

She was of Personage tall, of Hair and Complexion fair, and therewith well-favour'd, but high-nos'd, of Limbs and Feature neat; and, which added to the Lustre of those exterior Graces, of Stately and Majestick Comportment; participating in this more of her Father than Mother, who was of an inferior allay, plausible, or as the *French* hath it, more debonair and affable; Virtues which might well sute with Majesty, and which descending as hereditary to the Daughter, did render her of a more sweet Temper, and endear'd her more to the love and liking of the People, who gave her the Name and Fame of a most gracious and popular Prince; the Atrocity of her Father's Nature being rebated in hers, by the Mother's sweeter Inclinations: for to take, and that no more than the Character out of his own mouth, *He never spared Man in his Anger, nor Woman in his Lust.*

If we search further into her Intellectuals and Abilities, the whole course of her Government deciphers them to the Admiration of Posterity; for it was full of Magnanimity temper'd with Justice and Piety; and to speak truly, noted but with one Act or Taint, all her Deprivations either of Life or Liberty, being legal and necessitated. She was learned (her Sex and the time consider'd) beyond common belief; for Letters about this time, and somewhat before, began to be of esteem and in fashion, the former Ages being overcast with the mists and Fogs of the *Roman* Ignorance: and it was the maxim that over-ruled the foregoing times, *That Ignorance was the Mother of Devotion.*

Her Wars were a long time more in the auxiliary part, in assistance of foreign Princes and States, than by Invasion of any; till common Policy advis'd it for a safer way to strike first abroad, than at home to expect the War, in all which she was felicitous and victorious.

The Change and Alteration of Religion, upon the instant of her Accession (the Smoke and Fire of her Sister's Martyrdoms scarcely quench'd) was none of her least remarkable Accounts. But the Support and Establishment thereof, with the means of her Subsistence amidst so powerful Enemies abroad, and those many domestick Practices, were (methinks) Works of Inspiration, and of no human Providence; which on her Sister's departure, she most religiously acknowledg'd, ascribing the Glory of her Deliverance to God alone; for she receiv'd the News both of the Queen's Death, and her Proclamation by the general Consent of the House, and the publick Suffrage of the People; whereat falling on her knees (after a good time of Respiration) she utter'd this Verse of the Psalms, *A Domino factum est istud, & est mirabile in oculis nostris:*

*nostris* : which we find to this day on the Stamp of her Gold, with this on her Silver, *Posui Deum adiutorem meum.*

Her Ministers and Instruments of State, such as were *Participes Curarum*, and bare a great part of the Burden, were many, and those memorable: but they were only Favourites, not Minions; such as acted more by her own Princely Rules and Judgments, than by their own Wills and Appetites, which she observ'd to the last. For we find no *Gaveston*, *Vere*, or *Spencer*, to have sway'd alone, during 44 years, which was a well-settled and advis'd Maxim; for it valu'd her the more, it aw'd the most secure, and it took best with the People, and it starv'd all Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious Acrimony (even against the Prince) where there is only a *Major Palatii*.

The principal Note of her Reign will be, that she ruled much by Faction and Parties, which her self both made, upheld, and weaken'd, as her own great Judgment advis'd; for I dissent from the common receiv'd Opinion, that my Lord of *Leicester* was absolute and above all in her Grace. And tho I come somewhat short of the knowledg of those Times, yet (that I might not rove, and shoot at random) I know from assur'd Intelligence that it was not so. For proof whereof (among many that I could present) I will both relate a short, and therein a known Truth. And it was thus: *Bowyer*, a Gentleman of the Black Rod, being charg'd by her express Command to look precisely to all Admissions into the Privy Chamber, one day staid a very gay Captain, and a Follower of my Lord of *Leicester*, from entrance, for that he was neither well known, nor a sworn Servant to the Queen. At which repulse the Gentleman bearing high on my Lord's Favour, told him, he might perchance procure him a Discharge. *Leicester* coming into the contestation, said publickly, (which was none of his wont) That he was a Knave, and should not continue long in his Office. And so turning about to go into the Queen, *Bowyer* (who was a bold Gentleman, and well belov'd) stept before him, and fell at her Majesty's feet, related the Story, and humbly crav'd her Grace's pleasure, and whether my Lord of *Leicester* was King, or her Majesty Queen: whereunto she reply'd, with her wonted Oath (*God's Death*) *my Lord, I have wish'd you well, but my Favour is not so lockt up for you, that others shall not partake thereof; for I have many Servants, unto whom I have, and will at my pleasure bequeath my Favour, and likewise resume the same; and if you think to rule here, I will take a course to see you forth-coming; I will have here but one Mistress, and no Master: and look that no ill happen to him, lest it be severely required at your hands.* Which so quell'd my Lord of *Leicester*, that his feign'd Humility was long after one of his best Virtues.

tues. Moreover, the Earl of *Suffex*, then Lord Chamberlain, was his profess'd Antagonist to his dying day: And for my Lord of *Hunsdon*, and Sir *Thomas Sackvile*, after Lord Treasurer (who were all Contemporaries) he was wont to say of them, That they were of the Tribe of *D.m.*, and were *noli me tangere's*; implying, that they were not to be contested with, for they were indeed of the Queen's near Kindred. From whence, and in more Instances, I conclude that she was absolute and sovereign Mistress of her Graces; and that all those to whom she distributed her Favours, were never more than Tenants at Will, and stood on no better ground than her Princely Pleasure, and their own good Behaviour. And this also I present as a known Observation, that she was (tho very capable of Counsel) absolute enough in her own Resolutions; which was ever apparent even to her last, in that her Averſion to grant *Tyrone* the least drop of her mercy, tho earnestly and frequently advis'd, yea wrought on by the whole Council of State, with very many pressing Reasons, and as the State of her Kingdom then stood (I may speak it with assurance) necessitated Arguments.

If we look into her Inclination, as it is dispos'd either to Magnificence or Frugality, we shall find in them many notable Considerations: for all her Dispensations were so pois'd, as tho Discretion and Justice had both agreed to stand at the Beam, and see them weigh'd out in due proportion; the Maturity of her Years and Judgment meeting in a concurrency, and at such an Age as seldom lapseth into Excess.

To consider them apart, we have not many Precedents of her Liberality, or of any large Donatives to particular men, my Lord of *Essex* Book of *Parkes* only excepted, which was a Princely Gift; and some few more of a lesser size to my Lord of *Leicester*, *Hatton*, and others. Her Reward consisted chiefly in Grants of Leases, of Offices, and Places of Judicature; but for ready Mony, and in any great Sums, she was very sparing: which we partly conceive was a Vertue rather drawn out by necessity, than her nature; for she had many layings out, and to her last period. And I am of opinion with Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, that those many brave men of our times, and of the *Militia*, tasted little more of her Bounty, than in her Grace and good Word with their due Entertainment; for she ever paid the Soldiers well, which was the Honour of her times, and more than her great Adversary of *Spain* could perform. So that when we come to the consideration of her Frugality, the Observation will be little more, than that her Bounty and It were so woven together, that the one was suted by an honourable way of spending, the other limited by a necessitated way of sparing.

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The *Irish* Action we may call a Malady, and a Consumption of her times ; for it accompany'd her to her end, and it was of so profuse and vast an Expence, that it drew near a Distemperature of State, and of Passion in her self ; for toward her last, she grew somewhat hard to please. Her Arms being accustom'd to Prosperity, and the *Irish* Persecution not answering her Expectation, and wonted Success for a good while, it was an unthrifty and inauspicious War, which did much disturb, and mislead her Judgment : and the more, for that it was a Precedent which was taken out of her own Pattern. For as the Queen (by way of diversion) had at the coming to the Crown, supported the revolted States of *Holland* ; so did the King of *Spain* turn the trick on her self towards her going out, by cherishing the *Irish* Rebellion : Where it falls under consideration, what the State of the Kingdom, and the Crown Revenues were then able to embrace and endure. If we look into the Establishment of those times, with the List of the *Irish* Army, considering the Defeatments of *Blackwater*, with all precedent Expences, as it stood from my Lord of *Essex's* Undertaking to the Surrender of *Kingsale* under the General *Mountjoy*, and somewhat after, we shall find the Horse and Foot Troops, were for three or four years together much about 20000. Which, besides the Naval Charge that was a Dependent on the same War, in that the Queen was then forc'd to keep in continual pay a strong Fleet at Sea, to attend the *Spanish* Coasts and Ports, both to alarm the *Spaniard*, and to interrupt his Forces design'd for the *Irish* Assistance : so that the Charge of that War alone did cost the Queen 300000*l.* per annum at least ; which was not the Moity of her other Disbursements. An Expence which (without the publick Aid) the State and the Royal Receipts could not have much longer endure'd ; which out of her own frequent Letters and Complaints to the Deputy *Mountjoy*, for cashiering part of that List as soon as he could, may be collect'd ; for the Queen was then driven into a strait.

We are naturally prone to applaud the Times behind us, and to vilify the present ; for the current of her Fame carries it to this day, how royally and victoriously she liv'd and dy'd, without the grievance and grudge of the People. Yet that Truth may appear without Retraction from the Honour of so great a Princess, it is manifest she left more Debts unpay'd, taken upon the Credit of her Privy Seals, than her Progenitors did, or could have taken up that way in a hundred years before her : Which was an inforc'd piece of State, to lay the burden on that Horse that was best able to bear it, at the dead list, when neither her Receipts could yield her Relief

lief at the pinch, nor the Urgency of her Affairs endure the Delays of Parliamentary Assistance; and for such Aids it is likewise apparent, that she receiv'd more, and with the Love of the People, than any two of her Predecessors that took most. Which was a Fortune strain'd out of the Subject, thro' the plausibility of her Comportment, and as I would say without offence, the prodigal Distribution of her Graces to all sorts of Subjects; for I believe no Prince living that was so tender of Honour, and so exactly stood for the Preservation of Sovereignty, was so great a Courtier of her People, yea of the Commons, and that stoopt and descended lower in presenting her Person to the publick view, as she past in her Progresses and Perambulations, and in the Ejaculation of her Prayers on her People. And truly tho' much may be given in praise of her Magnanimity, and therewith comply with her Parliaments, and for all that come off at last with Honour and Profit; yet must we ascribe some part of the Commendation to the Wisdom of the times, and the Choice of Parliament-men: For I find not that they were at any time given to any violent or pertinacious Dispute, Elections being made of grave and discreet Persons, not factious and ambitious of Fame, such as came not to the House with a malevolent Spirit of Contention, but with a Preparation to consult on the publick Good, rather to comply than contest with her Majesty. Neither do I find that the House was at any time weaken'd and pester'd with the Admission of too many young Heads, as it hath been of later times. Which remembers me of Recorder *Martin's* Speech, about the tenth of our late Sovereign Lord King *James*, when there were accounts taken of forty Gentlemen, not above twenty, and some not exceeding sixteen: which mov'd him to say, That it was the antient Custom for old Men to make Laws for young ones; but that then he saw the case alter'd, and that there were Children elected into the great Council of the Kingdom, which came to invade and invert Nature, and to enact Laws to govern their Fathers. Sure we are, the House always took the common Cause into their consideration, and they saw the Queen had just occasion and need enough to use their Assistance. Neither do I remember that the House did ever capitulate, or prefer their private Affairs to the publick, &c. The Queen's Necessities but waited their times, and in the first place gave their Supply, and according to the Exigency of her Affairs; yet fail'd not at last to obtain what they desir'd. So that the Queen and her Parliaments had ever the good fortune to depart in love, and on reciprocal terms: Which are Considerations that have not been so exactly observ'd in our last Assemblies,

blies, as they might, and I would to God they had been. For considering the great Debt left on the King, and in what Incumbrances the House it self had then drawn him, his Majesty was not well us'd; tho I lay not the blame on the whole Suffrage of the House, where he had many good Friends. For I dare avouch, had the House been freed of half a dozen of popular and discontented Persons, such as (with the Fellow that burnt the Temple at *Ephesus*) would be talk'd of; tho but for doing of mischief; I am confident the King had obtain'd that which in reason, and at his first Accession, he ought to have receiv'd freely and without any condition. But pardon the Digression, which is here remember'd, not in the way of Aggravation, but in true Zeal to the publick Good, and presented as a Caveat to future times; for I am not ignorant how the Spirit of the Kingdom now moves to make his Majesty amends on any occasion, and how desirous the Subject is to expiate that Offence at any rate; may it please his Majesty graciously to make trial of his Subjects Affection, and at what price they now value his Goodness and Magnanimity. But to our purpose: The Queen was not to learn, that as the Strength of her Kingdom consisted in the multitude of her Subjects, so the Security of her Person rested in the Love and Fidelity of her People, which she politicly affected (as it hath been thought) somewhat beneath the height of her Spirit and natural Magnanimity. Moreover, it will be a true Note of her Providence, that she would always listen to her Profit; for she would not refuse the Informations of mean Persons, with purpos'd Improvement, and had learn'd the Philosophy of *Hoc agere*, to look into her own Work: of the which there is a notable Example of one *Carwarden*, an Under-Officer of the Custom-house, who observing his time, presented her with a Paper, shewing how she was abus'd in the under-renting of her Customs; and therewithal humbly desir'd her Majesty to conceal him, for that it did concern two or three of her great Counsellors, whom Customer *Smith* had bribed with 200 *l.* a man, so to lose the Queen 2000 *l.* per ann. Which being made known to the Lords, they gave strict order, that *Carwarden* should not have access to the Back-stairs, till at last her Majesty smelling the craft, and missing *Carwarden*, she sent for him back, and encourag'd him to stand to his Information; which the poor man did so handsomly, that within the space of ten years he brought *Smith* to double his Rent, or to leave the Customs to new Farmers. So that we may take this also into Observation, that there were of the Queen's Council that were not in the Catalogue of Saints.

