The Gateway of Rougemont Castle,
Exeter.
THE
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE
CITY OF EXETER,
AND ITS
ENVIRONS,
ANCIENT AND MODERN,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL:
Comprising
The Religion, and Idolatrous Superstition of the Britons,
Saxons and Danes;
The Rise and Progress of Christianity in those Western Counties;
WITH
A CATALOGUE OF THE BISHOPS,
From the first erecting this County into a Diocese, to the present Era.
COLLECTED FROM THE MOST APPROVED HISTORIANS.
Also, a General and Parochial
SURVEY AND DESCRIPTION
OF
All the Churches, Places of Divine Worship, public
Buildings, Institutions, Antiquities, present
Government, Prospects, &c.
AND
A LIST OF MAYORS & BAILIFFS, to the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

By ALEXANDER JENKINS.

ILLUSTRATED
With a Correct Map of the City and Neighbourhood, a View of Rougemont
Castle, and several ancient Plans and Miscellaneous Plates.

EXETER,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY P. HEDGELAND, HIGH-STREET;
Also, by MEARDS, SCOTCHARD & LETTERMAN; LONGMAN, HURST, REES & ORME;
CROSBY & CO. AND J. MAUZMAN, LONDON.

1806.
DEDICATION.

TO

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THOMAS FLOUD, ESQ.

(Mayor in 1802,)

THE

RECORDER, ALDERMEN AND COMMON-COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY OF EXETER.

GENTLEMEN,

Permit me to inscribe to you the following sheets, containing the History and Topographical Description of the City of Exeter, intended to perpetuate to posterity its ancient and present state.

Your predecessors in office, in conjunction with their fellow citizens, having, from the remotest ages, distinguished themselves in supporting the liberties and freedom of this happy and envied nation, by bravely defending the City committed to their charge, against foreign invaders and domestic enemies, which our ancient monarchs, in return for their distinguished loyalty, have rewarded, by conferring on them great immunities and exclusive privileges, confirmed by succeeding charters.

I trust and hope, that you Gentlemen, and your successors, as guardians for your fellow citizens, will be stimulated by their example, and carefully convey
them down unsullied to the latest generations.—And that the many great and charitable donations entrusted to your care, recorded in the following sheets, may be fulfilled according to the will and intentions of their pious donors.—That party dissensions may for ever cease, and brotherly love and Christian charity unite all denominations in one fold—the true fold of our blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

Likewise, permit me to return my most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen of your body, who have so kindly assisted me in the course of my labours, in bringing forward this work to public view; particularly Thomas Floud, Esq. whose unremitting kindness and assistance I most gratefully acknowledge; and may his disinterested conduct, whilst chief magistrate of this City, be followed by his successors in that important trust, that the Augean stable may be thoroughly cleansed, and the remaining nuisances removed, so that this City, happily situated both for health and pleasure, and capable of the greatest improvements, may increase in population and opulence.

I have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most dutiful and humble servant,

ALEXANDER JENKINS.
The following sheets, compiled at different times, and the labour of many vacant hours, when want of employment in my profession, and the cares of a numerous family left me any leisure time, is, with the greatest timidity, submitted to the perusal of the public; and I must acknowledge, that my small abilities and confined education are very unequal to such an undertaking; more particularly at an advanced period of life, to appear in print before the awful tribunal of a discerning public.

Having, from my earliest age, a strong propensity to the study of the antiquities and remains of former ages; by the help of the few authors on those subjects, which my confined circumstances enabled me to peruse, I daily grew more fond of employing my leisure hours in the pleasing task of searching into the history and antiquities of this happy and favored island, and particularly of this my native City; not with any design of publishing them, but merely for my own amusement, expecting some abler pen would present to the world, the history and ancient state of this City. The taste for local history being so prevalent in this present age; that folio volumes have been published, describing places of much less historic note.

In the course of the work, I have endeavoured to elucidate the ancient state of Exeter, with the progressive rise of its trades and manufactures, from the most improved histories and manuscript accounts that I have had an opportunity of procuring; and that the civil might not be blended or interfere with the ecclesiastical history, I have divided them into separate portions: the same plan has been observed in the descriptive part, in relation to the many benefactions to the poor, general as well as parochial.
Preface.

If any errors or omissions appear to able antiquarians and discerning critics, I sincerely crave their pardon, and declare it to be not for want of exertions to gain the best information, but owing to the disappointments I have met therein, which were much greater than I expected.

Strict impartiality has been observed in the following sheets; although my intention was never to offend, yet my resolution has been, not to gratify the prejudice of any person, party or sect. I must acknowledge, that most of the charitable donations are the bounty of former times; yet, for want of timely information, the PHILANTHROPY of the PRESENT AGE has not been mentioned in their proper places.

I am bound in duty to notice some institutions of singular benefit to mankind, lately established in this City; of which the Humane Society, for recovering persons apparently drowned, is one very deserving of notice, by which many individuals have been preserved from an untimely death, and restored to their afflicted relatives and friends. The Vaccine Society, for inoculation with the cow-pox, has been lately established, which is a discovery of the greatest importance to the human race, in preventing the dreadful effects and spreading of that fatal malady the small-pox. Another charitable institution, arose from the well-timed bounty of a Society of Ladies of the first distinction, in this city and neighbourhood, for the relief of indigent married women in the time of child-birth, who are relieved with medical assistance, and other conveniences according to their wants. Likewise, I ought not to omit a society, as yet but little known, the members of which are followers of the late Rev. John Wesley, who visit and grant immediate relief to all friendless strangers, who are sick and in distress within this City. To these might be added, (were I at liberty to mention their names,) the private charities of many individuals, of both sexes, whose hearts are always open to the distresses of their fellow citizens, in clothing the naked, relieving the sick, and comforting the unhappy pri-
Preface.

somer, while in the dreary and gloomy cell: may future generations be stimulated, by their pious example, to acts of universal charity and benevolence.

Before I conclude, permit me to return my most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who have so kindly assisted me with their advice and correction in the course of my labours, and hope, that if my poor endeavours do not answer their expectation, it will, at least, afford them some information and amusement.

The major part of the plates, if not executed in the masterly stile of modern publications, will commemo-rate to posterity the places they are intended to represent; therefore I humbly trust, that a generous public will overlook their faults. I hope my readers will also pardon the many typographical errors which have unfortunately happened in the compilation, which I have endeavoured to rectify by an errata.

THE AUTHOR.
INTRODUCTION.

Exeter, the Capital of Devonshire, is a City of great Antiquity and Fame, and, to use the words of an author of the last century,† “Remarkable for its Loyalty and Zeal for Monarchy, amidst all Revolutions” it is situated about eight miles North of the British Channel, in Latitude 50°.44’ North, and Longitude 3°.30’ West from London.

The City and Suburbs, including the adjoining parishes of St. Thomas and St. Leonard, which are part of the county of Devon, are nearly two miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth, where the buildings are contiguous; and contain about 3,976 houses, and 21,924 inhabitants: these are divided into four Wards or Hundreds, in which are nineteen Parishes and three Precincts, which are extra-parochial. A Cathedral; eighteen Parish Churches; three Presbyterian, one Anabaptist, one Quaker, and two Methodist Meeting-Houses; a Roman Catholic Chapel; and a Jew’s Synagogue; all which, together with the other public buildings, will be fully described in their proper places.

The pleasant site of the City, on the declivity of a hill open to the south and west, enriched with beauti-

† Ogilvie.

* As it would be impracticable to number the inhabitants precisely, (it having been several times attempted without success,) I have endeavored to calculate them according to the rules laid down by Sir Wm. Petty, in his discourse on political arithmetic, and allowing seven persons for every inhabited house, whoever is acquainted with the City, and considers the numbers of families which are crowded together in single houses, in the back streets and lanes, will, I hope, think with me, that I have rather under, than over-rated them. In the year 1800, the legislature ordered a general account to be taken of the number of inhabitants and houses throughout the kingdom, when the parochial returns for this City (exclusive of the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Leonard,) were 2836 houses; inhabited by 3947 families; containing 7304 males, and 10,084 females; in all 17,388 inhabitants. But as this return was made at the height of a long and bloody war, when the staple trade of this City (the woollen manufactory,) was at its lowest ebb, and great numbers of its male inhabitants, serving their country in his Majesty’s fleets and armies, and others obliged to seek for labour at distant places, occasioned the great disproportion between the number of males and females, which, according to their births, are nearly equal; and according to the former calculation, would make this City and County to contain 20,052 souls.
INTRODUCTION.

ful views of the surrounding country, where undulating hills, vales, woods and water, intermixed with churches, villages and gentleman's seats, terminated by the brown and lofty heights of Haldon, &c. is truly picturesque, and attracts the notice of strangers.

