An Esquire or gentelemen	3

LLIUERYES FOR NOBLE MEN AND GENTILEMEN AT THE P*AR*LIAMENT, OF EURY MAN ACCORDING TO HIS ESTATE.

A Duke to haue for his gowne, sloppe, and mantell, a xvi yards, and liuery for 2 [?] xviij seruaunts.

A Marquesse for his gowne, slope, and mantell, xvj yards, and liuery for xvj seruants.

An Archbishop, as a Duke.

An Earle for his gowne, sloope, and Mantell, xiiij yards, and liuery for xij Seruants.

A viscount for his Gowne an*d* Mantle, xij yards, and liuery for x seruants.

A barron or Barranett, being knight of the garter, for his gowne and hoode, viij yardes, and Liuery for viij Seruants.

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A knight, vi yardes, and liuery for iiij Seruants.

An Esquire for the bodye, as a knight, and liuery for iij Seruants.

All other Esquires and Gentilemen, v yardes, and liuery for 2 seruants.

Be it Remembred, that none may weare a hood vnder the degree of an Esquire of the Kinges houshold, but only tippets of a quarter of a yarde broade; and in tyme of need they to weare hoodes.

Nether may any weare hoodes with a Rowle slyued ouer there heades, or other wayes being of that fashon, vnder the decree of a barron or an Erles sonn, an here bit[1] only without Rowle.

[WHAT SERVANTS NOBLEMEN MAY KEEP.]

A Duke may haue a Tresuror, A Chamberlayne, 4 greate hushers, A steward, A Comptrouller, A master of his howse.

An Erle may haue a secretary, A Comptrouller, A Steward, 2 great hushers, A gentile-man for his howse.

A Baron may haue A Steward, A Clarke of his kitchin, A yeoman of his horse, A gentileman husher (but Couered, and not bare-Hedded when he goeth abrode), And a Yeamon Husher, A grome of his Chamber, A yemon husher of his hall, and his grome, (but no Marshall,) A Sewer Armed, A Caruer, (but vnmaried,) A foreman [?]

his cup couered, t[h]oughe in the presence of his better, but no assay taken at any tyme; his foote Carpit single.

[A BARONESS'S RIGHTS.]

A Baronesse Lying in Childbed may haue single carpetts round about her bead, but no foot sheete, with degrees nor with-out.

[1] ? a hair bit

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A Baronesse may haue no trayne borne; but haueing a goune with a trayne, she ought to beare it her selfe. Quere, whether she may haue any trayne borne to the greate chamber doore in Court, or noe.

Her gentileman husher goeing before her abroade, ought to goe vncouered.

LIUERYES FFOR NOBLE WOMEN AT THE INTERTAYNEMENT OF ANY GREATE ESTATE.

A DUTCHESSE.

for her selfe . . . . . xvi yards
for her trapper of her horse, of veluet . xvi yardes
and of Cloth . . . . . v yards
for her 3 gentle weman,[1] 5 yardes a peece, fiftene yardes xv
for her 3 gentlemen . . . . . xv yards
ffor her selfe, one mantlet, one barbe, one frontlet, 4 kerchifes
And Liuery for 12 seruants.

A COUNTISSE.

for her selfe . . . . . 12 yardes
for her traper . . . . . 5 yardes
for her 3 gentilewemen . . . . . 15 yardes
for her selfe, one mantlet, on barbe, one frontlet, 3 kerchiefes
for her gentle weoman, of Lynen all points as before
a Liuery for 8 seruants.

A BARRONESSE.

for her selfe . . . . . 12 yards
for her tray[er] . . . . . 5 yardes
for her 2 gentleweomen . . . . . 10 yardes
for her 2 gentlemen . . . . . 10 yardes
for her selfe, one mantlet, one barbe, one frontlet, and 2 kerchiefes

[1] ? '&' struck out here

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for her 2 gentleweomen, 2 mantlets, 2 barbes, 2 frontletts, and one kerchief.
for her owne gentileweoman, 2 elles of fyne holland,
And liuery for 4 seruants.

LADYES AND GENTLE WEOMEN.

for her selfe . . . . . 6 yards
for her trayer . . . . . 4 yardes
for her gentle weomen . . . . . 3 yards
for her selfe, on Mantelet, one barbe, one frontlet, and 2 kerchifes
And liuery for 4 seruants.

THE ORDER OF ALL ESTATES.

A Dukes Eldest sonnes be Earles, and all the rest of his sonns are Lords, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.

Item. if the Dukes Eldest sonn, being an Earle, haue yssue male, his Eldest son shall be called lord of a place or barrony, and all his other sonns no Lordes but in Curtisy; but all his daughters be Ladyes.

The Dukes Eldest sonn, being of the blood Royall, shall sit or goe aboue a marquesse.