Now as we have taken a view of some particular Notions of her Times, her Nature, and Necessities, it is not without the Text to give a short touch on the Helps and Advantages of her Reign, which were without parallel; for she had neither Husband, Brother, Sister, nor Children to provide for, who as they are Dependents of the Crown, so do they necessarily draw maintenance from thence, and do oftentimes exhaust and draw deep, especially when there is an ample Fraternity of the Blood Royal, and of the Princes of the Blood, as it was in the time of *Edward* the Third, and *Henry* the Fourth. For then when the Crown cannot, the Publick ought to give them honourable Allowance; for they are the Honour and Hopes of the Kingdom, and the Publick which enjoys them, hath alike Interest in them, with the Father that begot them: And our Common Law, which is the Heritage of the Kingdom, did ever of old provide Aids for the *Primogenitures*, and the eldest Daughter. So that the multiplicity of Courts, and the great Charge which necessarily follow a King and Queen, a Prince, and the Royal Issue, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura* during the space of forty years; and which by time was worn out of memory, and without the consideration of the present times. Infomuch that the Aids given to the late and right Noble Prince *Henry*, and to his Sister the Lady *Elizabeth*, were at first generally receiv'd for Impositions of a new Coinage. Yea the late Impositions for Knighthood (tho an ancient Law) fell also into the imputation of a Tax of novelty; for that it lay long cover'd in the Embers of Division, between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and forgotten or conniv'd at by the succeeding Princes. So that the strangeness of the Observation, and the difference of those latter Reigns, is; That the Queen took up beyond the Power of the Law, which fell not into the murmur of the People; and her Successors nothing but by Warrant of the Law, which nevertheless was conceiv'd (thro disuse) to be injurious to the Liberty of the Kingdom.

Now before I come to any further mention of her Favourites, (for hitherto I have deliver'd but some obvious Passages, thereby to prepare and smooth a way for the rest that follows) it is requisite that I touch on the Reliques of the other Reign; I mean the Body of her Sister's Council of State, which she retain'd intire, neither removing nor discontenting any, altho she knew them averse to her Religion (and in her Sister's time perverse towards her Person) and private to her Troubles and Imprisonment: A Prudence which was incompatible with her Sister's nature; for she both dissipated and persecuted the major part of her Brother's Council. But this will be of certainty,

tainty, that how compliable soever and obsequious she found them, yet for a good space she made little use of their Counsels, more than in the ordinary course of the Board; for she held a dormant Table in her own Princely Breast, yet she kept them together, and their places without any sudden change. So that we may say of them, that they were of the Court, not of the Council; for whilst she amuz'd them with a kind of permissive Disputation concerning the Points controverted by both Churches, she did set down her own Reservations, without their privity, and made all her Progressions Gradations; but so that the Tenents of her Secrecy, with intent of her Establishment, were pitcht before it was known where the Court would set down. Neither do I find that any of her Sister's Council of State were either repugnant to her Religion, or oppos'd her Doings (*Englefield*, Master of the Horse, excepted) who withdrew himself from the Board, and shortly after from out of her Dominions; so pliable and obedient they were to change with the times, and their Princes: and of this there will fall in here a Relation both of Recreation and known Truth.

*Pawlet* Marquis of *Winchester*, and Lord Treasurer; having serv'd then four Princes in as various and changeable season, that I may well say, Time nor any Age hath yielded the like Precedent: This Man being noted to grow high in her Favour (as his Place and Experience requir'd) was question'd by an intimate Friend of his, how he stood up for thirty years together amidst the Changes and Reigns of so many Chancellors and great Personages. Why, quoth the Marquis, *Ortus sum ex salice, non ex quercu*; I was made of the pliable Willow, not of the stubborn Oak. And truly the old man hath taught them all, especially *William* Earl of *Pembroke*; for they two were always of the King's Religion, and over-zealous Professors. Of this it is said; That being both younger Brothers (yet of Noble Houses) they spent what was left them, and came on trust to the Court; where, upon the bare stock of their Wits, they began to traffick for themselves, and prosper'd so well, that they got, spent, and left more than any Subjects from the *Norman* Conquest to their own times. Whereunto it hath been prettily reply'd, That they liv'd in a time of Dissolution. To conclude then; of any of the former Reign, it is said, that these two liv'd and dy'd chiefly in her favour. The latter, upon his Son's Marriage with the Lady *Katherine Grey*, was like utterly to have lost himself; but at the instant of the Consummation, apprehending the Infafety and Danger of an Intermarriage with the Blood Royal, he fell at the Queen's feet, where he both acknowledg'd his Presumption with tears,

and



and projected the Cause and the Divorce together; and so quick he was at his work (for it stood him upon) that upon Repudiation of the Lady, he clapt up a Marriage for his Son, the Lord *Herbert*, with *Mary Sidney* Daughter to Sir *Henry Sidney*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*: The Blow falling on *Edward* late Earl of *Hereford*, who (to his cost) took up the divorc'd Lady, of whom the Lord *Beauchampe* was born, and *William* Earl of *Hereford* is descended.

I come now to present those of her own Election, which she either admitted to her Secrets of State, or took into her Grace and Favour; of whom, in their order, I crave leave to give unto Posterity a cautious Description, with a short Character or Draught of the Persons themselves: For without offence to others, I would be true to my self; their Memories and Merits distinguishing them of the *Militia*, from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many, and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors:

### LEICESTER.

IT will be out of doubt, that my Lord of *Leicester* was one of the first whom she made Master of the Horse: He was the youngest Son (then living) of the Duke of *Northumberland*, beheaded *primo Mariæ*; and his Father was that *Dudley*, which our Histories couple with *Empson*, and both so much infam'd for the Caterpillars of the Commonwealth, during the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh. Who being of Noble Extract, was executed the first year of *Henry* the Eighth; but not thereby so extinct, but that he left a plentiful Estate, and such a Son, who (as the Vulgar speaks it) could live without the Teat: For out of the Ashes of his Father's Infamy, he rose to be a Duke, and as high as Subjection could permit, or Sovereignty endure. And tho he could not find out any Appellation to assume the Crown in his own Person, yet he projected, and very nearly effected it for his Son *Gilbert*, by Intermarriage with the Lady *Jane Grey*, and so by that way to bring it about into his Loins. Observations, which tho they lie behind us, and seem impertinent to the Text, yet are they not much extravagant; for they must lead and shew us how the After-Passages were brought about with the Dependences, and on the Hinges of a collateral Workmanship. And truly it may amaze a well-settled Judgment to look back into those times, and to consider how this Duke could attain to such a pitch of Greatness, his Father dying in ignominy, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate, and that for peeling and polling, by the  
Clamour

Clamour and *Crucifige* of the People. But when we better think upon it, we find that he was given up, but as a Sacrifice to please the People, not for any Offence committed against the Person of the King ; so that upon the matter he was a Martyr of the Prerogative, and the King in honour could do no less than give back to his Son the Privilege of his Blood, with the Acquirings of his Father's Profession ; for he was a Lawyer, and of the King's Counsel at Law, before he came to be *ex interioribus Consiliis* : where besides the lickings of his own fingers, he got the King a Mass of Riches ; and that not with the hazard, but the loss of his Fame and Life, for the King's Father's sake. Certain it is, that his Son was left rich in Purse and Brain, which are good Foundations, and full to Ambition ; and it may be suppos'd, he was on all occasions well heard of the King, as a Person of mark and compassion in his eye : but I find not that he did put up for Advancement, during *Henry* the Eighth's time, tho' a vast Aspirer and provident Storier. It seems he thought the King's Reign was much given to the Falling Sickness ; but espying his time fitting, and the Sovereignty in the hands of a pupil Prince, he thought he might as well then put up for it as the best. For having then possession of Blood, and a Purse, with a Head-piece of a vast extent, he soon got Honour ; and no sooner there, but he began to sive it with the best, even with the Protector : and in conclusion got his and his Brother's Heads ; still aspiring, till he expir'd in the loss of his own. So that Posterity may, by reading the Father and Grandfather, make judgment of the Son : For we shall find that this *Robert* (whose Original we have now trac'd, the better to present him) was Inheritor of the Genius and Craft of his Father ; and *Ambrose*, of the Estate ; of whom, hereafter we shall make some short mention.

We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queen's Favour, where he was not to seek to play his part well and dexterously. But his play was chiefly at the Fore-game, not that he was a Learner at the latter, but he lov'd not the After-wit. For they report (and I think not untruly) that he was seldom behind-hand with his Gamesters, and that they always went away with the loss.

He was a very goodly Person, and singular well-featur'd, and all his Youth well-favour'd, and of a sweet aspect, but high-foreheaded, which, as I should take it, was of no discommendation : but towards his latter end (which with old Men was but a middle Age) he grew high-colour'd and red-fac'd. So that the Queen in this had much of her Father ; for (excepting some of her Kindred, and some few that had handsom

Wits

Wits in crooked Bodies) she always took Personage in the way of her Election ; for the People have it to this day in proverb, *King Harry loved a Man*. Being thus in her Grace, she call'd to mind the Sufferings of his Ancestors, both in her Father's and Sister's Reigns, and restor'd his and his Brother's Blood ; creating *Ambrose*, the elder, Earl of *Warwick*, and himself Earl of *Leicester*, &c. And he was *ex primitiis*, or of her first choice ; for he rested not there, but long enjoy'd her Favour, and therewith much what he list'd, till Time and Emulation (the Companions of Great ones) had resolv'd on his period ; and to cover him at the setting in a cloud at *Cornbury*, not by so violent a Death, and by the fatal Sentence of Judicature, as that of his Father's and Grandfather's was, but as it is suggested, by that Poison which he had prepar'd for others : wherein they report him a rare Artift. I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar Relations, or to the Libels of the Times, which are commonly forc'd, and falsify'd suitable to the Moods and Humours of Men in passion and discontent ; but that which leads me to think him no good Man, is (amongst others of known Truth) that of my Lord of *Essex's* Death in *Ireland*, and the Marriage of his Lady yet living ; which I forbear to press, in regard that he is long since dead, and others living, whom it may concern.

To take him in the Observations of his Letters and Writings (which should best set him off) for such as fell into my hands, I never yet saw a Stile or Phrase more seemingly Religious, and fuller of the Strains of Devotion ; and were they not sincere, I doubt much of his Well-being : And I may fear he was too well seen in the Aphorisms and Principles of *Nicholas the Florentine*, and in the Reaches of *Cesar Borgia*. And hitherto I have only touch'd him in his Courtship.

I conclude him in his Lance : He was sent Governour by the Queen to the United States of *Holland*, where we read not of his Wonders ; for they say that he had more of *Mercury* than *Mars*, and that his Device might have been, without prejudice to the Great *Cesar*, *Veni, Vidi, Redii*.

### S U S S E X.

**H**IS Corriual before mention'd, was *Thomas Radcliff* Earl of *Sussex* ; who (in his Constellation) was his direct Opposite, for he was indeed one of the Queen's Martialists, and did very good service in *Ireland* at her first Accession ; till she recall'd him to the Court, where she made him Lord Chamberlain : But he play'd not his game with that Cunning and  
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Dexterity

Dexterity as *Leicester* did, who was much more the facete Courtier, tho *Suffex* was thought much the honefter Man, and far the better Soldier; but he lay too open on his guard.

He was a goodly Gentleman, and of a brave noble nature, true and constant to his Friends and Servants; he was also of a very noble and antient Lineage, honour'd thro many Descents by the Title of Viscounts *Fitzwalters*. Moreover, there was such an Antipathy in his Nature to that of *Leicester's*, that being together in Court, and both in high Employments, they grew to a direct Frowardness, and were in continual opposition; the one setting the Watch, the other the Centinel, each on the other's Actions and Motions. For my Lord of *Suffex* was of a great Spirit; which, backt with the Queen's special Favour, and supported by a great and antient Inheritance, could not brook the other's Empire: Insomuch as the Queen upon sundry occasions had somewhat to do to appease and attain them, till Death parted the Competition, and left the place of *Leicester*, who was not long alone without his Rival, in Grace and Command. And to conclude this Favourite, it is confidently affirm'd, That lying in his last Sickness, he gave this Caveat to his Friends: *I am now passing into another World, and I must now leave you to your Fortunes, and to the Queen's Grace and Goodness; but beware of the Gipsy (meaning Leicester) for he will be too hard for you all: You know not the Beast so well as I do.*

### Lord BURL EIGH.

**I** Now come to the next, which was Secretary *William Cecil*: For on the death of the old Marquis of *Winchester*, he came up in his room. A Person of a most subtil and active Spirit; who stood not altogether by the way of Constellation, and making up of a Part and Faction; for he was wholly intentive to the Service of his Mistress, and his Dexterity, Experience, and Merit, challeng'd a room in the Queen's Favour; which eclips'd the others over-seeming Greatness, and made it appear that there were others that steer'd and stood at the Helm besides himself; and more Stars in the Firmament of her Grace than *Ursa major*, or the Bear with the ragged Staff.