The river Exe is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burthen, even to the City, as by a canal cut through the marshes, and by the help of sluices or locks, they are towed up to the quay. The tide anciently flowed beyond the City; but the navigation was ruined by one of the Earls of Devon, from a malicious pique for a pretended insult done him, (which circumstance will be discussed hereafter;) and there is great reason to believe, that the tide once covered all the marshes and low grounds from the City to Cowick, as its name seems to express;† for the whole strata of the ground between, appears to be formed of soft clay and river gravel in alternate layers; and further, the situation of the water port, (still plainly to be seen in the City wall, at the bottom of Rock-lane,) together with ancient traditions, which inform us, that ships and boats were admitted, by the tide, into the City through the said port, seem to strengthen greatly the conjecture, if we can doubt the veracity of an ancient historian, William of Malmsbury, who says, that “the fleet of King Ethelred being defeated “in the year 1001, by the Danes, a residue took re- "fuge within the walls of Exeter.”‡

The City has been greatly improved of late years by new buildings, and is plentifully supplied with water; some from wells, and some, brought through leaden pipes, from springs collected together, about half a mile from the City. The river water, by

† Ick is a British word, and signifies a river creek, i. e. cow creek or watering place. (Berlau's Vocabulary.)
‡ Other reasons might be given to strengthen the former hypothesis, but I shall only mention one more by way of note; a few years since, in digging for the foundation of an Ice-house, at the bottom of the Fryars, after having cut through the common meat earth, a bed of hard clay was found, then river gravel, at twelve feet deep, rubbish mixed with oyster and cockle shells, then river gravel again, and at sixteen feet deep, was found the half of an horse shoe, much rusted and injured by length of time, and which is now in the possession of Mr. Drew, (late of Exeter, but now of Topsham.) I do not easily acquiesce with improbabilities, but I have heard it asserted, that an anchor has been dug up in the marsh near Cowley Bridge.
INTRODUCTION.

means of an engine, is forced through wooden pipes into most parts of the City, (notwithstanding its elevated situation,) and each inhabitant may be supplied with it at a certain rate per annum.

The wholesomeness of the water, salubrity of the air, pleasantness of the situation, and plenty of the markets, have occasioned the City to be much noticed by our ancient writers:—William of Malmsbury, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, and wrote his history, A.D. 1154, speaks thus of it, "by reason of its stateliness, the wealth of its citizens, and the great resort of strangers, it so abounds with all kinds of merchandise, that nothing is wanting that can be reckoned useful, or necessary." Leland also, who wrote his itinerary in the reign of Henry the Eighth, calls it "a pleasant and beautiful City, strongly fortified both by nature and art, full of inhabitants, and abounding in all the necessaries of life.

It is impossible, at this distance of time, to fix the Era of its first foundation; but its British names will sufficiently testify, that it was a City of note even with the ancient Britons.

The inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall were the Danmonii, a people differing in their manners and customs from the other tribes of the Britons, and are supposed by many authors, both ancient and modern, to be Aborigines, and to have migrated from Armenia, in the greater Asia, not long after the confusion of tongues at Babel.

It is sufficiently clear, that the Danmonii were not ignorant of agriculture and commerce, from the trade they carried on, with their tin, and other commodities, with the Phoenician, Carthaginian and Greek merchants, and after them, with the Gauls and Romans; this is fully mentioned by Herodotus, Polybius, Strabo, and other authors.

That Tin was more abundant in Devon than Cornwall, is clearly demonstrated, by the farming of the coinage in the reign of King John, when that of

* Bishop Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, printed at Oxford, 1692, (the Saxon Chronicle was written by a Monk of Lincoln, sometime after the conquest,) says; that the original inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall came from Armenia.
INTRODUCTION.

Devon, was farmed for £100 while that of Cornwall produced only 100 marks; and as the greatest part of the tin was found in Dartmoor and its neighbourhood, at no very great distance from Exeter, it may naturally be concluded, that the neighbouring country must have been very populous; and that the Danmonii, having a mercantile intercourse with the Phœnicians and Greeks, learned from them the principles of mechanics and building, as well as other arts: to say nothing of the colonies, which, according to their custom, they settled in most places they traded to, and therefore it cannot be doubted, (from the many Phœnician and Greek words mixed in the British language,) that they settled a colony in this part of the island.†

The inhabitants of Devon, therefore, certainly had their cities and towns;|| and the name of Pen-Caer,§ (a British name for Exeter,) which signifies the head, or chief city, plainly points out the capital of the Danmonii; and Caer-esk, the city on the waters; Caer-ruth, the city on the red soil; and Penhulgoile, the prosperous chief town in the wood; strongly prove, that Exeter must have been a City of great note, even in the most early ages.

† Richard of Cirencestre, who wrote a Chronicle in the fourteenth century, places the first colony in the S. W. part of Devon, about A. M. 3000, and that a colony of the Belgae from Gallia, about A. M. 3650, arrived in Britain, and possessed themselves of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Devonshire. Mr. Whitaker, in his history of Manchester, informs us, that after the Belgae had been thus settled 250 years, Divaticius came over from Gaul, and brought a large reinforcement of the former, and subdued the remainder of the west part of Britain.

|| To strengthen this conjecture, it must be remarked, that among the British Coins found at Carabre, in Cornwall, as described by Dr. Borlase, that of No. 12 has evidently a plan of a town or city on it; and whoever carefully examines it, will find it a near resemblance of modern Exeter.

§ Caer, in the Welsh language, signifies a City; and at this day, they call Jerusalem, Caer-salem; Paris, Caer-Paris; Rome, Caer-Ruffayne; Carthage was called in the Phœnician language, Caer-theia, that is, a new City. (Cambden, page 30.)

* According to the idiom of the British language, it should be Caeryd, and Caer-zen-huil-gast.
THE
HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF EXETER;
ANCIENT AND MODERN.

CHAPTER I.
From the Invasion of the Romans to the Norman Conquest.

JULIUS CAESAR in his first expedition into Britain A. C. 54, describes the British towns, as mere recesses in the woods, fortified with trunks of trees, and great banks of earth, to which they fled in times of danger, as a security for themselves, families, and cattle; but Caesar was ignorant of the Danmonii, or their towns, his actions in Britain being confined to Kent, and the adjoining counties; and he himself confesses, that all he knew of the inland and detached inhabitants of the Island was from the Gaulish merchants, and even they acknowledged that they knew nothing of the interior parts of the country, but from hearsay only.

Hence, any pretension to determine at what time to date the foundation of Exeter, would be mere presumption; and as we have no authority but conjecture, and dark traditions, probability only can be offered.

It is true, the inhabitants of Holcomb-burnell have an idle Ancient tradition, that the Britons first began to build a City, on a tradition. common near their village, for their Capital, but finding great inconveniences from the want of water, they removed to the present site of Exeter, nay they shew an old military work there as the ancient City.

A circumstance, however, highly in favour of its antiquity, is the great number of Roman coins which have been, and still are, discovered by digging in the City and its neighbourhood; and that all the ancient roads meet in it, as a central situation.

* Some Phœnician coins (as conjectured) were, some years since, discovered at Teignmouth; and, I have been informed, that one of the same sort has been found in Exeter; but after all possible enquiry, I could never find into whose possession it had got.
And now to leave the dark ages of conjecture only, we shall come to an Era, where such historians who have escaped the ravages of time, will enlighten our paths, and lead us to those historic facts which may be depended upon.

Anno Mundi 3946, according to Richard of Cirencester (although Speed places the date 3873) and 54 years before the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, Julius Caesar having subdued all Gaul, invaded Britain, incited thereto, according to some authors, by a desire to revenge on the Britons their having sent succours to the Veneti, a people of Armorica (now Bretagne) in France, landed, after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, on the coast of Kent; supposed to be the beach between Deal and Dover.

The Britons being divided into many petty sovereignties, united their forces under Cassibelanus, King of the Trinobantes † Theomantius, his Son, being at that time Prince of the Danmonii) and Caesar, after gaining a few disputed battles, sailed back to Gallia.

The next year, Caesar having collected a more numerous army and navy, again invaded Britain, and landed near the same place, when he was a second time bravely opposed: but Cassibelanus being deserted by his allies, submitted to Caesar, who once more returned back to Gallia, and being satisfied with receiving hostages from the neighbouring states, and a promise of tribute (which, in all probability was never paid) left the authority of the Romans, more nominal than real, in this Island.‡

I have so far digressed from what materially concerns the City of Exeter, in order to confute the many idle traditions and common stories, that every ancient castle, or ruinous tower was built by Julius Caesar, (as it is often ignorantly said of the Castle of Exeter) when, from the most authentic historians, his short stay in this Island would not allow him time sufficient to build castles, or any other works, saving those that were necessary for his own security, the fortifying of his camps: he being continually harrassed by armed bodies of the Britons, and Exeter at too great a distance from the field of action.

† The Inhabitants of Essex.

‡ Some authors are of opinion, he only frightened the Britons by a successful battle, or as Lucan says

"Territa quassitis ostendit terna Britannis."

Fled from the Britons whom his arms had sought.

And Tacitus says, he did not conquer Britain, but only shewed it to the Romans.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The Romans made no attempt on the Britons until A. D. 43, near a century after Caesar; when the Emperor Claudius sent Aulus Plautius, his General into Britain, and through the dissensions among the Britons themselves, some provinces were subdued, and Claudius himself soon after coming over to Britain, was for a long time bravely opposed by Camulodunum, King of the Trinobantes, and after his death, by his Sons, Caractacus King of the Silures and Togodumnus King of the Durotriges: but, the death of Togodumnus, in this war, together with the defeat and captivity of Caractacus, completed the triumph of the Romans, and riveted the fetters of the Britons, Soon after, by the repeated victories of Vespasian, and Julius Agricola, in the Reign of the Emperor Domitian, the whole of South Britain was reduced into a Roman Province.

That the City of Exeter was of great note in the time of the Roman Government, must be allowed; whether we consider it as the capital City of the Durotriges, its strong and advantageous situation for defence against the revolts of a recently conquered people, naturally stubborn, and detesting a foreign yoke: or its convenient situation for commerce (on the banks of a navigable river) and its vicinity to the Tin district, which was then a great branch of trade in these Western provinces; therefore, from all these concurrent circumstances, it may naturally be concluded that the Romans (civilized as they were at this period) would not neglect the many advantages that might occur to themselves by garrisoning it, not only to defend their conquests, but to protect their trade.