All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barrony, without any Adission of his Christen name; and all his other bretheren, Lordes, with the Addition of there Christoned name.

A Marquesse Eldest sonn of the blood Royall shall sit or goe aboue an Earle.

An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Baron[y], and all his other sonnes no lords, but all his daughters are Ladyes

Eearles Eldest sonn, if he be of the blood Royall, shall sit and goe aboue a Viscount. If he be not, the[n] aboue a barron. [leaf 15, back]

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A viscounts Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his sonns, nor none of his daughter[s] ladyes.

A viscounts eldest sonn, yf he be of the blood Royall, shall sit and goe a-boue A baron; yf not, then a-boue a barons sonn; and so of all other dignityes.

A slope is a morning Cassock for Ladyes and gentile wemen, not open before.

A surcoate is a mor[n]ing garment mad lyke a Close or straight-bodied gowne, *which* is worne vnder the mantell; the same for a Countesse must haue a trayne before, A nother behind: for a baronesse no trayne.

The trayne before to be narrow, not exceding the brea[d]th of 8 inches, and must be trussed vp before vnder the girdle, or borne vppon her left Arme.

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p. 13, *Poudringes;* p. 15, *Marchioness's train.* Lord Leconfield writes: "So far as I can learn from others, it is not usual to carry out at State Ceremonies now, the rules laid down in this Book of Precedence with regard to the bearing of the trains of a Marchioness and Duchess.

"The *Powderings* are, I am informed, bands of ermine, called also *Miniver;* but I cannot learn what number is allotted to each order of Peers. They are worn on the Cape of the Robe."

Mr G. E. Adams, Rouge Dragon, writes: "the *Powderings* are surely the same as 'the guards of ermine' in Clark's *Heraldry*, edited by J. R. Planché (Bell and Daldy, 1866). p. 224, 'A Duke's mantle . . . . . has only 4 guards of ermine with a gold lace above each, that of the Prince having 5.' 'The mantle which a duke wears *at the Coronation* . . . . . is doubled with ermine below the elbow, and spotted with 4 rows of spots on *each* shoulder.'

"From the same book it appears that

a Marquess has	$3\frac{1}{2}$	guards	on	the	shoulder
an Earl	3	"	"	"	"
a Viscount	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"
a Baron	2	"	"	"	"

And that the Coronation robes

of a Marquess have	4	rows of spots	on the right	shoulder
	3	" "	on the left	"
of an Earl	3	" "	on each	"
of a Viscount	3	" "	on the right	"
	2	" "	on the left	"
of a Baron	2	" "	on each	"

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The Ordering of a Funerall for a Noble Person in Hen. 7. time.[1]

[*MS Cott. Julius B. xii. leaf 7, back—leaf* 8.]

This Is the ordyn*aun*ce And guyding that p*er*teyneth̄ vnto the worshippfull̄ Beryyng of Any Astate, to be don*e* in man*er* And fo*ur*rme ensuyng.

ffurst, to be offerde A swerde, by the moost worshipfull̄ of the kyn̄ of the saide Estate, And ony[2] bee p*re*sente; ell*es* by the moost worshipfull̄ Man that is present there, on̄ his p*ar*tie.

Item, In like wise his Shelde, his Coote of worship, his helme *and* creste.

Item, to be hadde A banere of the Trinitie, A ban*er* of oure Lady, A bannere of Seint george, A baner of the Seynt that was his aduoure, And A Baner of his Armes/ Item A penon of his Armes; Item A Standarde, *and* his beste therein: Item A getoñ[3] of his devise w*ith* his worde.

[1] This heading is in a late hand.

[2] MS only

[3] "Euery baronet, euery estat aboue hym shal have hys baner displeyd in y^e^ feild, yf he be chyef capteyn; euery knyght, his penoun; euery squier or gentleman, his *getoun* or standard, &c. . . . Item, Y^u^ meyst lawfully fle fro y^e^ standard & *getoun*, but not fro y^e^ baner ne penon. . . . Nota, a stremer shal stand in a top of a schyp, or in y^e^ forcastel: a stremer shal be slyt, & so shal a standard, as welle as a *getoun*: a *getoun* shal berr y^e^ lenght of ij yardes, a standard of iii or 4 yardes, & a stremer of xii. xx. xl. or lx. yardes longe." MS. Harl. 838, quoted by Sir F. Madden in *Archæol.* xxii. 396-7. He adds that Sir H. Nicolas, in the Retrosp. Rev. N.S. i. 511, quotes MS. Harl. 2258 and Lansd. leaf 431, the former of which states, "Euery standard & *Guydhome* [whence the etymology of the word is obvious (? F.)] to have in the chief the crosse of St George, to be slitte at the ende, and to conteyne the creste or supporter, with the posey, worde, and devise of the owner . . . . a *guydhome* must be two yardes and a halfe, or three yardes longe." But in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 327, is a bill, with "Item, a *gyton* for the shippe of viij yerdis long, poudrid full of raggid staves; for the lymmyng and workmanship, ij s." *Ret. Rev.* i. 511, *ib.*

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Item. A doubble valance Aboute the herce, both aboue And byneith, *with* his worde And his devise writtenꝺ therine.