He was born (as they say) in *Lincolnshire*; but as some upon knowledgaver, of a younger Brother of the *Cecils* of *Hertfordshire*; a Family (of my own knowledg) tho now private, yet of no mean Antiquity: who being expos'd, and sent to the City, as poor Gentlemen use to do their younger Sons, he  
came

came to be a rich man on *London* Bridg, and purchasing in *Lincolnshire*, where this man was born, he was sent to *Cambridge*, then to the Inns of Court, and so he came to serve the Duke of *Somerset*, in the time of his Protectorship, as Secretary. And having a pregnancy to great Inclinations, he came by degrees to a higher Conversation with the chiefest Affairs of State and Councils. But on the Fall of the Duke he stood some years in umbrage, and without Employment, till the State found and needed his Abilities. And tho we find not that he was taken into any place during *Mary's* Reign, unless (as some have said) towards the last; yet the Council on several occasions made use of him: And at the Queen's entrance he was admitted Secretary of State; afterwards he was made Master of the Court of Wards, then Lord Treasurer; a Person of most requisite Abilities: and indeed the Queen began then to need, and to seek out for Men of both Garbs. And so I conclude, and rank this great Instrument of State among the *Togati*; for he had not to do with the Sword, more than as the great Paymaster and Contriver of the War, which shortly follow'd, wherein he accomplish'd much thro his Theoretical Knowledg at home, and his Intelligence abroad, by unlocking the Counsels of the Queen's Enemies.

We must now take (and that of Truth) into observation, That until the Tenth of her Reign, her Times were calm and serene, tho sometimes a little overcast, as the most glorious Sunrisings are subject to shadowings and droppings in; for the Clouds of *Spain*, and Vapors of the Holy League, began then to disperse and threaten her Serenity. Moreover, she was then to provide against some intestine Storms, which began to gather in the very Heart of her Kingdom, all which had a relation and correspondency each with the other to dethrone her, and to disturb the publick Tranquillity, and therewithal (as a principal Work) the Establish'd Religion; for the name of *Recusant* began then, and first to be known in the World, and till then the Catholicks were no more than Church-Papists, but were commanded by the Pope's exprefs Letters to appear, and forbear Church going, as they tender their Holy Father, and the Holy Catholick Church their Mother. So that it seems the Pope had then his aims to take a true muster of his Children; but the Queen had the greater advantage, for she likewise took tale of her Apostate Subjects, their Strength, and how many they were that had given up their Names unto *Baal*; who then, by the hands of some of his Profelytes, fix'd his Bulls on the Gates of *Paul's*, which discharg'd her Subjects of all Fidelity, and laid siege to the receiv'd Faith, and so under the Veil of the next Successor, to replant the Catholick

Religion. So that the Queen had then a new Task and Work in hand, that might well awake her best Providence, and requir'd a muster of Men of Arms, as well as Courtships and Counsels ; for the Times began then to be quick and active, fitter for stronger Motions than those of the Carpet and Measure. And it will be a true Note of her Magnanimity, That she lov'd a Soldier, and had a propension in her Nature to regard, and always to grace them ; which the Courtiers taking into observation, took it as an Invitation to win Honour, together with her Majesty's Favour, by exposing themselves to the Wars, especially when the Queen's and the Affairs of the Kingdom stood in some necessity of a Soldier. For we have many Instances of the Sallies of the Nobility and Gentry, yea and out of the Court, and her Privy Favourites (that had any Touch or Tincture of *Mars* in their Inclinations) and to steal away without licence, or the Queen's privity ; which had like to have cost some of them dear : so predominant were their Thoughts and Hopes of Honour growing in them ; as we may truly observe in the Expeditions of Sir *Philip Sidney*, my Lord of *Essex*, *Mountjoy*, and divers others, whose Absence, and the manner of their Eruptions, was very distastful to her. Whereof I can here add a true, and no impertinent Story, and that of the last *Mountjoy* ; who having twice or thrice stoln away into *Britany* (where under Sir *John Norris* he had then a Company) without the Queen's leave and privity, she sent a Messenger unto him, with a strict Charge to the General to see him sent home. When he came into the Queen's presence, she fell into a kind of Reviling, demanding how he durst go over without her leave : *Serve me so*, quoth she, *once more, and I will lay you fast enough for running. You will never leave till you are knockt on the head, as that inconsiderate Fellow Sydney was. You shall go when I send you : In the mean time see that you lodg in the Court* (which was then at *Whitehall*) *where you may follow your Book, read and discourse of the Wars.*

But to our purpose : It fell out happily to those, and (as I may say) to those Times, that the Queen, during the calm of her Reign, was not idle, nor rockt asleep with Security ; for she had been very provident in the Reparation and Augmentation of her Shipping and Ammunition. And I know not, whether by a Foresight of Policy, or an Instinct, it came about, or whether it was an Act of her Compassion : But it is most certain, that she sent Levies, and no small Troops to the Assistance of the Revolted States of *Holland*, before she had receiv'd any Affront from the King of *Spain*, that might deserve or tend to a Breach in Hostility ; which the Papists to this day maintain, was the Provocation, and

Cause

Cause of the after Wars. But omitting what might be said to this Point, those *Netherland* Wars were the Queen's Seminaries, and the Nurseries of very many brave Soldiers; and so were likewise the Civil Wars of *France* (whither she sent five several Armies) the Fencing-Schools that inur'd the Youth and Gallantry of the Kingdom: And it was a *Militia*, where they were daily in acquaintance with the Discipline of the *Spaniards*, who were then turn'd the Queen's inveterate Enemies.

And thus have I taken into observation, her *Dies Halcionii*, those years of hers which were more serene and quiet than those that follow'd; which tho they were not less propitious, as being touch'd more with the point of Honour and Victory; yet were they troubled, and ever clouded over, both with domestick and foreign Machinations: and it is already quoted, they were such as awaken'd her Spirits, and made her cast about how to defend, rather by offending, and by the way of diversion to prevent all Invasions, than to expect them; which was a piece of Policy of the Times. And with this I have noted the Causes or *Principia* of the Wars following, and likewise pointed to the Seed-plots, from whence she took up those Brave Men and Plants of Honour, which acted on the Theatre of *Mars*, and on whom she dispers'd the Rays of her Grace; which were Persons in their kinds of rare Virtues, and such as might, out of height of merit, pretend Interest to her Favour: of which Rank, the number will equal, if not exceed that of the Gownmen; in recount of whom I proceed with Sir *Philip Sydney*.

### SIR PHILIP SYDNEY.

HE was Son to Sir *Henry Sydney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and President of *Wales*, a Person of great Parts, and in no mean Grace with the Queen. His Mother was Sister to my Lord of *Leicester*, from whence we may conjecture, how the Father stood up in the place of Honour and Employment; so that his Descent was apparently noble on both sides. For his Education, it was such as Travel and the University could afford, or his Tutors infuse: for after an incredible Proficiency in all the Species of Learning, he left the Academical Life for that of the Court; whither he came by his Uncle's Invitation, sam'd aforehand by a noble Report of his Accomplishments, by which, together with the state of his Person, fram'd by a natural propention to Arms, he soon attracted the good Opinion of all men, and was so highly priz'd in the good Opinion of

the Queen, that she thought the Court deficient without him. And whereas, thro the Fame of his Deserts, he was in the Election for the Kingdom of *Poland*, she refus'd to further his Advancement, not out of emulation, but out of fear to lose the Jewel of her Times. He marry'd the Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *Francis Walsingham*, then Secretary of State ; a Lady destinated to the Bed of Honour, who (after his deplorable Death at *Zutphen* in the *Netherlands*, where he was Governour of *Flushing*, and at the time of his Uncle's being there) was marry'd to my Lord of *Essex*, and since his death to my Lord of *St. Albans* ; all Persons of the Sword, and otherwise of great Honour and Vertue.

They have a very quaint and factious Figment of him ; That *Mars* and *Mercury* fell at variance, whose Servant he should be. And there is an Epigrammatist who saith, That Art and Nature had spent their Excellencies in his fashioning, and fearing they should not end what they begun, they bestow'd him on Fortune ; and Nature stood musing, and amaz'd to behold her own work. But these are the Petulancies of Poets.

Certain it is, he was a noble and matchless Gentleman ; and it may be justly said without Hyperboles of Fiction, as is was of *Cato Uticensis*, that he seem'd to be born to that only which he went about, *versatilis ingenii*, as *Plutarch* has it. But to speak more of him, were to make him less.

### SIR FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM.

SIR *Francis Walsingham*, as we have said, had the honour to be Sir *Philip Sydney*'s Father in Law : He was a Gentleman at first of a good House, but of a better Education, and from the Univerlity travel'd for the rest of his Learning. He was doubtless the best Linguist of his times, but knew best how to use his own Tongue, whereby he came to be imploy'd in the chiefest Affairs of State. He was sent Ambassador into *France*, and staid there Leiger long, in the heat of the Civil Wars, and at the same time that *Monsieur* was here a Suiter to the Queen ; and, if I be not mistaken, he play'd the very same part there, as since *Gundamore* did here. At his return, he was taken principal Secrétary, and was one of the great Engines of State, and of the Times, high in the Queen's Favour, and a watchful Servant over the Safety of his Mistress.

They note him to have had certain Curiosities, and secret ways of Intelligence above the rest : but I must confess I am



to seek wherefore he suffer'd *Parry* to play so long on the Hook, before he hoisted him up; and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, tho I have not to do with the *Ar- cana Imperii*.

For to know is sometimes a Burthen; and I remember, that it was *Ovid's Crimen aut Error*, that he saw too much. But I hope these are Collaterals of no danger: But that *Parry* having an intent to kill the Queen, made the way of his Access, by betraying of others, and impeaching of the Priests of his own Correspondency, and thereby had Access and Conference with the Queen, and also oftentimes familiar and private Conference with *Walsingham*, will not be the Query of the Mystery; for the Secretary might have had end of discovery on a further maturity of the Treason: but that after the Queen knew *Parry's* intent, why she should then admit him to private Discourse, and *Walsingham* to suffer it, considering the condition of all Affairs, and to permit him to go where, and whither he listed, and only on the Security of a dark Sentinel set over him, was a piece of reach and hazard, beyond my apprehension.

I must again profess, that having read many of his Letters (for they are commonly sent to my Lord of *Leicester* and *Burleigh* out of *France*) containing many fine Passages and Secrets; yet if I might have been beholden to his Cyphers (whereof they are full) they would have told pretty Tales of the Times. But I must now close up, and rank him amongst the *Togati*, yet chief of those that laid the Foundation of the *French* and *Dutch* Wars; which was another piece of his Fineness, and of the Times, with one Observation more: That he was one of the great Allays of the *Austrian* Embracements; for both himself, and *Stafford* that preceded him, might well have been compar'd to the Fiend in the Gospel, that sowed his Tares in the night; so did they their Seeds of Division in the dark: and it is a likely Report that they father on him, at his return, that he said to the Queen, who had some sensibility of the *Spanish* Designs on *France*: Madam, I beseech you be content not to fear, the *Spaniard* hath a great Appetite, and an excellent Digestion; but I have fitted him with a Bone for this Twenty years, that your Majesty shall have no cause to doubt him, provided that if the Fire chance to slack, which I have kindled, you will be ruled by me, and now and then cast in some *English* Fewel, which will revive the Flame.

## W I L L O U G H B Y.

**M**Y Lord *Willoughby* was one of the Queen's first Sword-men ; he was of the antient Extract of the *Bartues*, but more ennobled by his Mother, who was Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*.

He was a great Maſter of the Art Military, and was ſent General into *France*, and commanded the Second of five Armies, that the Queen ſent thither in Aid of the *French*. I have heard it ſpoken, that had he not ſlighted the Court, but applied himſelf to the Queen, he might have enjoy'd a plentiful Portion of her Grace ; and it was his Saying (and it did him no good) That he was none of the *Reptilia* ; intimating, that he could not creep on the ground ; and that the Court was not his Element : For indeed, as he was a great Soldier, ſo was he of a ſuitable Magnanimity, and could not brook the Obſequiousneſs and Aſſiduity of the Court ; and as he then was ſomewhat deſcending from Youth, happily he had an *Animam reverendi*, and to make a ſafe Retreat.

## S I R N I C H O L A S B A C O N.

**I** Come to another of the *Togati*, *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, an arch piece of Wit and Wiſdom ; he was a Gentleman, and a Man of Law, and of great Knowledg therein ; whereby, together with his other Parts of Learning and Dexterity, he was promoted to be Keeper of the Great Seal ; and being of Kin to the Treasuſer *Burleigh*, had alſo the help of his hand to bring him into the Queen's favour ; for he was abundantly Faſtious, which took much with the Queen, when it was ſuited with the ſeaſon, as he was well able to judg of his Times. He had a very quaint Saying, and he uſ'd it often to good purpoſe, That he lov'd the Jeſt well, but not the Loſs of his Friend : He would ſay, and that tho he knew it, *Unusquisque ſua fortuna jiber*, was a true and good Principle ; yet the moſt in number were thoſe that marred themſelves : but I will never forgive that Man that loſeth himſelf, to be rid of his Jeſt.