Yet, notwithstanding all probable conjectures, history is quite silent, nor is Isca once mentioned by the Roman historians, except in the Itinerary of Antonine, who travelled through Britain, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, A. D. 140; and whose journey from Calleva to Isca Dumunniorum, I shall here transcribe from Cambden.

Iter 15.

A Calleva......now Wallingford in Berkshire
Isca Dumunniorum......Exeter

M. P. CXXXVI. Sic
Vindomius......M. P. XV now Silchester, Hants
Venta Belgarum......M. P. XXI......Winchester
Briga......M. P. XI......Broughton, Hants
Sorberi......M. P. VIII......Old Sarum
Vindecilidia......M. P. XII......Shaftesbury
Durnovaria......M. P. IX......Dorchester
Mori duno......M. P. XXXVI Seaton in Devonshire
Isca Dumunniorum......M. P. XV......Exeter.

Ptolomy

§ People of South Wales.
* The Chronicle of the Cathedral indeed says, that Exeter was be-
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. I. Phthomn of Alexandria, who wrote a system of Geography in the reign of the Emperor Adrian, about A.D. 144, has given the Latitude and Longitude of the mouth of the river Exe and City of Exeter according to the Geography of the age he lived in, which places the whole of the South of Britain too far North by two or three degrees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lat.</th>
<th>Lon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50°.20'</td>
<td>17°.00'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mouth of the River Exe. 50°.20' . . 17°.00'
Isca. 52°.45' . . 17°.30'

The great number of Roman Coins, and other antiquities that have been discovered in this City, and its neighbourhood, and its situation on the great Roman, or military road; which first began at Totness, passing over Haldon (where some vestiges are still remaining) through Exeter, over the Ford below the old Bridge (which still bears the name of the old Ford,) and was continued on through Somersetshire to Lincoln, are convincing proofs that it was a settlement, if not colony,

Matthew of Westminster besieged by the Emperor Vespasian A.D. 49, and that Arviragus, then King of the Britons, compelled him to raise the siege.

† So numerous have been the Roman coins discovered in this City, particularly in the late alterations in the Castle, that want of room will not allow a full description. They are mostly of the latter Emperors; a gold one of Nero, two brass ones of Julius Cesar, and two base silver ones of Carausius, are the best preserved. Some years since, in digging for the foundation of a house, the upper end of Musgrave's Alley, (now occupied by Mr. Eales, Attorney) a colossal head of the Empress Julia Donna, and an ancient brass lamp were found, supposed (from a crescent being embossed upon it) to have belonged to a temple of Diana, from whence some conjectures are formed that a temple dedicated to that Goddess once stood near the spot. Roman coins also, and bones of animals have been discovered in digging the ground on St David's hill; and at Mr. Upham's near Broad-gate, in enlarging a cellar, was lately found a Niche walled up, in which were several brass Pagan deities in good preservation: and part of a tesselated pavement.

† Besides this road which was termed the Fosse-way, another military way namely Iceneld-street, entered this City, through Dorchester and Seaton from the East; these roads probably again divided; one taking its course over the old Ford, through Kenmore, (where as well as on Haldon, visible remains of it are still to be perceived) to Totness as before related; and as the Romans had several stations, to the West of Totness, there cannot be the least doubt of its being continued to Tamara, (now Tamerton foliot;) and from thence to Uxella (either Grampound, or Lastwithiel) and Volubula, at, or near Falmouth in Cornwall. The other road, crossed the Exe near Gould's-hays, passing up Greensway-lane, was continued to Oakhampton, and from thence to the promontory of Hercules, (now Hartland Point.) Besides those roads, there were several vicinal ways, that branched either from, or into them, particularly one that proceeded from Longbrooke-street over Stoke-hill, (by the ancient Camp) which crossed the river near Pines-house; from this there was another branch, by the present Mary-pole, and Black-boy lanes communicating with the two great roads near Heavitree.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

colony, of the Romans: and if some authors are to be credited, that the Romans called it Augusta (a name they never gave but to their colonies) there can be no doubt that Exeter was a colony of that people.

About a mile from the City, on Stoke-hill, are some remains of an ancient camp evidently Roman; the Graff and Fosse in some places very visible; and on Woodbury-hill, about six miles South East, is a large intrenchment, which must anciently have been a very strong post; but, whether it was a Roman or British work, cannot be determined.

In the vicinity of Exeter are many Tumuli, or, as they are commonly called, Barrows, composed of earth and stones, which were evidently ancient burial places: between Colympia and Honiton on Kentmoor, are two large Barrows, many on East-hill near Ottery St. Mary, and on Haldon a great number, particularly on the side towards Kern, composed, for the most part, of flinty stones.

In the year 1773, some labourers, digging in one of those Barrows for flints to repair the road leading from Kerneford to Newton Bushel, discovered an Urn at the depth of four feet from the top of the barrow, and sunk near six inches in the solid earth; it consisted of earthen-ware evidently baked, was covered with a flat stone about five inches thick, and contained a quantity of greasy ashes (which smelled like soot) and fragments of burnt bones; the workmen, thinking they had found a treasure, eagerly broke it in pieces: the Urn was about fourteen inches in height, and ten inches in diameter, at its most bulging part.

A further search being made in the same Tumulus, another Urn was discovered at fourteen feet distance from the spot where the first was found; and, twelve feet from the second, a third; each containing a quantity of greasy ashes, and burnt bones plainly human: these Urns were so much decayed through length of time, that they quickly fell to pieces on being handled: they were made of a dark greyish clay, found in many parts of Haldon, and ornamented with several kinds of figures, before they were burnt.§

§ Sir Laurence Palk, Bart. discovered Urns with Roman coins, in one of the Barrows on the northern part of Haldon, specimens of which are now in my possession; they are small, brass, of Emperor Gallienus, Victorinus, one of the 19, (or as they are called 30 tyrants, during Gallienus' reign,) the usurper in Britain, and of Probus. Whether these coins were originally placed there when the Tumulus was formed, or since that period deposited by way of security, can only be conjectured: the circumstance however seems to be subversive of a partial hypothesis, which, in my essay on the Urn, I had formed of these Tumuli being Danish; but does not affect that which attributes them to the Britons. J. S.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. I.

The general structure of the Barrows throughout the country, has been found to be uniform, and the discoveries which have been made have been nearly similar. From those on Haldon, indeed, Urns of a rude form and composition have been taken; and from one in particular, that forms a boundary between the Parishes of Kemn and Kenton, beneath a large flat stone, which was supported by others around, an Urn, plain in figure, and unbaked; though, tinged as it was with smoke, it appeared to have been exposed to a fire, it was removed without receiving any injury: it had a singularity in its position, the mouth being inverted, from which, on its being raised, a quantity of ashes and white bones were discharged: This is now in the possession of the Rev. John Swete of Oxton House, behind which, on the verge of Haldon, it was discovered; and of the Urn, an account and plate were given in a volume of Essays, by a Society of Gentlemen of this City.

The custom of burning the bodies of their deceased friends and relations was common to most ancient Nations, and even practised by the Jews themselves,* and therefore it is most probable they were the remains of either Britons, or Romans, before their conversion to Christianity.

It may be proved from innumerable instances, that this custom was very early practised, though not generally, as we find from Sacred Writ; Abraham, purchased a burying place of the sons of Heth, wherein he interred his Wife Sarah; and that the Egyptians buried their dead is evident from the great care they took in embalming their bodies; some are of opinion, that this custom was introduced to prevent any indecencies being committed on the dead bodies, by their enemies, which seems probable from that passage in the first Book of Samuel, where the inhabitants of Jabesh Gilead, burnt the bodies of Saul and his Sons to prevent their receiving any more indecencies from the Philistines notwithstanding it was the common custom of the Israelites to bury their dead. And so Sylla among the Romans, was the first of his family who ordered his body to be burnt; for fear the barbarities he had executed on that of Marius, might be retaliated upon his own. At the siege of Troy, the Greeks, used both ways of interring, and burning; Patroclus was burned, and Ajax laid in the ground. The Romans, derived from the Greeks, both these customs of burning and burying; "In urbe neve Sepelito neve Urito," says the law of the twelve tables.

* See the 2 Chron. xvi. chap. 14 v.—xxi. chap. 19 v.—and Amos, vi. chap. 10 v.
The place where they burned the dead was set apart for this religious use, and called Glebe; from which practice the name is yet applied to all the lands belonging to the Church.

The Saxons (as far as comes to our knowledge) did not make use of that method of interment, but generally enclosed the bodies of their deceased friends in stone coffins, or graves lined with chalk, by the sides of the public highways, or in common fields. The custom of burying the bodies of the dead within the walls of Cities and Towns, not being instituted (according to Bede) until the reign of Cuthred, about A.D. 740.

The only reason that can be assigned for the small share that Exeter had in the transactions, and its being so little noticed by Historians during the Roman government in Britain (a period of near four centuries) was probably from its situation, almost in the South West corner of the Island, at a great distance from the scene of action.

During this time, the Picts, Scots, and other barbarous nations, who continually harrassed the Roman province, were confined to the Northern extremities of the Island; and although they made inroads into the more Southern parts, and committed the most horrid devastations, yet most of the Roman garrisons being placed on the northern frontiers, they were as often driven back to their woods and fastnesses; neither could the enemy have penetrated so far to the South, without making an entire conquest of the whole province, which doth not appear ever to have been the case.