Item, xij Sc[oc]hons of his Armes to bee sett vponꝺ the barves withoute And *with*in the herse, And iij dosenꝺ penselles to stande abouen̄ vponꝺ the herse Amonge the lightes.

Item, to be ordeignede as many scochons as be pilers In the Chirche; And Scochons to bee sett In the iiij quarters of the saide chirche, as best is to be sette by discrecionꝺ.

Item, as many Torches as the saide Astate was of yeres of Age; And onꝺ eu*er*y torche A scochonꝺ hanging; And the berers of the torches In blakk'.

Item, it is to bee ordeignede standing .v. officers of Armes Aboute the saide herse, that Is to say, on*e* byfor*e* the saide herse, bering the cote of Armes worship, And he standing at the hede in the mydewarde of the saide hers. The ij^{de} stonding oñ the right Side of the herse in the fore fronte, bering his Swerde. The iij^{de} stondingꝺ onꝺ the lifte Side of the saide herse, bering his helmet *and* creste; The iiijth onꝺ the Right Side of the saide hers, in the Nether*e* parte of the hers, bering his baner of Armes; And the vth standingꝺ onꝺ the lifte side, In the nether*e* parte, he bering his penonꝺ, So standing tille the offering. And the bane*r*s of the trinitie, our*e* lady, Seinct george, And the baner of his Aduoure[1] to bee sett Aboue In parties of the saide Hers, And his standarde also.

Item. to bee ordeynede c*er*teyn*e* clothes of golde for the ladies of his kynꝺ being *with*in the saide hers; And they to offrer' the saide clothes of golde.

Item, a c*er*teyne of Innocent*es* clothed In white, eu*er*y Innocent bering A Taper in his hande.

Item, the hors of the saide estate, trappede *with* his Armes; And a man of armes, being of his kinn*e*, vpoñ the same hors, or ell*es* eny other mañ of worship in his name, hauyng In his hande A Spere, Swhirde, or' Axe, so to be p*re*sentede to the offering in the Chirche *with* ij worshipfull men, oonꝺ gooing onꝺ that oonꝺ Side of the hors,

[1] Also a pensel to bere in his hande of his *avowrye*. Lansd. MS cited by Douce in *Archæologia*, xvii. 296, and explained by him '*Avowrye*, cognizance, badge, distinction.' See p. 33, below, l. 6.

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And that other' oñ that other' Side of the hors, And a man leding the same ħors.

Item, the heire of the saide estate, after he hath offrede, shall Stande vpon the lifte Side of the preste Receyving the Offering of the Swerde, helme, *and* Creste, Baner of Armes, Cote of worshiip, And penoñ.

Item, ij men of worshiip to stonde oñ the same Side of the preste, holding A bason, with therin for the offering.

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A Funeral in Popish times.

[*Ashmole MS* 837, *art. vi. leaf* 133-9, *written in the time of Charles I. or II.*]

The manner of Ordering of ebery man att y^e^ setting forth of the Cors, and how ebery man shall goe after y^e^ estate and Degree that they bee of, in dew order.

The order of the procession is:

First, The Orders of Freres as they bee accustomed. 1. Friars.
Then the monkys and Chanons; after them the Clarkys; then the Priests; and then they of [the] Church where y^e^ Body shalbe buried must have the *pre*eminence to goe nearest the Corse within their juri[s]diction. Then y^e^ Prœlats that bee in Pontificalibus; Then sertayne gent*lemen* in Dowle,[1] their hood vppon their sholders; Then the Chaplyn or Chaplyns of the defunct; next them the Overseers; Then the execut*ours* weryng their hoods[2] on their Heddes, going in good Order, ij *and* ij. Then a gentylman in a mourning habit, with a hood on his face, to bere y^e^ Banner of his Armes, if hee bee not vnder y^e^ degree of a Baneret; and if hee bee but a Bachel*our* Kn*ight*, hee to have but a Penon of his Armes, and a guidon with his Creste, And a paust (*sic*) writyng therein, and y^e^ Crose of S*aint* George. * In y^e^ first quarter the Banarette to have his Standard made in likewyse, with his Crest, the Bannor or Pennon on y^e^ right side before the Corps, and the Standard or guidon on the other side before the Corps, and y^e^ Herald of Armes betweene them, a space before theme. Then the Corps and 4 Banners of

2. Monks.
3. Clerks.
4. Priests.
5. Church-attendants.
6. Prelates.
7. Men in black.
8. Chaplain.
9. Overseers.
10. Executors.
11. Banner-bearers.
[* leaf 133, back]
12. Herald.
13. The Corpse, and four gentle-

[1] mourning. Cf. 'mourning habit,' 6 lines down.
[2] MS has 'Heddes on their hoods.'