He was Father to that refined Wit, which ſince hath acted a diſaſterous Part on the publick Stage, and of late ſate in his Father's room as Lord Chancellor. Thoſe that lived in his Age, and from whence I have taken this little Model of him, give him a lively Character, and they decipher him for another *Solon*, and the *Symon* of thoſe Times ; ſuch a one as *Oedipus*  
 WAS

was in dissolving of Riddles; doubtless he was as able an Instrument, and it was his Commendation, that his Head was the Mawl (for it was a great one) and therein he kept the Wedg, that entred the knotty pieces which came to the Table: And now I must again fall back, to smooth and plain a way to the rest that is behind, but not from the purpose.

There were, about these Times, two Rivals in the Queen's favour, old Sir *Francis Knowles*, Comptroller of the House, and Sir *Henry Norris*, whom she call'd up at a Parliament, to sit with the Peers in the higher House, as Lord *Norris* of *Rycott*, who had married the Daughter and Heir of the old Lord *Williams* of *Tame*; a noble Person, and to whom in the Queen's adversity, she had been committed to safe Custody, and from him had receiv'd more than ordinary Observances. Now such was the Goodness of the Queen's Nature, that she neither forgot the good Turns receiv'd from the Lord *Williams*, neither was she unmindful of this Lord *Norris*, whose Father, in her Father's time, and in the business of her Mother, died in a noble Cause, and in the Justification of her Innocency.

### Lord NORRIS.

MY Lord *Norris* had by this Lady an ample Issue, which the Queen highly respected; for he had six Sons, and all Martial brave Men: The first was *William*, his eldest, and Father to the late Earl of *Barkshire*; Sir *John*, Vulgarly call'd General *Norris*; Sir *Edward*, Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry*, and *Maximilian*; Men of an haughty Courage, and of great Experience in the Conduct of Military Affairs: and to speak in the Character of their Merit, they were such Persons of such Renown and Worth, as future Times must, out of Duty, owe them the debt of an honourable Memory.

### KNOWLES.

SIR *Francis Knowles* was somewhat of the Queen's Affinity, and had likewise no incompetent Issue; for he had also *William* his eldest, and since Earl of *Banbury*, Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Robert*, and Sir *Francis*, if I be not a little mistaken in their Names, and Marshalling; and there was also the Lady *Lettice*, a Sister of these, who was first Countess of *Essex*, and after of *Leicester*: and these were also brave Men in their Times and Places; but they were of the Court and Carpet, not led by the Genius of the Camp.

Between these two Families, there was (as it falleth out amongst great Ones, and Competitors for favour) no great Correspondency; and there were some Seeds, either of Emulation, or Distrust, cast between them; which had they not been disjoyn'd in the Residence of their Persons, (as it was the Fortune of their Employments) the one side attending the Court, the other the Pavillion, surely they would have broken out into some kind of Hostility, or at least they would have wrestled one in the other, like Trees, incircled with Ivy; for there was a time when (both these Fraternities being met at Court) there passed a Challenge between them at certain Exercises (the Queen and the Old Men being Spectators) which ended in a flat quarrel amongst them all: and I am persuaded (tho I ought not to judg) that there were some Relicks of this Feud, that were long after the Causes of the one Family's (almost utter) Extirpation, and of the other's Improprosperity: For it was a known Truth, that so long as my Lord of *Leicester* lived, who was the main Pillar of the one side, as having married the Sister, none of the other side took any deep rooting in the Court: tho otherwise they made their ways to Honour by their Swords; and that which is of more note (considering my Lord of *Leicester's* use of Men of Arms, being shortly after sent Governour to the Revolted States, and no Soldier himself) is that, he made no more account of Sir *John Norris*, a Soldier then deservedly famous, and trained from a Page, under the Discipline of the great Captain of Christendom, the Admiral *Castillon*, and of Command in the *French* and *Dutch* Wars almost Twenty years. It is of further Observation, That my Lord of *Essex* (after *Leicester's* decease) tho initiated to Arms, and honoured by the General in the *Portugal* Expedition, whether out of Instigation (as it hath been thought) or out of Ambition and Jealousy, to be eclipsed and over-shadowed by the Fame and Splendor of this great Commander, loved him not in Sincerity. Moreover, certain it is, he not only crusht, and (upon all occasions) quell'd the Growth of this brave Man, and his famous Brethren, but therewith drew on his own fatal End, by undertaking the *Irish* Action, in a time when he left the Court empty of Friends, and full fraught with his profess'd Enemies. But I forbear to extend my self in any further Relation upon this Subject, as having left some Notes of Truth in these two noble Families, which I would present, and therewith touch'd somewhat, which I would not, if the Equity of the Narration would have admitted an intermission.

Sir JOHN PERROT.

SIR *John Perrot* was a goodly Gentleman, and of the Sword: and as he was of a very antient Descent, as an Heir to many Abstracts of Gentry, especially from *Guy de Bryan* of *Lawhern*; so was he of a vast Estate, and came not to the Court for want. And to these Adjuncts, he had the Endowments of Courage, and height of Spirit, had it lighted on the Allay of Temper, and Discretion; the Defect whereof, with a native Freedom, and boldness of Speech, drew him on to a clouded setting, and laid him open to the Spleen and Advantage of his Enemies; amongst whom Sir *Christopher Hatton* was profest. He was yet a Wise man, and a brave Courtier, but rough, and participating more of active than sedentary Motions, as being in his Constellation destinated for Arms. There is a Query of some Denotations, how he came to receive his Foil, and that in the Catastrophe; for he was strengthened with honourable Alliances, and the privy Friendships of the Court.

My Lord of *Leicester* and *Burleigh* were both his Cotemporaries and Familiars; but that there might be (as the Adage hath it) Falsity in Friendship; and we may rest satisfied, that there is no dispute against Fate.

They quote him for a Person that loved to stand too much alone, and on his own Legs, of too often Recesses, and discontinuance from the Queen's Presence; a fault which is incompatible with the ways of Court and Favour.

He was sent Lord Deputy into *Ireland*, (as it was thought) for a kind of Haughtiness of Spirit, and Repugnancy in Counsels: or, as others have thought, the fittest Person then to bridle the Insolency of the *Irish*; and probable it is, that both these (considering the sway that he would have at the Board, and Head in the Queen's) concurred, and did a little conspire his Remove, and his Ruin. But into *Ireland* he went, where he did the Queen very great and many Services, if the surpluse of the Measure did not abate the value of the Merit, as after-times found that to be no Paradox; for to save the Queen's Purse (which both her self and my Lord Treasurer *Burleigh* ever took for good Services) he imposed on the *Irish* the Charge of bearing their own Arms; which both gave them the Possession, and taught them the use of Weapons, which prov'd in the end a most fatal Work, both in the profusion of Blood and Treasure.

But at his return, and on some account sent home before touching the State of the Kingdom, the assiduous Testimonies  
of

of her Grace towards him, till by his Retreat to his Castle at *Cary*, where he was then building, and out of desire to be in Command at home (as he had been abroad) together with the hatred and practice of *Hatton*, then in high favour, whom not long before he had too bitterly taunted for his Dancing; he was accused of High-Treason, and for high Words, and a forged Letter, condemn'd; tho the Queen, on the news of his Condemnation, swore by her wonted Oath, That they were all Knaves. And they deliver with assurance, that on his Return to the Tower, after his Trial, he said in Oaths, and in Fury, to the Lieutenant *Sir Owen Hopton*, What, will the Queen suffer her Brother to be offer'd up as a Sacrifice to the Envy of my frisking Adversaries? Which being made known to the Queen, and the Warrant for his Execution tender'd, and somewhat enforc'd, she refus'd to sign it, and swore he should not dye, for he was an honest, and a faithful Man. And surely, tho not altogether to set up our Rest and Faith upon Tradition, and upon old Reports, as that *Sir Thomas Perrot* his Father was a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to *Henry* the Eighth, and in the Court married to a Lady of great Honour, of the King's familiarity, which are presumptions of some implication: But if we go a little further, and compare his Picture, his Qualities, Gesture, and Voice, with that of the King's, which Memory retains yet amongst us, they will plead strongly, that he was a subreptitious Child of the Blood-Royal.

Certain it is, that he liv'd not long in the Tower; and that after his decease, *Sir Thomas Perrot* his Son (then of no mean Esteem with the Queen) having before married my Lord of *Essex's* Sister, since Countess of *Northumberland*, had restitution of all his Lands, tho after his decease also (which immediately followed) the Crown resumed his Estate, and took advantage of the former Attainder. And to say the Truth, the Priest's forged Letter was, at his Arraignment, thought but as a Fiction of Envy, and was soon after exploded by the Priest's own confession. But that which most exasperated the Queen, and gave advantage to his Enemies, was (as *Sir Walter Raleigh* takes into his Observation) Words of Disdain; for the Queen by sharp and reprehensive Letters had nettled him, and shortly after sending others of Approbation, commending his Service, and intimating an Invasion from *Spain*; which he no sooner perus'd, but he said publickly in the great Chamber at *Dublin*: Lo, now she is ready to piss her self for fear of the *Spaniard*, I am again one of her white Boys.

Words which are subject to a various construction, and tended to some disreputation of his Sovereign, and such as may serve for Instruction to Persons in place of Honour and Command,

Command, to beware of the Violences of Nature, but especially of the Exorbitances of the Tongue. And so I conclude him with this double Observation; the one of the Innocency of his Intentions (exempt and clear from the guilt of Treason) and Disloyalty; the other of the Greatness of his Heart; for at his Arraignment he was so little dejected, by what might be alledg'd and prov'd against him, that he rather grew troubled with Choler, and in a kind of exasperation despised his Jury, tho of the Order of Knighthood, and of the Special Gentry, claiming the Privilege of Trial by the Peers, and Baronage of the Realm. So prevalent was that of his native Genius, and the Haughtiness of his Spirit, which accompanied him to his last, and (till any diminution of Courage) it brake in pieces the Cords of his Magnanimity, for he died suddenly in the Tower; and when it was thought the Queen did intend his Inlargement, with the restitution of his Possessions, which were then very great, and comparable to most of the Nobility.

### H A T T O N.

**S**IR *Christopher Hatton* came into the Court as his Opposite; Sir *John Perrot* was wont to say, by the Galliard, for he came thither as a private Gentleman of the Inns of Court in a Mask; and for his Activity and Person, which was tall and proportionable, taken into her favour. He was first made Vice-Chamberlain, and shortly afterward advanc'd to the Place of Lord Chancellor: A Gentleman, that besides the Graces of his Person and Dancing, had also the Adjuncts of a strong and subtil Capacity, one that could soon learn the Discipline and Garb both of the Times and Court. The Truth is, he had a large proportion of Gifts and Endowments, but too much of the season of Envy; and he was a mere Vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at Night, and sunk again at his Noon.

### L O R D E F F I N G H A M.

**M**Y Lord of *Effingham*, tho a Courtier betimes; yet I find not, that the Sunshine of her favour broke out upon him, until she took him into the Ship, and made him High Admiral of *England*. For his Extract, it may suffice that he was the Son of a *Howard*, and of a Duke of *Norfolk*.

And for his Person, as goodly a Gentleman as the Times had any, if Nature had not been more intentive to compleat his  
Person,

Person, than Fortune to make him Rich; for the Times considered which were then active, and a long time after lucrative, he died not Wealthy, yet the honestest Man: tho it seems the Queen's purpose was to tender the occasion of his Advancement, and to make him capable of more Honour, which at his return from *Cadiz* Action she conferred upon him, creating him Earl of *Nottingham*, to the great discontent of his Colleague, my Lord of *Essex*, who then grew accessive in the Appetite of her favour; and the Truth was, so exorbitant in the limitation of the Sovereign Aspect, that it much alienated the Queen's Grace from him, and drew others, together with the Admiral, to a Combination, and to conspire his Ruin. And tho I have heard it from that Party (I mean of the Admiral's Faction) that it lay not in his proper Power to hurt my Lord of *Essex*; yet he had more Followers, and such as were well skill'd in setting of the Gin: But I leave this to these of another Age.

It is out of doubt, that the Admiral was a good, honest, and a brave Man, and a faithful Servant to his Mistress; and such a one as the Queen, out of her own Princely Judgment, knew to be a fit Instrument for that Service: for she was no ill Proficient in the Reading of Men, as well as Books, and his sundry Expeditions, as that afore-mention'd, and 88, do both express his Worth, and manifest the Queen's Trust, and the Opinion she had of his Fidelity and Conduct.

Moreover, the *Howards* were of the Queen's Alliance and Consanguinity by her Mother, which swayed her Affection, and bent it toward this great House; and it was a part of her natural Propension to grace and support antient Nobility, where it did not intrench, neither invade her Interest: for on such Trespasses she was quick and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever, as we may observe in the Case of the Duke, and my Lord of *Hereford*, whom she much favour'd and countenanc'd, till they attempted the forbidden Fruit: the fault of the last, being in the severest Interpretation, but a Trespass of Inroadment; but in the first it was taken for a Riot against the Crown, and her own Sovereign Power; and, as I have ever thought, the cause of her Averſion against the rest of the House, and the Duke's great Father-in-law *Fitz-Allen*, Earl of *Arundel*, a Person of the first Rank in her Affections before these and some other Jealousies made a separation between them, this noble Lord, and the Lord *Thomas Howard*, since Earl of *Suffolk*, standing alone in her Grace, the rest in Umbrage.