The Saxon pirates who ravaged the coast of Britain during the time of the latter Emperors, were seldom seen to the South of the straits of Dover; hence, it may be concluded, that although the Northern and Eastern parts were often in a state of war and confusion, the Southern parts of Devon must have enjoyed an almost uninterrupted peace, and consequently have given the Historian no occasion to mention a place situated so far from the scene of action.

After the Romans had lorded it over all South Britain, for near four hundred years, their empire began to decline, the legions stationed in the British Garrisons were called home to defend Italy and the Capital itself, from the barbarous nations which then broke through the frontiers on every side: Britain thus deprived of its protectors, and the greatest part of the British youth being incorporated in the Roman legions, the Picts, Scots, and other tribes of the Britons (who had bravely opposed the Roman yoke, and had been pent up in

† The Danes certainly burnt their dead bodies in Britain. J. S.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. I.

The northern parts of the Island broke through the walls of Severus, like a deluge, and destroyed with fire and sword, every thing before them, even to the very Sea.

The Britons, reduced to the greatest distress, fled to the Woods and marshes for refuge; in this extremity they chose Vortigern, Prince of the Danmonii, for their King, who, though disgraced with every vice, possessed the chief authority among them; and by his counsel, a deputation was sent to the Saxons, a German nation, desiring their assistance.

It seems from the choice made by the Britons, of Vortigern, that the Danmonii by their situation were in some measure exempted from the desolation that had spread through the other parts of the Island, and that he, at the head of his Danmonians, collected the other affrighted Britons together, in order to make head against the barbarians.

The Saxons, a barbarous and intrepid nation, embraced the offer made to them; and sent 1600 men to the assistance of the Britons; these auxiliaries were embarked in three ships, under the command of two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, and landing in the Isle of Thanet on the coast of Kent, joined the Britons and marched against the Invaders.

The enemy were quickly repelled by the Saxons; but these new allies perceiving the weak, undisciplined state of the Britons, conceived it an easy matter to conquer the country for themselves; therefore, sending intelligence to Saxony of the pusillanimity of Vortigern, and the weakness of the Britons, they were soon reinforced by 5000 more of their countrymen, who (after several bloody battles fought between them, and Vortimer, the Son of Vortigern) founded the first Saxon Kingdom in Briton, that of Kent, and of which Hengist was the first King, who fixed his residence at Canterbury.

The success of Hengist, together with the beauty and fertility of Britain, allured over swarms of new adventurers: a party of which (and wherein our history is mostly interested) landed in Hampshire, and laid the foundation of the West Saxon kingdom, in the year 495, under the command of Cheridick, at a place (from that event) called Cheridick-shore.

Cheridick, on his landing, met with a different reception from what his countrymen had experienced in the other parts of the Island; the Britons disputing every inch of ground, gave him battle the very day of his landing, and though they were vanquished, they defended their liberties for some time against

† A Wall built by the Emperor Severus quite across the Island from Carlisle to Newcastle, to defend the Roman Province from the continual inroads of the unsubdued Britons.
against their invaders, until Cherdick, having called to his assistance his countrymen, from Kent, and Sussex, and being joined by a fresh body of adventurers from Germany, who arrived at Portsmouth, under the conduct of Port, an eminent Saxon, gave Battle to the Britons, then commanded by a King, named Nawanleod. In this battle, the Britons were defeated, and Nawanleod, with 5000 of his men, were slain; and from this period we may date the foundation of the West Saxon kingdom, of which, Exeter was for some time the capital, and residence of its Kings.

The Britons still continuing bravely to defend their country, the progress of the Saxons towards Devonshire was but slow; and we do not find that they made any conquests in that county, until the year 568, when Ceawlin the third King of Wessex, is said to have conquered part of Devon and Somerset.

In the year 615, a battle was fought at Beadune (now Bampton) in Devonshire, when the Britons were defeated by Kyneigis, King of Wessex, with the slaughter of 1046 of their men.

That the Britons were still in the possession of Exeter, we learn from Matthew of Westminster, who informs us, that Penda, King of Mercia besieged it in the year 632, when it was bravely defended by the Britons, until relieved by Cadwalo their King, who engaged, and defeated Penda, with a great slaughter of his troops.

The West Saxons embraced Christianity in the reign of Kyneigis, in the year 603; and in the reign of Ina (who built Glastonbury Abbey) about the year 712, was first instituted by that Prince, in the Kingdom of Wessex, the tax called (in those days) Romescot, or Peterpence, which compelled every inhabitant that possessed in his house, goods of one kind, to the value of twenty-pence, to pay yearly to the Pope upon Lammas day, one penny: this was looked upon as the King's alms; but afterwards demanded by succeeding Popes, as a tribute.

No notice is taken, by any author during this long period, of the City of Exeter, nor do we find it once mentioned in history, but what hath already been related; it is sufficiently clear that the Britons held possession of it, and that Christianity flourished in Exeter, while as yet the West Saxons continued obstinate pagans, until the year 603, nearly 100 years after the foundation of their Kingdom; and that the Saxon name, Monkton (by which it was known to them, until the reign of King Athelstan) was given it in derision, by the Pagans, from the great number of Monks who had taken refuge.
refuge there, from the cruelties of the Saxons: it being their common practice, before their conversion to Christianity, to massacre the Clergy, (especially the Monks) whenever they were so unfortunate, as to fall into their hands.

There can be no doubt that the Christian Religion flourished in Exeter, during the Roman Government; but we have neither history nor tradition to point out to us, either the number or situation of the British Churches in Exeter, nor is the smallest vestige of any one remaining. * That the Britons were converted to Christianity soon after their being conquered by the Romans, we may learn from Theodoret, Clemens Romanus, and our own countryman Gildas, who assures us that the Gospel was preached in Britain, as early as the year 64. Stow likewise informs us, “that King Lucius built “St. Peter” Church, in Cornhill, London, in the year of “Christ 167.”

In the persecution of the Emperor Dioclesian, the proto-martyr of Britain, St. Alban together with some thousands of Christians, were martyred at the City of Verulam (now St. Albans,) in the year 293; and we likewise read of Restitutus, Bishop of London who, with other British Bishops, was present at the Council of Arles in France, in the year 314.

It is probable that the Christian churches of Exeter, fell in the general destruction of the City, by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in the year 1007, who levelled it even with the ground, and destroyed the historic memorials, which were chiefly kept by the monks, who also perished with them.

About the year 800, the Saxon Heptarchy, by their intestine wars with each other, paved the way for Egbert the 19th. King of the West Saxons, to aspire to the universal monarchy of England: he first turned his arms against the Cornish Britons, who still maintained the possession of Cornwall, and likewise of all that part of Devon, situated West of the river Exe, together with the City of Exeter itself; and though the Britons were often defeated, they continued the war for 14 years: but, at length submitted to Egbert, on condition of enjoying their own laws, and paying an annual tribute.

In this treaty the City of Exeter was included, and from this period we may date its subjection to the Saxon government; and though the Britons were suffered to enjoy their lands, the Saxons were permitted to dwell with them; which before this time (from the natural hatred they bore the Saxons, for dispossessing them of their most fruitful provinces,) they

* The Church of St. Pancras (although as small and mean as can be well imagined,) yet bears evident marks of very remote antiquity.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

they would not permit; thus, all the country on the East side of the river Tamar, became subject to the West Saxon government.

Egbert having thus subdued the Cornish Britons, completed the reduction of the Saxon Heptarchy, and was acknowledged as King of all England in the year 827.

Egbert did not enjoy peace long, the Danes landing in the Isle of Sheppey in Kent, plundered the country, and then escaped to their ships.

The next year the Danes again landed at Churcmouth in Dorsetshire, from 35 ships, and were encountered by Egbert; the battle was bloody, and although the Danes lost a great number of men, they maintained the post they had taken, and made good their retreat to their ships.

Two years after, they entered into a treaty with the Cornish Britons, and landing in Cornwall, made an inroad into Devonshire, but were met by Egbert on Hengist down, and totally defeated.

Ethelwulf having succeeded his Father Egbert, the Danes still continued their ravages, burning, and spoiling, wherever they came: and, in the year 861, once more landed in Devonshire, but were defeated by Ceolwulf, Earl of Devon, at Wiganburgh, near the mouth of the Tamar, with great slaughter, and forced to retreat to their Ships again, in the utmost confusion.

The County of Devon appears to have been more free from the ravages of the Danes than the major part of England: the History of these times, is full of the desolations committed by them, yet it doth not appear, they made any more inroads into this county, until the year 875.

The year 868 is remarkable for the first religious foundation in the City of Exeter mentioned in History. King Ethelbert, Son of Ethelwulf, founded a monastery, near where the Cathedral now stands, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes.

Anno 875, the Danes having almost overruled the whole Kingdom, the bravery and prudence of King Alfred preserved it from utter ruin, and compelled them to enter into a treaty with him, which was no sooner made, than broken: for the treacherous Danes, without any pretence whatever, suddenly fell on the English army, defeated them, and then marching westward, surprised the City of Exeter.

Alfred collected fresh forces, and exerted such vigour, that he fought no less than eight battles with them in one year; in consequence of which the Danes were reduced to the greatest distress; the remainder of the Danish army, however, wintered.

A.D. 827. Hume.

832.

833.

835.

851.

868.

875.

Exeter taken by the Danes.
Chapter I

Speed, Danes defeated.

A.D. 876.

Danese again defeated.