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sanctes[1] att the fower Corners, borne by 4 gentilmen in mourning habattes, with hoddys on their faces, Te one of the Trynity att y^e^ Hede, on y^e^ right side; the other, of our Lady, att the Hede on the other side; The third, of the Armes of *Saint* George, att y^e^ Feet on the ryght side; The 4^th^, of his avowry[2], of the other syde: Then next after the Corps, the Chiefe mourn*our* alone, and the other mourn*our*s to goe two *and* two, ceartayne space one from another; and next theyme the greatest statys, and a space after theyme all other to follow as serv*antes*, and theyme that will. and when y^e^ Corps com*m*yth, where y^e^ shall remayne, att the West dore of the Church, A prælat shall sens the *Corps, which shall do the devyne service; then sixe of theyme of y^e^ place, being prestys or religious, whither they bee, bere y^e^ Corps, or else so many gentylmen; and att y^e^ 4 Corners of the rych Cloth, fower of the greatest estates of the sayd Church must bee support-yng of y^e^ iiij Corners, as if they bare him; and so had into the Quier, where must bee a goodly herse well garnished with Light*es*, pencell*es*, and scochyns of his Armes; and if hee bee an Earle, hee must have a Cloth of Magesty, with a Vallance fryngyd; and if hee bee a Knight Banarett, hee may have a vallance fryngyd, and a Bachelour Knight none. The sayd herse must bee raylyd about, and hangyd with blake Cloth; and the Grownd within the Rayles must bee coveryd with blake Cloth; And the fourmes that the mourners do lene vppon within the Rayles; the Chiefe morner att the Head, the other morner att the sydes; and the Helme, Crest, wreth, and mantyll must bee att the Hede vppon the bere, the shild over the left syde, and y^e^ sword on the right side; The *Cote of Armes on the bere, the banner*es* to be holdyn without the rayles, in forme as they wente; The Herauld to stand

men bearing 4 banners.

14. Chief Mourner.

15. Other Mourners.

16. Nobles.

17. Servants.

At the west door, the corpse is censed,

[* leaf 134]

then borne into the Quire, where is a herse, with lights,

hung with black cloth.

[* leaf 134, back]

[1] saints. MS sancles.

[2] See p. 30, note.

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att the Hedde without the rayles, weryng the Kings Cote of Armes. The derge don, the *prelates* and pontificall*es* to Fence the Corps within the rayles, and all the Covente standing about y^e^ Herse, without the rayles, singing diu*er*se antems; and att every Kyrie lyson, one to say with an high voice for y^e^ sowle A Pater noster: the sayd morner*es* to bee gon their way before that the Seremonyes bee don: then the iiij banner*es* to bee borne to the grave, but nothing else, then to bee sett agayne att y^e^ Herse till over the morow that y^e^ Masses bee sayd: The executoris must see y^e^ buryng of the Corps; the Helme, Crest, shilde, Coote of Armes, and swerde, must bee taking away, and sitt apon the high Awter, till over the morow att y^e^ massis; then to bee sette over y^e^ bere.

After the Dirge, the clergy surround the Corpse,

sing anthems, and say prayers.

The 4 Banners are borne to the grave;

the Executors see the Corpse buried.

[leaf 135]

The manner att the Offering att the interrement of Noble-men.

Next morning all the mourners hear Mass, and make their offerings.

First in y^e^ morning betymes, Masse of our Lady bee [said], the banners to bee holdyn, the helme, Childe,[1] sword, the Cote of Armes, to bee layd vppon y^e^ bere in dew order, and the morners in there places: Att the offering tyme the cheife morner, accompanyd with all the other, to goe forth att y^e^ hede, att the left hede of the herse, and none to offer but y^e^ chiefe mourner att that masse, and hee to offer iijs iiijd, and then to returne, on the other side, to his place that hee came fro; the harald weryng his Cote if the mourners bee not present att y^e^ sayd masse; The executor*es* to goe in like mann*our* to y^e^ offerynge, and none to offer but one of theyme, and then to goe to their places that they came fro.

The Chief Mourner offers 3*s*. 4*d*.

The Executors offer one by one.

The second masse of the trynite att y^e^ offering likewise, as before fanyng.[2] That hee shall offer 5s; and the third masse must bee of *Requiem), and that to bee song

The 2nd Mass is of the Trinity.

[* leaf 136, back]

[1] Shield. [2] not 'sauyng'? (G. P.)

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