Sir JOHN PACKINGTON.

SIR *John Packington* was a Gentleman of no mean Family, and of Form and Feature no way despicable; for he was a brave Gentleman, and a very fine Courtier; and for the time which he staid there (which was not lasting) very high in her Grace: but he came in, and went out, and through disaffiduity drew the Curtain between himself, and the Light of her Grace; and then Death overwhelm'd the Remnant, and utterly depriv'd him of recovery. And they say of him, that had he brought less to the Court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought, for he had a time on it, but an ill husband of opportunity.

Lord HUNSDON.

MY Lord of *Hunsdon* was of the Queen's nearest Kindred, and on the decease of *Suffex*, both he and his Son took the place of Lord Chamberlain: he was a fast Man to his Prince, and firm in his Friends and Servants; and tho he might speak big, and therein would be born out, yet was he not the more dreadful, but less harmful, and far from the practice of my Lord of *Leicester's* Instructions, for he was downright. And I have heard those that both knew him well, and had interest in him, say merrily of him, That his Latin, and his Dissimulation, were both alike; and that his custom of Swearing, and obscenity in Speaking, made him seem a worse Christian than he was, and a better Knight of the Carpet than he should be. As he lived in a ruffling-time, so he loved Sword and Buckler-men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call Men of their hands; of which sort, he had many brave Gentlemen that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous Person: and this is one that stood amongst the *Togati*, of an honest stout Heart, and such a one as (upon occasion) would have fought for his Prince, and his Country; for he had the Charge of the Queen's Person, both in the Court, and in the Camp at *Tilbury*.

## RAWLEIGH.

SIR *Walter Rawleigh* was one that (it seems) Fortune had pickt out of purpose, of whom to make an Example, or to use as her Tennis-Ball, thereby to shew what she could do, for she toss'd him up of nothing, and to and fro to Greatness; and from thence down to little more, than to that wherein she found him (a bare Gentleman) not that he was less, for he was well descended, and of good Alliance, but poor in his beginnings. And for my Lord of *Oxford's* Jest of him (the Jack, and an Upstart) we all know, it favours more of Emulation, and his Humor, than of Truth; and it is a certain Note of the Times, that the Queen in her choice never took into her favour a mere new Man, or a Mechanick, as *Comines* observes of *Lewis* the Eleventh of *France*, who did serve himself with Persons of unknown Parents, such as was *Oliver* the Barber, whom he created Earl of *Dunoyes*, and made him *Ex secretis Consiliis*, and alone in his favour and familiarity. His Approaches to the University, and Inns of Court, were the Grounds of his Improvement; but they were rather Excursions, than Sieges, or Settings down, for he staid not long in a Place; and being the youngest Brother, and the House diminish'd in Patrimony, he foresaw his own destiny, that he was first to rowl (through want and disability to subsist otherways) before he could come to a repose, and as the Stone doth, by long lying, gather Moss: He first expos'd himself to the Land-service of *Ireland*, (a *Militia*) which then did not yield him Food and Rayment, (for it was ever very poor) nor had he patience to stay there, (tho shortly after he came thither again) under the Command of my Lord *Grey*, but with his own Colours flying in the Field, having in the interim cast a new Chance, both in the Low-Countries, and in a Voyage to Sea; and if ever Man drew Vertue out of Nécessity, it was he; therewith was he the great Example of Industry. And tho he might then have taken that of the Merchant to himself, *Per mare, per terras, currit mercator ad Indos*; he might also have said, and truly with the Philosopher, *Omnia mea mecum porto*: For it was a long time before he could brag of more than he carried at his Back; and when he got on the winning-side; it was his Commendation that he took pains for it, and underwent many various Adventures for his After-perfection, and before he came into the publick Note of the World. And that it may appear how he came up (*per ardua*) *per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum*, not pulled up by Chance, or by any gentle admittance of Fortune,

I will briefly describe his native Parts, and those of his own acquiring, which were the hopes of his rising.

He had in the outward Man, a good Presence, in a handsome and well-compact'd Person; a strong natural Wit, and a better Judgment, with a bold and plausible Tongue, whereby he could set out his Parts to the best advantage; and to these he had the Adjuncts of some general Learning, which by diligence he enforc'd to a great Augmentation and Perfection; for he was an indefatigable Reader, whether by Sea or Land, and none of the least Observers both of Men, and the Times: and I am confident, that among the second Causes of his Growth, that Variance between him and my Lord Grey, in his Descent into *Ireland*, was a Principal; for it drew them both over to the Council-Table, there to plead their Cause, where (what advantage he had in the Cause, I know not, but) he had much the better in the telling of his Tale; and so much, that the Queen and the Lords took no slight Mark of the Man, and his Parts: for from thence he came to be known, and to have access to the Queen, and the Lords. And then we are not to doubt how such a Man would comply, and learn the way of Progression; and whether or no my Lord of *Leicester* had then cast in a good word for him to the Queen, which would have done no harm, I do not determine: But true it is, he had gotten the Queen's Ear at a trice, and she began to be taken with his Elocution, and loved to hear his Reasons to her Demands; and the Truth is, she took him for a kind of Oracle, which nettled them all: yea, those that he relied on, began to take this his sudden Favour for an Alarm, and to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his, which made him shortly after sing, *Fortune my Foe*, &c. So that finding his Favour declining, and falling into a Recess, he undertook a new Peregrination, to leave that *Terra infirma* of the Court for that of the Wars, and by declining himself, and by absence to expel his and the Passion of his Enemies: which, in Court, was a strange device of recovery, but that he knew there was some ill Office done him, that he durst not attempt to mind any other ways than by going aside, thereby to teach Envy a new way of Forgetfulness, and not so much as to think of him, howsoever he had it always in mind never to forget himself. And his device took so well, that at his return he came in (as Rams do, by going backward) with the greater strength, and so continued to her last, great in her Grace, and Captain of the Guard, where I must leave him; but with this Observation, That tho he gained much at the Court, yet he took it not out of the Exchequer, or merely out of the Queen's Purse, but by his Wit, and the help

help of the Prerogative; for the Queen was never profuse in the delivering out of her Treasure, but paid many, and most of her Servants part in Mony, and the rest with Grace; which, as the Case stood, was taken for good Payment, leaving the Arrear of Recompence due to their Merit, to her great Successor, who paid them all with Advantage.

### G R E V I L L.

**S**IR *Fulk Grevill*, since *Lord Brook*, had no mean Place in her Favour; neither did he hold it for any short Term; For if I be not deceiv'd, he had the longest Lease, and the smoothest Time, without Rub of any of her Favourites. He came to the Court in his Youth and Prime, or that is the time or never; he was a brave Gentleman, and honourably descended from *Willoughby Lord Brook*, and Admiral to *Henry the Seventh*; neither illiterate, for he was, as he would often profess, a Friend to *Sir Philip Sydney*; and there are of his, now extant, some Fragments of his Poems, and of those Times, which do interest him in the Muses; and which shew, the Queen's Election had ever a noble Conduct; and it motions more of Vertue and Judgment, than of Fancy. I find that he neither sought for, or obtain'd any great Place or Preferment in Court, during all the time of his Attendance; neither did he need it, for he came thither backt with a plentiful Fortune, which, as himself was wont to say, was the better held together by a single Life; wherein he liv'd and dy'd a constant Courtier of the Ladies.

### E S S E X.

**M**Y Lord of *Essex* (as *Sir Henry Wotton*, a Gentleman of great Parts, and partly of his Times and Retinue, observes) had his Introduction by my Lord of *Leicester*, who had married his Mother; a Tye of Affinity, which, besides a more urgent Obligation, might have invited his Care to advance him, his Fortune being then (and through his Father's infelicity) grown low; but that the Son of a Lord *Ferrers of Charley*, Viscount *Hertford*, and Earl of *Essex* (who was of the antient Nobility) and formerly in the Queen's good Grace, could not have a Room in her Favour, without the Assistance of *Leicester*, was beyond the Rule of her Nature; which, as I have elsewhere taken into Observation, was ever inclinable to favour the Nobility. Sure it is, that he no sooner appear'd in Court,

but he took with the Queen and Courtiers; and I believe they all could not chuse but look thro the Sacrifice of the Father on his living Son, whose Image, by the remembrance of former Passages, was afresh (like the bleeding of men murder'd) represent'd to the Court, and offer'd up as a Subject of Compassion to all the Kingdom. There was in this young Lord, together with a most goodly Person, a kind of Urbanity or innate Curtesy, which both won the Queen, and too much took upon the People, to gaze upon the new adopted Son of her Favour. And as I go along, it were not amiss to take into observation two notable Quotations: The first was a violent Indulgency of the Queen (which is incident to old Age, where it encounters with a pleating and sutable Object) towards this Lord; all which argu'd a Non-perpetuity: The second was a Fault in the Object of her Grace, my Lord himself, who drew in too fast, like a Child sucking an over-uberous Nurse. And had there been a more decent Decorum observ'd in both, or either of those, without doubt the Unity of their Affections had been more permanent, and not so in and out as they were, like an Instrument ill-tun'd, and lapsing to Discord.

The greater Error of the two (tho unwillingly) I am constrain'd to impose on my Lord of *Essex*, or rather on his Youth; and none of the least of his Blame, on those that stood Centinels about him, who might have advis'd him better; but that like men intoxicated with hopes, they likewise had suckt in with the most, and of their Lord's receipt, and so like *Cesar* would have all or none: a Rule quite contrary to Nature, and the most indulgent Parents, who tho they may express more Affection to one in the abundance of Bequests, yet cannot forget some Legacys, just Distributives, and Dividends to others of their begetting. And how hateful Partiality proves, every day's Experience tells us; out of which, common Consideration might have fram'd to their hands a Maxim of more discretion for the Conduct and Management of their now graced Lord and Master.

But to omit that of Infusion, and to do right to Truth, my Lord of *Essex* (even of those that truly lov'd and honour'd him) was noted for too bold an Ingrosser both of Fame and Favour; and of this, without offence to the Living, or treading on the sacred Urn of the Dead, I shall present a Truth, and a Passage yet in memory.

My Lord *Mountjoy*, who was another Child of her Favour, being newly come to Court, and then but *Sir Charles Blunt* (for my Lord *William*, his elder Brother, was then living) had the good fortune one day to run very well a Tilt, and the Queen  
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there.

therewith was so well pleas'd, that she sent him, in token of her Favour, a Queen at *Chesse* of Gold richly enamel'd, which his Servants had the next day fasten'd on his Arm with a Crimfon Ribband ; which my Lord of *Essex*, as he pass'd thro the Privy Chamber, espying, with his Cloke cast under his Arm, the better to commend it to the view, inquir'd what it was, and for what cause there fix'd. Sir *Fulk Grevill* told him, That it was the Queen's Favour, which the day before, and after the Tilting, she had sent him. Whereat my Lord of *Essex*, in a kind of Emulation, and as tho he would have limited her Favour, said, *Now I perceive every Fool must have a Favour*. This bitter and publick Affront came to Sir *Charles Blunt's* Ear, who sent him a Challenge, which was accepted by my Lord ; and they met near *Maribone-Park*, where my Lord was hurt in the Thigh, and disarm'd. The Queen missing the Men, was very curious to learn the Truth ; and when at last it was whisper'd out, she swore by God's Death it was fit that some one or other should take him down, and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no Rule with him. And here I note the Inition of my Lord's Friendship with *Mountjoy*, which the Queen her self did then conjure.

Now for Fame we need not go far : for my Lord of *Essex* having born a grudg to General *Norris*, who had unwittingly offer'd to undertake the Action of *Britany* with fewer men than my Lord had before demanded ; on his return with Victory, and a glorious Report of his Valour, he was then thought the only man for the *Irish* War : wherein my Lord of *Essex* so wrought, by despising the number and quality of Rebels, that *Norris* was sent over with a scant'd Force, join'd with the Relicks of the veteran Troops of *Britany*, of set purpose (as it fell out) to ruin *Norris* ; and the Lord *Burrows*, by my Lord's procurement, sent at his heels, and to command in chief, and to confine *Norris* only to his Government at *Munster* : which brake the great Heart of the General, to see himself undervalu'd and undermin'd by my Lord and *Burrows* ; which was, as the Proverb speaks it, *Imberbes docere Senes*.

My Lord *Burrows* in the beginning of his Persecution dy'd ; whereupon the Queen was fully bent to have sent over *Mountjoy*, which my Lord *Essex* utterly dislik'd, and oppos'd with many Reasons, and by Arguments of Contempt against *Mountjoy*, his then profess'd Friend and Familiar ; so predominant were his Words, to reap the Honour of closing up that War, and all other.