The Danes who wintered in Exeter, hearing of the misfortunes of their countrymen, and the citizens (incited by the successes of their King) falling upon them, some immediately fled to Dartmouth, and there shipped themselves; but most of these perished in a violent tempest: the other party hastily retreated to Chippenham in Wiltshire, where being joined by great numbers under the command of three of their Kings, Giffreth, Ekeclaf, and Hammoed, they broke (notwithstanding the late treaty) into Alfred's dominions, ravaging the country, and burning and destroying all before them: the English, being disheartened, left their country, in the greatest terror; and though Alfred defeated the plunderers in several engagements, yet such numbers continually arrived to join them, that Alfred was reduced to the greatest distress, and the Danes became possessed of all his kingdom, except the counties of Somerset, Hants, and Wiltshire; and some few fortified towns, among which was Exeter.

Alfred, unable to make head, for the present, against the invaders, secreted himself; and, in the habit of a peasant, lived for some time, in the house of a cowherd, who had been entrusted with some of his cattle: here Alfred collected some few of his trusty followers, and retired into an island, in Somersettshire, formed by the rivers Taw and Parret, and rendered almost inaccessible, by the bogs and morasses, which surrounded it; here he built a fortress, and often sallied out upon the Danes: in this situation he remained near a twelvemonth.

While Alfred lay here concealed, Hubba, the Dane, having spread desolation over Wales, landed in Devon, from 23 ships, and besieged the Castle of Kenwith, situated near the mouth of the river Taw: Oddane, Earl of Devon, had taken refuge there, with a few of his followers and being but ill supplied with water and provisions, he determined by some vigorous blow, to prevent the necessity of submitting to the enemy: therefore, making a sudden sally on the Danes before sun-rise, he put them to the rout, pursued them with great slaughter, killed Hubba, himself; and took their fumi-
nous Standard Raven, in which the Danes put their greatest confidence.

Tradition still points out the place of Hubba's interment, and though the stones, which, (after the manner of the northern nations) were heaped on his grave, are swept away by Hubba's incroachments of the sea: yet, the place still retains the grave name of Whibley stone, and is situated on the strand, near Appledore, on the northern coast of Devon.

Alfred being informed of these successes, left his retreat, before he assembled his subjects in order to reconnoitre the Danish camp, and be himself convinced, whether there was any probability of success, or not: therefore disguising himself in the character of a Harper, and passing unsuspected through every quarter, was introduced, even to the tent of their King, Gurthrum; and remaining there several days, he remarked the security of the Danes, their contempt of the English, (whom they considered as entirely subdued) and their dissolute waste of what they had gained by rapine, and violence: he then secretly sent messengers to his subjects, and summoned them to assemble at Briston, on the borders of Schwood Forest, in Somersetshire. On the appointed day, Hume the English joyfully resorted to their King, whom, on his appearance among them, they welcomed with shouts of applause, and the more so, as they had considered him certainly dead.

Alfred instantly conducted them to the Danish camp; and knowing its situation, attacked the enemy in the most unguarded quarter: the Danes, surprised to see an army of the English, (whom they had long held as totally subdued) but Alfred much more at seeing Alfred at their head, made but a faint resistance; and though greatly superior in numbers, were defeated with a prodigious slaughter.

Alfred pursued the remainder of the routed army, to a fortified camp, where they had fled for safety, and where, being reduced to the greatest extremity by hunger) they, once more desired terms of peace, to which Alfred consented, on conditions of their embracing Christianity, and evacuating his territories.

Notwithstanding the former treaty, the other parties of the Danes, roving about for prey, and not considering themselves bound by the last compact, continued to infest the English coasts; and in the year 879, another body of them, who

† This Standard was a Black Raven, embroidered on a red field by the Sisters of Hubba; and consecrated to the God of War, by the Pagan Priests. The Danes were so strongly persuaded of its sanctity, that they fully believed it would insure them victory whenever it was unfurled.
CHAP. I.

who had plundered Normandy in France, landed at Wareham in Dorsetshire (Alfred being then in the north of England) and marched to Exeter, which they instantly besieged; the Citizens defended themselves with the greatest resolution, (well knowing the consequences of a surrender to such a barbarous foe;) and their intrepid Monarch being informed of the Citizens' distress, dispatched a trusty messenger to assure them he would hasten to their relief.

Alfred, considering the importance of the City, immediately followed his messengers, at the head of a chosen body of West Saxons: the Citizens, at this period, were in the utmost extremity; yet continued bravely to defend themselves, not doubting that their King would give them his full aid and co-operation: the Danes despairing, from the brave opposition made to all their assaults; and, hearing of Alfred's approach, broke up the siege, and fled to their ships. Alfred closely followed them, but they were embarked before he could come up with them: in their retreat, they committed the most horrid devastations, spoiling and destroying the country, neither sparing age, nor sex.

The English Fleet, which Alfred had stationed on the Southern coasts, fell in with many of their Ships; these were captured, and the crews, by order of the English Monarch, were executed as Pirates.

Alfred, being convinced of the great utility of a naval force, to protect the coasts against the continual inroads of these barbarians, fitted out two fleets, and by some timely severities on the intruders, kept his kingdom in profound peace (except a few intervals) until the year 893.

During this time of peace, Alfred repaired and beautified such cities and towns, as had been damaged in the former wars; among which, the City of Exeter is mentioned by Matthew of Westminster, who says, "he fortified it with new Bulwarks, and greatly beautified it."

The Danes, who had been settled in Northumberland, broke out into open rebellion, and being joined by great numbers of new adventurers, embarked on board of 240 ships, and appearing before Exeter, laid close siege to it: the citizens, again stoutly defended themselves until Alfred came to their relief, who falling upon the rebels before they were aware, defeated them, and pursued them to their ships, with great slaughter.

Exeter does not appear in any of the transactions, during the remainder of this excellent Prince's reign, who died A.D. 901; after having fought, in person, fifty-six pitched battles.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Edward, surnamed the Elder, the son of Alfred, succeeded his Father; and in the year 918, held a Witenagemote or general assembly of his chief subjects in this City. §

Athelstan succeeded his Father Edward, in the year 926: in his reign, the Britons, who had hitherto inhabited the western part of Devonshire, and also (in conjunction with the Saxons, according to the treaty made with King Egbert) the city of Exeter, rebelled: when Athelstan marched westward, compelled them to abandon the City, and the whole of Devonshire; and fixed the river Tamar, as the boundary of the Cornish Britons: after this, he returned to Exeter, destroyed the old fortifications (which before his time, consisted of huge bulwarks of earth, strengthened by stakes, and surrounded by ditches) building a stone wall of one mile and half in circuit, flanked by lofty towers, and encompassed by a deep and regular fosse.

The greatest part of the wall built by Athelstan, is still remaining: it consists of small unhewn stones, as they were dug from the quarry; the interstices filled up with hot lime and rough sand, and faced with ashlar work of hewn stone; the whole strengthened by strong buttresses: the mortar used in this work is become, from length of time, so hard and durable, that, on attempting to pull down any part of it, the stones are sooner broken, than separated one from the other.

The walls are 12 feet in thickness; and at present, where the battlements are remaining, 30 feet in height: most of the embrasures had orillons, or loopholes, for the defendants to discharge their arrows and other missiles under cover. The number of Towers originally on this wall, cannot now be determined, nor whether there were any more that what now remain in situ: those of which we have, at present, any vestiges, are only six in number: five standing between the

† In the year 1784, the society of Antiquarians, receiving good information that the remains of this Prince, were deposited in the Church of Great Driffield in Yorkshire, they deputed two of their members to examine into the fact, after digging some time they found a stone Coffin, and on opening the same, discovered the entire skeleton of this great Prince, together with a great part of his steel armour. The Coffin was again closed up as well as the grave and left in the same state as when found. It appears that Alfred being wounded at the battle of Stamford Briggs, returned to Driffield, where he languished of his wounds 20 days, and then dying, was buried in this Church.

§ Isaac places this parliament A. D. 888, which is thirteen years before Edward came to the Crown.
the Castle and Southgate, and one (vulgarly called the Snail tower) on the western side of the wall, fronting the river: only one of these towers remain still (excepting the roof) in its original state. It consisted of three stages, or floors, for the defendants to stand on: it is 42 feet in height from the present scalp of the ditch, having orillons in front, and on each side, to flank the ditch; a door-way was made here (now walled up) and called Bedford postern, it being a passage for the conveniency of Bedford House, and plainly appears to have been constructed long since the building was raised.

This venerable specimen of the skill of our ancestors in architecture, which has been standing upwards of 860 years, is now in a state of decay; and in all probability may soon share the fate of the other towers, which have been taken down even with the city walls, and deprived of their upper stories: therefore, to preserve its memory to future generations, I have here given a correct view of it.

The Castle is not mentioned in the history of these times: but from the Saxon arches, and similarity of work and materials, it seems to have been built at the same time with the walls: it is situated in the northern point of the City, and on the most elevated part of the hill; the ascent being very steep, particularly from the North, on which side it was defended by a deep moat and counterscarp, and which, from its great declivity, prevented any probability of success in attacking it on that side; as no military engines then used in besieging towns, could be brought near enough for any execution; neither could mining be effected, as the rock, on which it was built, is composed of very hard stone of the granite kind. The mound on which the masonry is erected, is partly artificial, composed of loose stones (probably the refuse of the quarry) laid edgewayes, and filled in with earth: this plainly appeared in the late alterations.

The walls are of an oval figure, the longest diameter being 109 yards, and the transverse 101 yards; they are very thick, and, like the city walls, strongly cemented with hot lime and sand: there were five towers on the walls; two square, and three of a semicircular figure. A more particular description, with the history of this ancient fortress, accompanied with a plan, and two views, will be given in the course of this work.

Aethelstan changed the name of Monkton (by which the City had been called by the Saxons ever since the year 450) to Exanceaster; and also founded a house of Benedictine Monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; (now the Eastern part
part of the Cathedral, which is converted into a Library) he likewise built the Abbey of Saint Germans, in Cornwall; St. Peter, at Bodmin; and Pilton, near Barnstaple; and caused the Bible to be translated into the Anglo-Saxon language, at the time the mother tongue of this country.

This Monarch granted liberty of Coinage to some of the principal cities and towns, in his dominions, and established two mints, for that purpose, in Exeter. The Saxon coins of this period, were chiefly silver, very thin, and, the dies in which they were struck, badly executed.

Camden has given many specimens of this Monarch’s coins; (plate 5, p. 135) among which is one which he ascribes to this City, and reads the legend, on the reverse. Tun moneta Exoneeet: but, this in all probability is, a coin of Ethelbert’s, as there is one of his, still preserved, with the same reverse.

Edmund, the brother of Athelstan, succeeded him; and kept the Diocese, so much in subjection, during his short reign of five years, that the kingdom enjoyed, for that time, an interval of peace. Edmund, being treacherously murdered, at Pucklechurch in Gloucestershire, by Leof a noted thief (whom he had formerly banished) was succeeded by his Brother Edwin, who, in the year 950, founded the first Bishopric in this County, at Bishops Tawton; and also that of St. Germans in Cornwall.

In the year 959, Edgar succeeded his brother Edwin; and finding the country overrun with wolves, changed the tribute annually paid by the British Princes, of cattle and specie, into a delivery of 300 wolves’ heads; and, by this means, in the course of a few years, a wolf could scarce be found in the whole island.

The third wife of Edgar was, Elfride, daughter of Osnurd, Earl of Devon, the founder of Tawstock Abbey: it is reported of him, that he was of such gigantic stature and strength, that once coming with the King, to Exeter, and finding the Eastgate shut and barred, and the Porter absent, he, by the force of his arms only, unhinged the gates from the bars, and, with his foot, forced them open: his thigh bone was preserved in the Abbey of Tawstock, until the dissolution of that monastery.

Edward, (surnamed the martyr,) succeeded his father, Edgar; and, after a reign of four years, was treacherously murdered.
murthered (at Cleaf Carm, in Dornadoir) by the instigation of his Step-mother, Eifissia, to make way for his half-brother, Eifred, who, accordingly succeeded him.

Eifred (named the Wounded) the son of Edgar by Eifissia, seemed greatly to have degenerated from the virtues and bravery of his ancestors; it is related of him, that he was extremely avaricious, indolent and cowardly, being entirely governed by the monks, whose pernicious counsels were the ruin of his family and kingdom; and occasioned an insurrection of his subjects, which, being fomented by the Danes (who had been incorporated with the English, and lived quietly for almost 28 years) broke out into open rebellion. The foreign Danes, having acquainted with these transactions, immediately invaded England, with a large fleet, and, after spoiling great part of the country, in the year 1001, sat down before Exeter, besieging it with the greatest fury.

The siege continued for near two months; the citizens, in many sallies, driving the enemy from their walls, and repelling them in many attacks: at length, after being reduced to the greatest distress, they were succoured by Edwige, Earl of Devon, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring country: the citizens then sallying out on the plain, attacked them in their camp (between the village of Pinhoe and Exeter) and, after a bloody engagement, forced them from it; and totally defeated them: the Danes retreated in great confusion to their ships,†

These successes were but a temporary relief to the unhappy English: the barbarians, continually reinforced by great numbers of their countrymen from abroad, and joined by those who had been settled in Northumberand and East Anglia, spread desolation, throughout the whole kingdom: destroy- ing everywhere with terror and fire: Eifred, determined to remedy these evils, by sending out a fleet, which he put under the command of Eirik, Duke of Mersea, who had married his daughter Eiflda; but he, together with part of the fleet, treacherously deserted to the enemy; and the remainder were obliged to take refuge in the river Exe.‡

Eifred, in this distress, issued, by the advice of his Nobles, an order, (both cowardly and inhuman) that all the Danes, dispersed among the English, should be massa-

† There are some vestiges of the Danish works still remaining: on a hill opposite the Castle is a mount, vulgarly called Danes Castle, and many ditches in the adjoining fields, supposed to be part of their intrenchments.

‡ See Prefatory Remarks.
and on a certain evening, this horrid mandate was most cruelly put into execution, throughout the whole kingdom, in cold blood, on St. Bevy's day, the 13th November, 1002.

The news of this massacre inflamed the minds of the Danes to a desperate revenge; and, in the year 1003, Sweyne, King of Denmark, invaded England, with a most powerful army. Ethelred, in endeavouring to stop his progress, was totally defeated, with a great slaughter of his troops; and, the Danish valour barely defeating their King, the Danes overran the whole kingdom, and committed the greatest cruelties wherever they came. The citizens of Exeter, hearing of these barbarities, repaired their walls, and strengthened their fortifications, in order to resist his attacks. Sweyne, being informed of these preparations marched immediately towards Exeter; and, on his march, received the submission of Athelmer, Earl of Devon, and the inhabitants of the county.

Exeter closely invested the city, and the citizens were determined to defend themselves to the last extremity, and not submit but with the loss of their lives: yet, how vain is human prudence, when Providence has ordained it otherwise! the citizens were betrayed by their commander, Hugh a Norman by birth (who had been appointed governor of the city by the interest of Queen Emma), to treacherously let in the Danes, and Sweyne exasperated at the resistance he met with, put all the inhabitants, that fell into his hands to the sword; burnt the city; and levelled it even with the ground from the East to the West gate.

In this disastrous calamity, whatever had been spared by time, of British or Roman remains of magnificence, must have been destroyed; and, during the remainder of the reign of Ethelred, and the short one of his son Edmund, Exeter lay amidst its own ruins, a heap of desolation. Edmund (surnamed Ironside) after a reign of one year, was basely murdered by the traitor, Edwin; and this made room for Canute the Dane, the son of Sweyne.

Canute, by the joint consent of the English and Danes, was elected King; and he put an end to a war, which had continued above two hundred years, and had cost the two nations more than 300,000 men, who were killed in fifty-four battles, besides innumerable spoils, prisoners, and sieges.

Peace being now re-established, the scattered inhabitants began to repair to, and resettle their former habitations; and Exeter rose, like a phoenix, out of her own ashes. Canute granted great immunities to the returning citizens; and in some measure to expiate the cruelties of his father Sweyne, repaired the ruined churches and monasteries, and gave to that
of St. Peter, the manor of Stoke, near Exeter; from whence came its adjunct name of Stoke Canon. There is still remaining in the parish Church of Stoke, an ancient painting on glass, in one of the windows, representing a King in a praying posture, with a label over his head "Reg. Canitus."

Canute died on the 12th of November 1035, after a reign of 19 years, during which, by his virtues, and impartial administration of justice, he acquired the love and esteem of his subjects both English and Danes. The short reigns of his two Sons, Harold and Hardicanute (who succeeded each other) were marked with cruelty and glutony: this made the Danish line odious to the people; and therefore, on the death of Hardicanute \( \dagger \) (who died at Lambeth, from excess of drinking) in the year 1041, they unanimously conferred the vacant throne on Edward, the Son of Ethelred, which again restored the Saxon line.

Edward, surnamed the Confessor, was crowned at Winchester, on Easter day, 1041; he remitted the yearly tribute of 40,000 Pounds (called Danegeld which had been levied for upwards of forty years on the English subjects; and collected into one body, the laws made by his predecessors, viz. those of the Saxons, Mercians and Danes, which are the foundation of what is called to this day, the common law: he likewise granted new charters and immunities to such cities as had suffered much in the late wars: repaired the religious houses, particularly the monastery of St. Peter in Exeter: united the two Bishops' Sees of Crediton and St. Germans, removed them to Exeter, and, with his Queen, Editha, installed Leofricus, in the following remarkable form of words.

"I, Kyng Edward, taking Leofricus by my right haunde, "and Editha, my Queen, by the lefte, do enstalle hym the "fyreste and most famous Byshoppe, of Exeter, with a "great abundance of blessynges to all such as shall furder "and encrease the same; but with a fearfull and execrable "curse to all such as shall diminish, or take any thing from "it."

The Monks who were resident in the Benedictine Abbey, founded by King Athelstan, in Exeter, were removed by Edward to Westminster; where he built that stately edifice, now known by the name of Westminster Abbey. He was the last King of England of the race of Egbert: he died at Westminster on the 5th of January 1065.

\( \dagger \) The death of Hardicanute was yearly celebrated by the English nation, for a long time after his death; and this celebration was called, in derision, Hostide; that is, the feast of the Hog.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

On the death of Edward, Harold, Earl of Devon and, Son of G slew, Earl of Kent, was elected to the vacant throne, notwithstanding the claim of the lawful heir, Edgar Atheling, grandson of Edmund Ironside.) He defeated the Danes, who had landed from 500 Ships and taken the city of York: whom their King, Harold Harfagre, and Teuton (brother to Harold, who had joined the enemy) were killed.

While Harold was in the north of England, pursuing the foe, William, surnamed the bastard, Duke of Normandy, led with a great army at Pevensey, in Sussex: Harold marched with the greatest dispatch, to give him battle; and at the Norman Duke, near Hastings: the battle was fatal to the English monarch, who was slain, with the flower of his army, and a prodigious number of common men. This battle, which decided the fate of England, and brought it under a foreign yoke, was fought on Saturday the 14th of October 1066.