Now the way being open'd and plain'd by his own Workmanship, and so handled that none durst appear to stand for the place ; at last with much ado he obtain'd his own ends, and  
withal

withal his fatal Destruction, leaving the Queen and the Court (where he stood firm and impregnable in her Grace) to men that long had sought and watcht their times to give him the trip, and could never find any opportunity, but this of his Absence, and of his own creation. And these are the true Observations of his Appetite and Inclinations, which were not of any true proportion, but carry'd and transported with an Over-desire and Thirstiness after Fame, that deceitful Fame of Popularity, and to help on his Catastrophe. I observe likewise two sorts of People that had a hand in his Fall; the first was the Soldiery, which all flockt unto him, as foretelling a Mortality, and are commonly of blunt and too rough Counsels, and many times dissonant from the tune of the Court and the State: the other sort were of his Family, his Servants, and his own Creatures; such as were bound by the Rules of Safety, and Obligations of Fidelity, to have look'd better to the steering of that Boat wherein they themselves were carry'd, and not have suffer'd it to float and run on ground, with those empty Sails of Fame, and Tumor of popular Applause. Methinks one honest man or other, that had but the Office of brushing his Clothes, might have whisper'd in his ear: *My Lord, look to it, this Multitude that follows you, will either devour you, or undo you; strive not to rule, and over-rule all, for it will cost hot water, and it will procure Envy: and if needs your Genius must have it so, let the Court, and the Queen's Presence be your Station.* But, as I have said, they had suckt too much of their Lord's milk, and instead of withdrawing, they blew the Coals of his Ambition, and infus'd into him too much of the Spirit of Glory; yea, and mix'd the Goodness of his Nature with a Touch of Revenge, which is ever accompany'd with a Destiny of the same fate. And of this number there were some of insufferable Natures about him, that towards his last gave desperate Advice, such as his Integrity abhor'd, and his Fidelity forbad; amongst whom Sir *Henry Wotton* notes (without injury) his Secretary *Cusse*, a vile man, and of a perverse nature. I could also name others, who when he was in the right course of Recovery, and settling to Moderation, would not suffer a recess in him, but stir'd up the Dregs of those rude Humours, which by time and his affliction, out of his own judgment, he sought to repose, or to give them all a vomit. And thus I conclude this noble Lord, as a mixture between Prosperity and Adversity; once the Child of his great Mistress's Favour, but the Son of *Bellona*.

## BUCKHURST.

**M**Y Lord of *Buckhurst* was of the Noble House of the *Sackvills*, and of the Queen's Consanguinity. His Father was Sir *Richard Sackvill*, or, as the People then call'd him, *Fill-Sack*, by reason of his great Wealth, and the vast Patrimony which he left to this his Son ; whereof he spent in his Youth the best part, until the Queen by her frequent Admonitions diverted the Torrent of his Profusion. He was a very fine Gentleman of Person, and Endowments both of Art and Nature, both without measure magnificent, till on the turn of his Humour, and the Allay that his Years and good Counsels had wrought upon those immoderate Courses of his Youth, and that height of Spirit inherent to his House : And then did the Queen, as a most judicious and indulgent Prince, when she saw the man grow stay'd and settled, give him her Assistance, and advanc'd him to the Treasureship ; where he made amends to his House for his mispent time, both in the Increase of Estate and Honour, which the Queen confer'd on him, together with the opportunity to remake himself, and thereby to shew that this was a Child, that should have a share in her Grace, and a taste of her Bounty.

They much commend his Elocution, but more the Excellency of his Pen ; for he was a Scholar, and a Person of a quick Dispatch (Faculties that yet run in the Blood) and they say of him, that his Secretaries did little for him, by way of Indictment, wherein they could seldom please him, he was so facete and choice in his Phrase and Stile ; and for his Dispatches, and the content he gave to Suiters, he had a Decorum seldom since put in practice : for he had of his Attendants that took into Roll the Names of all Suiters, with the date of their first Addresses, and these in their order had hearing ; so that a fresh man could not leap over his head, that was of a more antient edition, except in the urgent Affairs of State. I find not that he was any ways insnar'd in the Factions of the Court, which were all his times strong, and in every man's note ; the *Howards* and the *Cecills* of the one part, my Lord of *Essex*, &c. on the other part : for he held the Staff of the Treasury fast in his hand, which once in the year made them all beholden to him. And the truth is (as he was a wise man and a stout) he had no reason to be a Partaker ; for he stood sure in Blood, and in Grace, and was wholly intentive to the Queen's Service. And such were his Abilities, that she receiv'd assiduous Proofs of his

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Sufficiency; and it hath been thought, that she might have more cunning Instruments, but none of a more strong Judgment and Confidence in his ways; which are Symptoms of Magnanimity and Fidelity, whereunto methinks this Motto hath some kind of reference, *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice*: As tho he would have character'd in a word the Genius of his House, or express'd somewhat of an higher Inclination, than lay within his compass. That he was a Courtier, is apparent; for he stood always in her eye and favour.

### Lord MOUNTJOY.

**M**Y Lord *Mountjoy* was of the antient Nobility, but utterly deceiv'd in the Support thereof, Patrimony, thro his Grandfather's Excess in the Action of *Bullen*, his Father's Vanity in the search of the Philosopher's Stone, and his Brother's untimely Prodigalities; all which seem'd by a joint Conspiracy to ruin the House, and altogether to annihilate it. As he came from *Oxford*, he took the Inner Temple in his way to Court; whither no sooner came, but (without asking) he had a pretty strange kind of Admission, which I have heard from a discreet man, of his own, and much more of the Secrets of those Times. He was then much about twenty years of age, of a brown Hair, a sweet Face, a most neat Composure, and tall in his person. The Queen was then at *Whitehall*, and at dinner, whither he came to see the fashion of the Court. The Queen had soon found him out, and with a kind of an affected Frown, ask'd the Lady Carver what he was. She answer'd, she knew him not. Inſomuch as an Inquiry was made from one to another, who he might be; till at length it was told the Queen, he was Brother to the Lord *William Mountjoy*. This Inquisition, with the Eye of Majesty fix'd upon him (as she was wont to do, and to daunt men she knew not) stir'd the Blood of this young Gentleman, inſomuch as his Colour came and went: Which the Queen observing, call'd him unto her, and gave him her Hand to kiss, encouraging him with gracious Words, and new Looks; and so diverting her Speech to the Lords and Ladies, she said, That she no ſooner observ'd him, but that she knew there was in him some noble Blood; with some other Expressions of Pity towards his House. And then again demanding his Name, she said, *Fail you not to come to the Court, and I will bethink myself how to do you good.* And this was his Inlet, and the Beginnings of his Grace; where it falls into consideration, that tho he wanted not Wit and Courage, for he had very fine At-

tractions, and being a good piece of a Scholar, yet were they accompany'd with the Retractions of Bashfulness, and a natural Modesty, which (as the Tone of his House, and the Ebb of his Fortune then stood) might have hinder'd his Progression, had they not been reinforc'd by the Infusion of Sovereign Favour, and the Queen's gracious Invitation. And that it may appear how low he was, and how much that heretick Necessity will work in the Dejection of good Spirits, I can deliver it with assurance, that his Exhibition was very scant until his Brother dy'd, which was shortly after his Admission to the Court ; and then was it no more than a thousand Marks *per ann.* wherewith he liv'd plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great Sustainment, during all her times. And as there was in his nature a kind of Backwardness, which did not befriend him, nor suit with the Motion of the Court ; so there was in him an Inclination to Arms, with a humour of travelling, and gadding abroad ; which had not some wise Men about him labour'd to remove, and the Queen her self laid in her Commands, he would (out of his natural Propension) have marr'd his own market. For as he was grown by reading (whereunto he was much addicted) to the Theory of a Soldier, so was he strongly invited by his Genius to the Acquaintance of the Practice of the War, which were the causes of his Excursions. For he had a Company in the *Low Countries*, from whence he came over with a noble Acceptance of the Queen, but somewhat restless ; and in honourable Thought he expos'd himself again and again, and would press the Queen with the Pretences of visiting his Company so often, that at length he had a flat Denial ; yet he stole over with Sir *John Norris* into the Action of *Britany* (which was then a hot and active War) whom he would always call his Father, honouring him above all men, and ever bewailing his end ; so contrary he was in his Esteem and Valuation of this great Commander, to that of his Friend, my Lord of *Essex* : till at last the Queen began to take his Deceptions for Contempts, and confin'd his Residence to the Court, and her own Presence. And upon my Lord of *Essex's* Fall (so confident she was in her own Princely Judgment, and Opinion she had conceiv'd of his Worth and Conduct) she would have this noble Gentleman, and none other, to finish and bring the *Irish* War to a propitious end : for it was a Prophetical Speech of her own, That it would be his Fortune and his Honour to cut the Thred of that fatal Rebellion, and to bring her in Peace to the Grave. Where she was not deceiv'd ; for he atchieved it, but with much pains and carefulness, and not without the Fears and many Jealousies of the Court and

Times,

Times, wherewith the Queen's Age, and the Malignity of her setting Times were replete. And so I come to his dear Friend in Court, Mr. Secretary *Cecill*, whom in his long Absence from Court he ador'd as his Saint, and courted for his only *Mæcenas*, both before and after his Departure from Court, and during all the times of his Command in *Ireland*; well knowing that it lay in his power, and by a word of his mouth, to make or mar him.

C E C I L L.

SIR *Robert Cecill*, since Earl of *Salisbury*, was the Son of the Lord *Burleigh*, and the Inheritor of his Wisdom, and by degrees Successor of his Places and Favours, tho not of his Lands; for he had Sir *Thomas Cecill* his elder Brother, since created Earl of *Exeter*. He was first Secretary of State, then Master of the Wards, and in the last of her Reign came to be Lord Treasurer: all which were the Steps of his Father's Greatness, and of the Honour he left to his House. For his Person he was not much beholden to Nature, tho somewhat for his Face, which was the best; part of his Outside; but for his Inside, it may be said, and that without a Solœcism; that he was his Father's own Son, and a pregnant Proficient in all Discipline of State. He was a Courtier from his Cradle, which might have made him betimes; yet at the Age of Twenty and upwards he was much short of his After-proof, but expos'd; and by change of Climate he soon made show what he was, and would be. He lived in those times wherein the Queen had most need and use of Men of weight; and amongst able ones, this was a Chief, as having his Sufficiency from his Instructions that begat him, the Tutorship of the Times and Court, which were then the Academies of Art and Cunning. For such was the Queen's condition from the tenth or twelfth of her Reign, that she had the Happiness to stand up (whereof there is a former Intimation) tho environ'd with more Enemies, and assaulted with more dangerous Practices, than any Prince of her Times, and of many Ages before. Neither must we in this her Preservation attribute too much to human Policy, for that God in his omnipotent Providence had not only ordain'd those secondary means, as Instruments of the Work; but by an evident Manifestation, that the same Work which she acted, was a well-pleasing Service of his own, out of a peculiar Care had decreed the Protection of the Work-Mistriss, and thereunto added his abundant Blessing upon all, and whatsoever she undertook. Which is an Observation of Satisfaction to my self, that she was in the

the right, tho' to others now breathing under the same Form and Frame of her Government, it may not seem an Animadversion of any worth; but I leave them to the peril of their own Folly. And so again to this great Master of State, and the Staff of the Queen's declining Age; who tho' his little crooked Person could not promise any great Supportation, yet it carry'd thereon a Head, and a Headpiece of a vast content. And therein it seems Nature was so diligent to compleat one, and the best part about him, as that to the Perfection of his Memory and Intellectuals, she took care also of his Senses, and to put into him *Linceos oculos*, or to pleasure him the more, borrow'd of *Argus* so to give unto him a prospective sight; and for the rest of his sensitive Vertues, his Predecessor *Walsingham* had left him a Receipt, to smell out what was done in the Conclave. And his good old Father was so well seen in the Mathematicks, as that he could tell you throughout all *Spain*, every Part, every Ship, with their Burdens, whither bound with Preparation, what Impediments for Diversion of Enterprises; Counsels, and Resolutions. And that we may see, as in a little Map, how docible this little man was, I will present a taste of his Abilities.

My Lord of *Devonshire*, upon the certainty the *Spaniard* would invade *Ireland* with a strong Army, had written very earnestly to the Queen and the Council, for such Supplies to be timely sent over, that might enable him to march up to the *Spaniard*, if he did land, and follow on his Prosecution against the Rebels. Sir *Robert Cecil*, besides the general Dispatch of the Council, as he often did, wrote this in private; for these two began then to love dearly.

My Lord,

**O**UT of the abundance of my Affection, and the Care I have of your well-doing, I must in private put you out of doubt (for I fear, I know you cannot be otherwise sensible than in the way of Honour) that the *Spaniard* will not come unto you this year; for I have it from my own, what Preparations are in all his parts, and what he can do: for be confident, he beareth up a Reputation by seeming to embrace more than he can gripe. But the next year be assured he will cast over unto you some forlorn Hopes; which how they may be reinforced beyond his present Ability, and his first Intention, I cannot as yet make any certain judgment. But I believe out of my Intelligence, that you may expect their landing in *Munster*; and the more to distract you, in several places, as at *Kingsale*, *Beerhaven*, *Baltimore*; where you may be sure (coming from sea) they will first fortify, and learn the Strength of the Rebels, before they dare take the field. However (as I know) you will not lessen your Care, neither your Defences.

*fences; and whatsoever lies within my power, to do You and the Publick service, rest thereof assured.*

And to this I would add much more, but it may as it is suffice to present much, as his Abilities in the Pen, that he was his Crafts-master in foreign Intelligence; and for domestick Affairs, as he was one of those that sat at the Stern to the last of the Queen, so was he none of the least in Skill, and in the true use of the Compass. And so I shall only vindicate the Scandal of his Death, and conclude him; for he departed at *St. Margarets* near *Marlborough*, in his return from the *Bath*, as my Lord Viscount *Cranborne*, my Lord *Glifford* his Son, and Son in Law, my self, and many more can witness: but that the day before he sounded in the way, was taken out of the Litter, and laid into his Coach, was a Truth, out of which that Falshood concerning the manner of his Death had its derivation, tho nothing to the purpose, or to the prejudice of his Worth.

### V E R E.

**S**IR *Francis Vere* was of the antient and the most noble Extract of the Earls of *Oxford*; and it may be a question, whether the Nobility of his House, or the Honour of his Atchievements, might most commend him; but that we have an authentick Rule to decide the Doubt:

*Nam genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipsi,  
Vix ea nostra voco.*

For tho he were an honourable Slip of that antient Tree of Nobility (which was no disadvantage to his Vertue) yet he brought more Glory to the Name of *Vere*, than he took of Blood from the Family. He was amongst the Queen's Sword-men inferior to none, but superior to many; of whom it may be said, To speak much of him were the way to leave out something that might add to his Praise, and to forget more that could add to his Honour. I find not, that he came much to the Court, for he lived almost perpetually in the Camp; but when he did, no man had more of the Queen's Favour, and none less envy'd, for he seldom troubled it with the Jealousy and Alarms of Supplantation: his way was another sort of undermining. They report that the Queen, as she loved Martial Men, would court this Gentleman, as soon as he appear'd in her presence; and surely he was a Soldier of great worth, and commanded thirty years in the Service of  
the

the States, and twenty years over the *English* in chief, as the Queen's General : And he that had seen the Bat-tel of *Newport*, might there best have taken him, and his Noble Brother my Lord of *Tilbury*, to the life.

## W O R C E S T E R.

**M**Y Lord of *Worcester* I have here put last, but not least in the Queen's Favour. He was of the antient and noble Blood of the *Beauforts*, and of her Grandfather's Line by the Mother, which the Queen could never forget, especially where there was a concurrency of old Blood with Fidelity, a Mixture which ever sorted with the Queen's Nature. And tho there might appear something in this House which might avert her Grace (tho not to speak of my Lord himself, but with due Reverence and Honour) I mean Contrariety or Suspicion of Religion, yet the Queen ever respected this House, and principally this Noble Lord, whom she first made Master of the Horse, and then admitted of her Council of State. In his Youth (part whereof he spent before he came to reside at Court) he was a very fine Gentleman, and the best Horseman and Tilter of the Times, which were then the manlike and noble Recreations of the Court, and such as took up the Applause of Men, as well as the Praise and Commendation of the Ladies. And when years had abated these Exercises of Honour, he grew then to be a faithful and profound Counsellor ; and as I have plac'd him last, so was he the last Liver of all the Servants of her Favour, and had the Honour to see his renown'd Mistress, and all of them laid in the places of their rest ; and for himself, after a Life of a very noble and remarkable Reputation, he dy'd rich, and in a peaceable old Age : A Fate (that I make the last, and none of the slightest Observations) which besel not many of the rest ; for they expir'd like unto Lights blown out, with the Snuff stinking, not commendably extinguish'd, and with offence to the Standers by.

And thus have I deliver'd up this my poor Essay ; a little Draught of this great Princess, and her Times, with the Servants of her State and Favour. I cannot say, I have finish'd it ; for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed only in the original Nature, not without the active Blemishes, and so left it as a Task fitter for remote times, and the Sallies of some bolder Pencil to correct that which is amiss, and draw the rest up to the life, as for me to have endeavour'd it.

I took it to consideration how easily I might have dash't in too much of the strain of Pollution, and thereby have defac'd that little which is done: For I profess I have taken care so to master my Pen, that I might not (*ex animo*, or of set purpose) discolour Truth, or any of the parts thereof, otherwise than in concealment. Haply there are some who will not approve of this Modesty, but will censure me for Pusillanimity, and with great cunning Artifts attempt to draw their Line further out at large, and upon this of mine, which may with somewhat more ease be effected, for that the Frame is ready made to their hands; and then haply I could draw one in the midst of theirs, but that Modesty in me forbids the Defacements of men departed, whose Posterity yet remaining, enjoys the Merit of their Virtues, and do still live in their Honour. And I had rather incur the Censure of Abruption, than to be conscious, and taken in the manner of sinning by eruption, and of trampling on the Graves of Persons at rest, which living we durst not look in the face, nor make our Addresses to them, otherwise than with due Regards to their Honours, and Renown to their Vertues.

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# Phenix VIII.

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JOHN KEYMOR'S *Observation*  
*made upon the Dutch Fishing,*  
*about the Year 1601.*

*Demonstrating that there is more Wealth rais'd*  
*out of Herrings and other Fish in his Ma-*  
*jesty's Seas, by the Neighbouring Nations, in*  
*one Year, than the King of Spain hath from*  
*the Indies in four :*

*And that there were Twenty Thousand Ships and*  
*other Vessels, and about Four Hundred Thousand*  
*People then set on work both by Sea and Land;*  
*and maintain'd only by Fishing upon the Coasts of*  
*England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

**B** EING desirous to look into the World, to get know-  
 ledg for my Country's good, I travel'd *France, Germany,*  
 and divers other places and Free States. I found in  
*Lubeck* 700 great Ships, in *Hamborough* about 600: *Emden* lately  
 a Fisher-Town, within the memory of Man not known to  
 have 60 Ships, hath 1400, almost as many as belongs to all  
*England.*



*England, Holland*, not so big as one of your Majesty's Shires, eighteen Dutch miles long, and five broad, hath about it 30 walled Towns, 400 Villages, and 20000 Sail of Ships and Hoys; which is more than *England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Scotland, Denmark, Poland, Sweden, and Russia* have, all put together: and builds every year 1000 new Ships, having in their Soil neither Matter to build them, nor Merchandizes to set them forth. Standing in admiration how this might be, I trac'd the Countries twice over from Town to Town, and from thence along his Majesty's Sea-Coast of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; where I found not only an *Indian Fleet* of 40 or 50 Sail, with 5 or 6000 People yearly employ'd in this your Fishing, one of the greatest Sea-busineses of the World; but at the least 20000 Sail, and above 400000 Persons of all Nations set on work in his Majesty's Seas, about taking those innumerable Riches of Herrings and other Fish, which offer themselves to his Majesty's Kingdoms above all Nations.

The *Hollanders* have above 4100 fishing Ships and Vessels; whereof 100 Dogger-boats, 700 Pinks and Well-boats, 700 Strand-boats, 400 Evers, and 400 Galliots, Drivers, and Tod-boats, and 1200 Busses. Since I solicited this, to have 200 Busses built for *England*, the *Hollanders* have made 800 new Busses more; in all belonging to *Holland* 4100 Busses, and other fishing Ships,

The 1500 Strand-boats, Evers, Galliots, Drivers, and Tod-boats fish upon their own Coasts; and every of them sets on work one other Vessel to fetch Salt and transport Fish into other Countries; so are there 3000 Vessels, and 40000 Persons employ'd and maintain'd by fishing upon their own Coasts.

The 700 Pinks and Well-boats from 60 to 100 Tuns a-piece, Dogger-boats of about 150 Tuns a-piece, do fish altogether upon the Coasts of *England* and *Scotland* for Cod and Ling only; and every of these do set on work one other Vessel, to fetch Salt and transport Fish into other Countries, after they are brought into their own Countries, out of his Majesty's Seas.

The 2000 Busses from 60 to 100 and 200 Tuns a-piece, are employ'd only to take Herrings about *Baughanness* in *Scotland*, all along the Coasts of *England* to the *Thames* mouth, from June to November 26 weeks; and one of their great Busses do take 8, 12, or 20 Last of Herrings at a Draught in one night, and carries into their own Country 40, 50, or 100 Last in a Bus. And our Fishing continueth but seven weeks with small Crayets and Cobles, from 5 to 10, 20 Tuns, when the Herrings come home to our own Road stead, and we take 1, 2, or 3 Lasts in a night; and when we bring home seven, it is a great wonder.

Besides

Besides the number taken by their 2000 Busses, the *Hollanders* have above 400 other Vesses, call'd Gaynes and Evers, which do take Herrings at *Yarmouth*, and there sell them, and carry away ready mony; they have yet 500 other Ships usually trading every year to *London* with Cod and Ling taken in his Majesty's Seas, as also other parts of *England*, and here sell them; and carry away most fine Gold, which is made into base Gold beyond Seas; a great hurt to the Wealth and Strength of our Land, and hinderance to Navigation and Mariners, and Employment of the Poor of this Nation.

The *Hollanders* have made a Law in their own Country, that we shall sell no White Herrings nor other Fish there (upon penalty of Confiscation) because they will have no other Nation to serve their Country with Fish, but what they take themselves; as well for the Increase as Maintenance of Navigation, and setting their People on work. *Hamborough* likewise hath made an Order that we shall sell no Herrings there, before their Busses be come from fishing, and have sold all theirs. Thus they take Herrings in his Majesty's Seas, make Laws to cross and hinder us in our own Sales, for the enriching and strenghtning themselves, and the increasing their Ships and Mariners.

The *Hollanders* do take in the time of 26 weeks with 2000 Busses, about 300000 Lasts (12 Barrels to the Last) which are sold to the Merchants at 10 or 12 *l.* the Last, the Fisherman's price, which amounteth to three Millions and 600000 *l.* The Merchants transport and sell them into *Pomerland, Spruceland, Poland, Denmark, Liefland, Russia, Sweden, Germany, Brabant, Flanders, France, Lukeland*, some into *England*, and other parts; and so sell them from 16, to 18, 20, 30, and 36 *l.* the Last, and more, which I cannot esteem to be sold for less than five millions of pounds. All this Benefit they make yearly of Herrings taken out of his Majesty's Seas.

Besides the Busses of *France, Hamborough, and Embden*, the *Hollanders* with their 2000 Busses do get the start of us for the Herring-fishing nineteen weeks, and every Bus doth take herself twice or thrice full; and they do serve near twenty Kingdoms, Dukedoms, and Free States in the East and North-East Regions, before our great Fishing begins at *Yarmouth*. And before our Fishing be ended, the *Sound* and the Rivers that way are frozen, so we cannot pass, nor vent into those places.

For Cod and Ling they send forth about 1000 Sail from 50 to 100 Tun a-piece, every Ship making four or five, and some six Voyages in a year, where our small Crayets seldom make two Voyages. Which huge quantity of Fish and Herrings taken in his Majesty's Seas, they carry into their own Country,

and

and afterwards by their own Shipping transport them into foreign Kingdoms, so much to their exceeding advantage, that in short time they will be able to eat all our Shipping out at Sea, as may be conjectur'd by their former Increase in so few years.

Besides the principal Adventurers, I noted that thousands of Men, their Sons, Daughters, and Maid-servants, which take 40 s. or 3 l. wages in a year, some of them have 5 l. 10 l. and 20 l. Adventure, and more, in the Busses; whereby they grow to great Wealth before they come to be married; besides the Men-Servants.

The Return of Merchandize, Wares, and Coin, for Herrings and other Fish (out of other Countries) is so great, that it maketh the Bank for Coin, and Staple for all kind of Merchandize in *Holland*, where nothing groweth but a few Hops, Mader, and Cheese; so they make the Commodities of other Kingdoms serve their turns, to set their Ships and People on work, wherewith they enrich and strengthen themselves, to the admiration of all Nations. The States of *Holland* receive more Duties and Customs for Lasts of Herrings, Fish, and other Profits inwards and outwards in one year, than all the Customs of *England* come unto in two years. There was paid above 300000 l. fourteen years past, besides the Custom of all other Merchandize, for Excises, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage.

It is most evidently true, that his Majesty's Seas are far richer than the King of *Spain's Indies*; and there is more made of Fish taken by the *French, Biscainers, Portuguese, Spaniards, Hollanders, Hamburghers, Bremers, Embdeners, Scottish, Irish, and English*, in one year, than the King of *Spain* hath in four years out of the *Indies*. For, there are about 20000 Ships and Vessels, and above 400000 Persons set on work, and maintain'd only by the Fishing upon the Coasts of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; such an excellent Jewel have neighbouring Princes and States upon his Majesty's Seas.

There were in *Holland* 126000 Mariners twenty years past, since which time their Shipping and Mariners are mightily increased; every Town is grown as great again as they were before the Wars, and beautify'd with an infinite number of sumptuous Buildings, enrich'd with all kind of Merchandizes and Coin; and where they had but one Haven in a Town before the Wars, they have now two or three, and yet not able to hold their Ships, if they were all at home at one time. And they employ'd daily much of their studies to open the Gap of Traffick, and to make fulness of Trade, because it maketh a rich Commonwealth; and they spare for no Cost, nor deny

any Privileges that may advance Trade, and defend them from their Enemies, whereby they prevail greatly.

These Herrings are sent Southward, by 20, 30, or 40 Last in a Ship, and make rich Return for Herrings, with Oil, Wine, Prunes, Honey, Wool, and such-like Commodities, as *France, Spain, and Portugal* yield, with much Coin.

For the *Straits* they load 60 or 70 Last of Red Herrings in a Ship, returning for Herrings, Velvets, Sattens, and all manner of Silks, Allums, Currants, and such Wares as those parts yield, with much Coin.

Into the East Countries they load 50 or 60 Last of Herrings in a Ship, making up their Lading with *French and Italian* Merchandize, which they brought home for Herrings; and return for Herrings from the East Countries, Corn, Wax, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Soap-ashes, Iron, Copper, Deal, Clap-board, Wainscot, Masts, Timber for Houses, Shipping, Waterworks, *Polish* Dollars, and *Hungary* Guilders.