The motives which induced William to invade England, and the facility of his conquest, are thus accounted for by most historians. William pretended that Harold had sworn, while in Normandy, that, on the death of King Edward, he would promote his interest in the succession; and that Edward, on his death bed, had appointed him his successor: but, as the historians of those days were chiefly monks, who were strongly inclined to the Norman interest, we can put little confidence in their report: nor does it seem probable that Edward should dispose of his crown to a foreigner, while his nephew, Edgar Atheling was living, and who was the undoubted heir.

The facility of this conquest, and the subjection of a people who, for many years had so gallantly defended their liberties against the Danes, is, by these bigoted historians, ascribed to the almost continual peace which the English had enjoyed for nearly 50 years; and which had made them neglect their military discipline, and abandon themselves to luxury and idleness: to which may be added the licentiousness of the clergy, the effeminacy, gluttony, and oppression of the nobility, together with the drunkenness and disorders of the common people.

Other authors relate (and it appears with more truth,) that it was principally owing to the treachery of the Bishops (the Sces having been mostly filled by the ill judged policy of Edward, with Norman monks,) and the superior skill of the Normans in military tactics, who, in this battle, made great havoc among the English, with their cross bows: a weapon, to them before, unknown.
The Norman historians tell us that the main body of the English were armed with Bells (their ancient weapons;) and that they kept themselves so compact in one body, that no force could break or disorder them, until the Normans pretending to retreat, brought the former into disorder, and by that means gained the victory.

Duke William having gained this decisive victory, marched towards London; not in a direct, but circuitous route; and crossing the Thames at Wallingford, proceeded to Berkhamstead; where he was met by Alfred, archbishop of York, who was attended by many other prelates, Edgar Atheling (the legal heir) and several of the principal nobility, and who, there swore fealty to him.

Notwithstanding this, Edwin, and Morcar, the two most A.D. 1066.

Earls of Northumberland and Mercia, endeavoured to rouse the English from their lethargy; and once more to oppose the conqueror: but, finding the Bishops (who at that time had all the power in their hands) siding with the Normans, they desisted from their attempt. William marched to London, and was crowned at Westminster, on Christmas day 1066.

The City of Exeter, as hath been already mentioned, had suffered greatly during the Danish wars; and, although there was only a period of 69 years from its total destruction by Sweyne, to the Norman conquest, the historians of that time represent it to be strong, wealthy and full of inhabitants: and this is fully corroborated by the fortunate defence it made against the conqueror, in the year 1076; which will be treated of in its proper place.

By what form this city was governed, during the times of the Britons and Romans, is not mentioned by historians; but, by the Romans in their colonies and fortresses, it was executed by a Pro-Praetor, whose power was arbitrary, and government military. During the Saxon period, its government was by a Portgrave, or Fortune: who had power over all judicial controversies; and in the reign of Athelstan the city was divided into four hundreds, or wards, over each of which was placed an Alderman.

These wards continue to this time; and are denominated the East, West, North and South wards. In times of war, or danger, the whole government, civil and military, was lodged in the hands of the Earls of Devon: under whom were the Viccomes, or Sheriffs; and the Thanes, or chief military officers, who held lands of the King by a kind of military tenure, somewhat similar to that of the feudal barons after the Norman conquest: the bishops likewise acted as judges in conjunction with the Earls, and sometimes commanded in the armies in a military capacity.
We have very few of the names of the Saxon Earls of Devon handed down to us; nor is it certain whether the office was elective or hereditary.

Vortigern, (afterwards King of England) it is recorded, was Prince of the Danmonii, before he was elected to the throne.

Alpesius was made Earl of Devon, by King Athelstan. He resided in the castle of Exeter; it being customary in those days, for the Earls to dwell in the counties from whence they took their titles.

Otger was Earl of Devon, in the reign of King Edgar (as before related) the King having married his daughter. Goda is mentioned as Earl of Devon, in the reign of King Ethelred; and he has been slain in battle, by the Danes. Athelmore was Earl of Devon after the death of Goda; he treacherously deserted his sovereign, King Ethelred; and, joining his forces with Sweyn, accompanied him to the siege and destruction of Exeter.

Godwine succeeded him as Earl of Devon in the reign of Casleby and after him, according to Lambert, Godwina Earl Las, was Earl of Devon, Dorset, Sussex, Hampshire, and Cornwall. The unfortunate Harold succeeded his father, as Earl of Devon and Cornwall.

End of the first Chapter.
CHAPTER II.

From the Norman Conquest to the end of the reign of Henry VIII.

CHAP. II. WILLIAM, on being invested with the English Crown, at first affected to govern his new subjects with great lenity; but as soon as his power was established, he treated them with the greatest severity; arbitrarily seizing their lands, and dividing them among his rapacious followers. The English, exasperated at the conduct of the Normans, broke out into open rebellion in several parts of the kingdom: the citizens of Exeter, in particular, dispossessed Baldwin de Briens* of the castle, to whose custody it had been committed by the conqueror; and was, at that time esteemed a place of the greatest importance: they repaired their walls, and strengthened their fortifications, incited, it is supposed, by Githa, (mother of the late King Harold) who had taken refuge in the city, after having been deprived of her lands and dowry, to make room for the new comers.

William, heated at these commotions, marched at the head of a numerous army, and laid close siege to the city. The inhabitants relying on the strength of their fortifications, insulted him with opprobrious language from their walls, and repelled his assaults with the utmost vigour: but part of the walls falling down (which the Monkish historians attributed to divine providence, though with greater reason it might have been occasioned by machines used by the besiegers) the citizens were compelled to surrender. The conqueror, contrary to his usual practice, granted them favorable terms; renewed their ancient privileges, and only altered the gates of the castle, as a token of his victory.

Having subdued the rebels, and quieted the internal commotions, yet despairing of the good will of the stubborn English by lenity, he had recourse to the most rigorous laws. He punished the insurgents without mercy, depriving them of their possessions, and bestowing them on the Normans: He abolished the ancient Saxon laws, and established those of Normandy,

* This Baldwin had been created by the conqueror Baron of Oakhampton, and hereditary Viscount of Devon; and, in consequence of that office, had the custody of, and residence in, the castle.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Normandy, seized the treasures of the monasteries, deprived the English of all places of trust, imposed a feudal tenure on all lands belonging to the crown, and made a new law, by which every one of his English subjects was compelled, on the penalty of death, to put out their fires and candles at the sound of a bell at eight o'clock at night. This was named the curfew, or coverfire. He also caused a general survey to be made of all the lands in the kingdom, and to be entered into a book called Doomsday book (which is still existing) and laid a tax of 6 shillings on every hide of land.

In Doomsday book it is recorded that "Exeter did not "geld" but when London, York, and Winchester did, that was "a mark of silver for a Knight's fee, in case of an expedition by "land or sea, it served after the rate of five hides: at the time "of this survey, the King had in this City, three hundred and "fifteen houses: it paid fifteen pounds a year, and that 48 houses "were destroyed after the King came to England."

During the remainder of this King's reign, Exeter enjoyed the blessings of peace, and greatly increased in splendour and number of inhabitants; which arose partly from the additional privileges and immunities granted to it, and from the number of Normans who settled in it. It appears also from our ancient historians, that the citizens, even in these days, carried on a large trade with foreign countries; and that the change of government, instead of being detrimental, was rather beneficial, and increased the opulence of the inhabitants.

King William, in the year 1080 founded the Abbey of Battle, in Sussex, on the spot where the famous battle of Hastings was fought; and gave to it, as a cell, the church of St. Olevi, in this city. William died in 1087; and was succeeded by his second son, William, surnamed (from his red hair) Rufus.

Robert, his eldest brother, who, by his father's will, enjoyed the Dukedom of Normandy, demanded the crown in right.

† There is still some part of this custom remaining in Exeter; the Cathedral bell tolling every night at eight o'clock; and which is still termed the Bell warms.

‡ A hide of land contained 100 Acres.

§ To geld, was to pay the quota of taxes: hence the term of Geldhall, anciently written Geldthall.

A.D. 1080.

1087.

William 2d

Risdon's survey of Devon.
CHAP. II. The right of succession; and was supported in his claim by a great number of the Norman Barons: but William, having gained the good will of the English nation, by his promises of restoring their ancient laws, soon compelled the rebels to submit; and the steady allegiance of his English subjects, biasing the Monarch in their favor, he greatly added to the privileges of several cities, among which, Exeter had a share of his bounty.

William, however, soon forgot his promises. He made several arbitrary laws; and particularly such as regarded the preservation of the game, not only in his own forests and domains, but throughout his whole dominions. The penalty inflicted by these laws was death, or the loss of limb, for the killing of deer, or any other game; and these laws, it is said, were the principal foundation of the present existing game laws.

It has been already mentioned that the late King gave the church of St. Olave in this city to the monks of the Abbey of Battle; the said Abbot and Monks, assisted therein by Rufus, founded the priory of St. Nicholas on a vacant spot near the said church; which, by subsequent benefactions rose to great power and wealth, as will be noticed in the course of this history. To this priory the King gave a close of land, situated within the city walls, and called from this donation, Fryars-hays (now St. Bartholomew's burying ground;) he also gave to the Prior a charter to hold an annual fair, on the festival of St. Nicholas, being the 6th day of December; and likewise a moiety of a fair, held in this city long before the conquests, called Crooldtitch; now Lammas fair, to him and his successors for ever.