Upon the River of *Rhine* towards *Weesel*, and *Cologne*, and *Frankfort*, other Vessels call'd Lurdains, drawn up with Horses, containing 3, 400, and some 5 and 600 Tuns a-piece. The Skippers have no other Houses with their Wives and Children to dwell in, and are born in them, and go always with them. These Vessels carry up 50 or 60 Last of Herrings a-piece, and Barrel'd Fish, and store of Salt upon Salt, returning for the same Commodities, Iron, Steel, Glass, Millstones, *Rhenish* Wines, Battery, Plate for Harness, with other Munition; Silks, Velvets, Buratoes, Rash, Fustians, and other Commodities, from *Frankfort* Mart, and other places of *Germany*; as those Parts yield store of Cassiars, Guilders and rich Dollars. The same kind of Vessels pass up to *Lukeland* in like sort, and these do make but one Voyage in a year, but very rich.

To *Brabant* and *Flanders* they load 20 and 30 Last of Herrings in a Ship, returning for the same most part Coin, some quantity of Tapistry, Says, and *Hulst* Hops.

Besides, of those Herrings and Fish taken in his Majesty's Seas (and none other) are vented in great abundance into *Grecia, Alexandria, Venice, Leghorn*, and all over the *Mediterranean Seas*, and other parts even as far as *Brazil*.

Into the East Kingdoms and Dukedoms, the *Hollanders* vent above 100000 Last in a year, and we not 80 Last. At *Roan* this last year we had not 80 Last, and the *Hollanders* had and sold there 3000 Last, and so in other parts accordingly.

Thus are we eaten out of Trade, and the Bread taken out of our mouths in our own Seas, and the great Customs carry'd from his Majesty's Coffers to foreign Princes and States, by  
the

the greatness of their Busses; and the multitudes they take 19 Weeks before our great Fishing begins at *Yarmouth*, and our Fishing lasteth but 7 Weeks with small Crayets and Gobles, where their great Busses continue the Herring-Fishing 26 Weeks together.

So it appears how they make the Commodities of other Nations serve their turns to enrich themselves, and increase their Shipping and Mariners, and to set their People on work to good benefit, to enlarge their Cities and Towns, and to strengthen and fortify themselves exceedingly; and what an infinite store of Wealth they bring into that small Country, having so slender a foundation as Fishermen, is admirable to behold.

Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners, Mariners Merchants, and of their Merchants Statesmen, to govern and make their Country prosper by long experience.

It followeth, that one Bus of 100 or 80 Tuns employeth three Ships, sets on work and maintaineth both at Sea and Land above 400 Persons, and 30 several Trades and Occupations; that it may evidently appear how the 1000 Sail of Pinks, Welboats, and Doggerboats, and their 2000 great Busses, do set on work 200000 Persons, and 7200 Sail of Ships of the *Hollanders*, by Fishing upon his Majesty's Coasts.

First, She sets on work in her own Hull, within her self, of Mariners and Fishermen 40.

Secondly, She employeth three Ships besides her self, one to fetch home Salt into their own Country, another to carry forth Barrels and Salt into her at Sea, and to bring her Herrings back into her own Country; and the third, to transport her Herrings beyond the Seas: and in three Ships and Busses 100 Mariners are employ'd. Thus are three Ships and 100 Persons busied at Sea by one Bus.

Thirdly, At Land of Spinners and Hemp-winders to make Cables and Cordage, likewise Yarn Twine, and Thred for the making of Nets and Lines, Weavers to make Sail-cloth, Viewers, Packers, Tellers, Dressers, Couchers to make the Herrings lawful Merchandizes; Tanners to tan their Nets and Sails, Saltmen to make Salt upon Salt, Coopers in great abundance to make Barrels, Block and Bowl-Makers for Ships, Porters, Keelmen, Lightermen, and Labourers to be employ'd in carrying and removing; as also Hewers and Squarers of Timber, Sawyers of Planks, Carpenters, Shipwrights, Smiths, Sledgmen, Carmen, Boatmen, Brewers, Bakers, and a number of other persons, too tedious to repeat.

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The Sailmen and the Mariners, with divers others, depending upon this unsearchable business, there cannot be less than 200; so that with the former, there are 300 Persons, and three Ships set on work by one Bus.

And yet besides all these that work, they have their Wives, Children, and Families hardly to be numbred, that neither do nor can work, and yet are maintain'd, and live wealthily out of this one Bus; the Merchants, Sailmen, Owners of Ships, Masters, Mariners and Fishermen cannot deny this.

I have seen of *English, Scottish, French, Hollanders, Embdeners, Bremers, Hamburgers*, and others, near 3000 Sail fishing at one time, upon the Coast of *Scotland, Shotland, Orkney, Cattney, North-farrel, Fowl-Isle*, and divers other places.

All the Busses of *Holland, France, Embden and Hamborough* have their first Lading of Herrings near *Baughawanes*; and above 1000 Sail of Pinks, Welboats, Doggerboats take Cod, Ling, and other Fish there. Furthermore, All the great Staple-Ling, called *Holland Ling*, taken only by the *Hollanders*, are gotten about these Isles, wherewith they serve all Christendom.

From the Staple near *Berwick*, all along the Coast of *England* to the *Thames* Mouth, are innumerable shoals, and variety of Fish; besides the multitude of Cods, Lings and Herrings, as Mackerels, Whitings, Haddock, Soals, Thornback, Floith, Scate, Brett, Gurnet, Turbutt, Plaice, Congers, Butts, and others innumerable.

From the *Thames* Mouth, all over the Coasts of *Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire*, not such store of Cod, Ling, and Herrings; yet the like variety of other Fish (and more) as the eyes of the Fishmongers of *London*, the Country, and their Fishermen, can testify.

All over the Coasts of *Devonshire and Cornwall*, exceeding great shoals and variety of Fish, with Pilchards and Herrings; the last year in *June*, such multitudes of Herrings came so near the Shoar of *Claverly-Key*, and all over those places, that the People went with that small provision of Nets they had, and took and drew them up the Land in such plenty, that they were sold for 4s. the Thousand, the number of a Barrel; and were such store, that they gave them to their Hogs to eat, and buried the rest in the ground, for lack of Salt and Barrels to preserve them.

Also about 20 Miles from thence, there was abundance of Herrings spread the Seas; but the People took no more than they could spend presently, for lack of provision to take and preserve them; of which there is great want about *England*.

From

From the Mouth of *Severn*, round about the Coast of *Wales*, *Hollihead*, *Westchester*, *Liverpool*, and so along the Coasts of *England* to *Scotland*, there is store and variety of Fish.

All over the Coast of *Ireland*, *Galloway*, *Slego*, and the Coasts of *Connaught* to *Ballishannon*, the *Band*, and the North of *Ireland*, *Longford*, *Karickfergus*, and *Strengford*, there is store and variety of Fish; besides the multitude of *Cods*, *Lings*, *Herrings*, *Salmons*, *Seals*, *Porposes*, *Wherpool*, and *Dogfish*.

In the Mouth of *Ireland*, not far from *Dunegal*, there are such multitudes of *Herrings*, that it is hardly to be believed, so big and large, that three *Herrings* make a *Yard* in length. From *Carlinsford* to *Dundalk*, the *Bay* of *Dublin*, and *Warford*, *Waterford*, *Bear-haven*, *Crook-haven*, and so round about the Coast of *Ireland*, the like variety, and Fish in abundance.

The *French*, *Hollanders*, *Embdeners*, *Bremeners*, *Hamburgers*, and others, fish upon the Coast of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: and this is the difference between them and us, they go forth in *June* to seek the Shoals of *Herrings*; and having found them, do dwell amongst them, coming along with them until *November*, taking them in great abundance; and we stay till the *Herrings* come home to our own Coast, and some time suffer them to pass by us before we look out, and so lose *God's Blessing*.

All these Nations do beat upon all his Majesty's Coasts for Fish, with great Ships take and carry away innumerable Riches, when our little Boats, *Crayets*, and *Cobles*, dare not look out at Sea but in fair Weather (for in foul Weather the Sea swalloweth them up) neither dare they fish far from the Shore in fair Weather, their Boats are so slender and slight.

The People of *Ireland*, and round about the Coasts of *England*, after they have been at Sea, and brought home their Vessels full of Fish, will not go to Sea again for more till those be spent, and they in debt, till *Necessity* compels them, unless it be some few, and they prosper; yet they are loth to take too much, lest it should be too cheap, for they never seek other Markets but their own: and our Fishermen go to Sea over-night to take Fish to serve the Markets the next day, and some at three a Clock in the morning go to fetch Fish, and yet return home at nine a Clock in the same morning, to serve their Market with their Boats full, laden with *Cod* and *Ling*, and other Fish, and then to the *Alchouse*, drinking day and night, till all be spent, and they in debt; and can be no longer trusted, and then to Sea again for more. This is the life of these people, where great Riches are to be gotten.

Such an excellent Benefit hath God sent his Majesty and his Kingdoms ; as, let all the Kingdoms in Christendom be put together, they are not able to compare with the Fishing upon these Coasts, nor yet the *Spanish Indies* : I speak it knowingly.

And further, Let all the Mines of these Kingdoms, as Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Allum, yea, Cloth and Wool, be put together ; yet, the Fishing will do more good to his Majesty's Kingdoms than all these, in these four Points.

First, For the Augmentation, Maintenance, and Increase of Navigation and Mariners, which hath ever been held a special Jewel for *England*.

Secondly, In bringing in to his Majesty and Kingdoms, great Riches of all kinds, and making such strength of Ships and Mariners, as will make all Nations of the World to vail the Bonnet to *England*.

Thirdly, For the bringing in, and making Employment for all People, both young and old ; for the keeping of them from begging and stealing, and other disorders : And hereby his Majesty shall make exceeding great Trade and Traffick within this Land, upon the Seas, as the like hath never been effected by any King of *England* for the general Good.

Fourthly, For the bringing in, and making all things plenty, and causing many Store-houses in *England* to be erected and filled full of Fish, to serve our selves, and transport into other Kingdoms ; like as *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*, and other places in *England* are with Cloth, which continually are emptied, and yet are always filled.

It is most evident true ( God be thanked ) that there is Fish and Herrings enough, and Vent enough for us all, if we had as many Busses as they ; for the 20 hundred great Busses belonging to *Holland*, *France*, *Emden*, and *Hamborough*, and above 200 new Busses which they build and increase yearly, ( all notable to serve Christendom with Fish and Herrings ) they are scarce and dear in most Foreign Kingdoms in *Lent* ; and afterwards few or none to be had until *August*. For in the East and North-East Regions, and so in most Foreign Kingdoms and Dukedoms, the Herrings are every day's meat Winter and Summer, as well to make them drink as to suffice their Appetites ; in such exceeding request are the Herrings, that there is great Utterance for them in all Parts through Christendom, and in the Heathen Countries : So that if we had 20 Score Busses, and increase them to 20 Hundred ; yet is there Vent enough, and Herrings enough for us all to take upon his Majesty's Coasts, God continue it.

And



And for as much as God hath sent this excellent Blessing to his Majesty above all other Kings; and that this huge quantity of Fish and Herrings do offer themselves to his Majesty's Kingdoms beyond all Nations; and that it is manifest that the Trade of Fishing is Work-master to all other Trades, and by that means the *Dutch* increase their Farthings to Pounds, and their Pounds to Thousands; and what fruitfulness is in their Country? And not a Beggar there, every one getting his own Living, is admirable to behold; that the Poor man, tho he be Blind, and have but one Hand, will get his own Living by turning the Wheel for making Cables and Cordage; and another that has not one Leg, will get his own Living, sitting on a Seat, with Knitting, and making of Nets and Hooks; every Boy and Wench, from 10 and 12 years, and upwards, will get their own Living by Winding Hemp, Spinning Yarn, making Twine and Thread for Nets. So Idleness, Beggary, and Penury, will be driven out of this Land, by commodious Constitutions, as in other places they do; which never any Statute heretofore made could bring to pass, to the great Glory of God, and Comfort of his Majesty's Subjects.

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# Phenic IX.

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*The Form and Order of the Coronation  
of CHARLES the Second, King  
of Scotland, England, France  
and Ireland; as it was acted and  
done at Scoon, the first Day of  
January, 1651.*

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*The Coronation of CHARLES the Second, &c.*

**F**irst the King's Majesty, in a Prince's Robe, was conducted from his Bed-chamber, by the Constable on his Right hand, and the Marshal on his Left, to the Chamber of Presence; and there was placed in a Chair, under a Cloth of State, by the Lord of *Angus*, Chamberlain appointed by the King for that day: and there, after a little Repose, the Noblemen, with the Commissioners of Barons and Burroughs, enter'd the Hall, and presented themselves before his Majesty.

Thereafter the Lord Chancellor spoke to the King to this purpose: *Sir, Your good Subjects desire You may be Crowned, as the Righteous and Lawful Heir of the Crown of this Kingdom; That You would maintain Religion, as it is presently professed, and established; Conform to the National Covenant, League and Covenant, and according to Your Declaration at Dumferling, in August last; Also, that You would be graciously pleas'd to receive them under Your Highness's*

*Pro-*