The death of William Rufus, which happened on the 5th of August, 1100, (he being accidentally shot by an arrow, which had glanced against a tree, while hunting in New forest, in Hampshire) made room for his younger brother, Henry surnamed Beauchlerck, who succeeded him.

Henry taking advantage of his eldest brother, Robert's absence, (who was then in the Holy land) seized on the vacant throne; and, in order to secure himself thereon, placed his greatest confidence on the English nation, who were, by far, the bulk of the people. He began his reign (in 1100) by granting to his subjects a very advantageous charter; confirming several privileges they enjoyed under the Saxon Monarchs; restoring the laws of Edward the Confessor; and reforming the abuses which had crept into the government during the two former reigns, through the insolence of the Normans. He likewise abolished the curfew law;
THE CITY OF EXETER.

law; the tax called Dane-geldt, so odious to his subjects; and granted great immunities to the principal cities and boroughs of his dominions. The city of Exeter received marks of his bounty, by his granting them a new charter, and confirming to them all the privileges they had been granted by the Saxon government.

Henry married Maud (or Matilda) daughter to Malcolm King of Scotland, and grand daughter to the Saxon King, Ethelred; by which in some measure, the ancient line of succession was restored. This greatly endeared him to his English subjects. On his marriage, he granted to his said wife, Maud (as appears by the charters still extant) the Fee-farm rents of this city, estimated then at 25 pounds a year: a great sum in those days.

In the charter granted to Exeter by this King, their ancient rights were fully confirmed; and, it says "they should be free from scot, and lot, and Dane-geldt; and that they should not geldt, but when London, York and Winchester gelded: that they should enjoy their full pleadings and amerciaments within their own walls, as was customary at that time in the city of London."

King Henry first instituted the present form of the high court of parliament. Before his time, the nobility and bishops only were called to consult about the most important affairs of state: but he caused knights, from the different counties; and citizens and burgesses, from the principal places in the kingdom, to be assembled; and divided the parliament into three Estates, the nobility, the clergy, and the commons: these represented the whole body of the people; and he appointed them to sit in several chambers, the King, Bishops and Lords in one; and the commons in another.

It seems probable that this city sent its representatives to this meeting; though we have no account mentioned of it, the parliamentary rolls not commencing till the 23d year of Edward the first.

Record tells us that the King reserved to himself the appointment of Portreeves, or chief Magistrates; and that guilds, or fraternities were first established, under certain regulations, for the better government of Trades and mysteries: and that the inhabitants enjoyed the greatest blessings of plenty in this King's reign. As much wheat was sold for 12d. as would suffice 100 people for a day; and a fat sheep, for a groat.

In the year 1118, Queen Maud gave to the church and canons of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, in the city of London,
STEPHEN, having through the intrigues of his brother, Henry bishop of Winchester (the Pope’s legate,) and the privileges he promised to grant the English, got possession of the throne, notwithstanding the lawful pretensions of the Empress Maud, only surviving child of the late King Henry; was crowned at Westminster on the 26th day of December 1135. He gave his subjects a very advantageous charter; and acknowledged, that he possessed the crown by no other tenure, than the election of the people, and the clergy; notwithstanding however, these great concessions, the barons made an almost general insurrection against him: among these, Baldwin de Riparis (or Rivers) Earl of Devon, fortified the castle of Exeter; and the citizens, taking part with the Empress Maud, refused the King admittance into their city: he immediately invested it with a great army, and laid close siege to it. This siege continued for upwards of two months: at length the inhabitants were compelled by famine to surrender: Earl Baldwin fled to the Isle of Wight, to which the King followed him, drove him thence, and banished him with his whole family. Baldwin returned in the reign of Henry II., and enjoyed all his lands and honours; and we find that he possessed, in the county of Devon, no less than 100 lordships; and had in the city of Exeter 15 houses.

The War between Stephen and the Empress Maud, continued until the year 1153, with various success of the contending parties. Every petty Baron, or Lord of a manor, fortifying his house, or castle, from whence, by frequent sallies, they plundered the surrounding country: robbed the travellers; and committed the most horrid depredations on those poor defenceless inhabitants, who refused to join them, or became their retainers.

The neighbouring barons often engaged in pitched battles; so that the whole kingdom was a scene of blood and horror until the death of Prince Eustace, only son of Stephen; when a reconciliation took place among the contending parties, and Stephen adopted Henry, son of the Empress Maud, for his successor; securing to himself the English crown till his death.

During the continuance of these civil commotions, the city of Exeter stood firm to the interest of the Empress; and
THE CITY OF EXETER.

and, for many years after her decease, held an anniversary to her memory, called Queen Matilda’s obit day.

Stephen did not long enjoy the happiness of peace: he died in the following year, and was succeeded by Henry the Empress Matilda’s son; he was the first King of the line of the Plantagenets; and his accession to the throne was with the universal satisfaction of his subjects, as he had the advantage of being descended both from the Saxon and Norman Kings of England.

He began his reign by clearing the kingdom of the great number of foreigners, who had been invited over to the assistance of the late king; and by reducing the power of the overgrown barons: he took their castles into his own hands; most of them he ordered to be demolished, reserving only those which he thought proper for the defence of the kingdom: the number of those demolished, amounted to 1115, (according to Speed.) Among those he possessed in his own hands, was that of Exeter; which he strongly fortified by additional works; and to reward the citizens for their steady adherence to the cause of his mother, he confirmed their former privileges, and granted them a new charter, by which they were exempted from all customs and town duties, throughout the whole kingdom of England, both by land and water: he also granted them to enjoy the same rights and immunities which had been possessed by their ancestors before the Norman conquest; and which they had been deprived of, by preceding monarchs: he gave them the custody of the castle, with liberty to strengthen the walls, and fortifications: thus during his long reign of 35 years, this city flourished, increased its commerce, and had the blessings of peace, notwithstanding the troubles which his disobedient sons, and turbulent barons occasioned to their Monarch.

Henry ordered that every citizen possessed of a knight’s office, should provide a pair of cuirasses, helmet, shield, and spear; and every layman that had goods and revenues, to the value of 16 marks, a pair of cuirasses, helmet and shield; and every inhabitant worth 10 marks, an habergeon, a steel cap; and a spear, that they might at all times be ready to defend the city committed to their care.

In the year 1164, William Fitz Ralph founded an Almshouse in this city, for certain poor people; and dedicated it to St. Alexis: this foundation continued about 70 years, and was

† It is probable that this house was situated in Gandy’s Lane,
years, when it was dissolved, and added, by the Mayor and citizens, to the then newly erected hospital of St. John, within the East-gate.

About the same period Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon founded the priory of St. James, near Exeter, for monks of the Cluniac order, which he endowed with great revenues; the said foundation was confirmed by the Empress Maud, Richard, son of the founder, and Robert Chichester, bishop of Exeter, A. D. 1156, it was a cell to the Abbey of St. Martin at Paris, until made denizen in the reign of Henry the fifth.

The church of this priory was destroyed by Richard Duke, of Mount Radford, Esq. for sake of the materials. Great part of the old buildings remained until the year 1760; when they were taken down, and a farm-house erected on the site: it is still termed the old Abbey; and a dam across the river Exe, is still called St. James’s wear.

King Henry died in Normandy, A. D. 1189; and was succeeded by his Son, Richard, surnamed Cœur de lion: he confirmed the privileges granted by his father to this city: but soon after his coronation, he engaged in a crusade for the recovery of the Holy land, then recently conquered from the Christians by the Saracens. In this he was followed by great numbers of his barons with their retainers; and though it drained the nation of such a multitude of its useful inhabitants; yet it was attended with consequences highly beneficial to the remainder. The survivors, who returned, brought home with them many useful arts and manufactories, before unknown: and which contributed greatly to soften the ferocious manners of the people, as well as, increase their commerce.

The city of Exeter had a great share of the blessing; and its opulence was most considerably enlarged, together with the number of its inhabitants. The authors of that time mention it as a city, respectable for its trade, strength and number of inhabitants; and a place of the first consequence in the western parts of England.

This King, as well as his Father, increased the freedom of the people, and diminished the power of the barons, by granting corporation charters, from which, the different trades were formed into guilds, or fraternities, (as they were then called) and had great and exclusive privileges. The people now began to have some share of power and weight in

anciently called St. Lucie’s Lane; a common abridgement for St. Alvé.
in the government; and this greatly lesened the feudal system, and raised the opulence of the Cities, and Borough towns.

In the latter part of this King's reign, there was almost Great scar-a continual rain, for three or four years successively; a scarcity of corn, that wheat was sold at 18s. 8d. the qr. (a sum, almost equivalent to 4l. at this present time;) this brought on a great mortality among the common people, insomuch that the living were scarce able to bury the dead.

Richard, after great successes in the Holy land, (where the English gained immortal honor) was treacherously deserted by the French King; and obliged to enter into a truce with Saladin, Emperor of the Saracens, for three years. On his return home, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Aquilia, in Italy; and attempting to travel in disguise through Germany, he was discovered, and basely imprisoned, by Leopold, Duke of Austria, who kept him close confined for upwards of 15 months, until the sum of 150,000 marks was agreed on, to be paid for his ransom; this sum was cheerfully raised by his subjects; the churches and monasteries melting down their plate; and the rest by voluntary contributions; the quota raised by the citizens of Exeter, (as mentioned by Rymer in his Fadura) amounted to near 1000 marks: a convincing proof of its opulence at this period.

Richard returned from his captivity, in the year 1194; and was received by his subjects with great joy. In return for their loyalty in his distress, he confirmed their privileges; in particular of those cities which had most distinguished themselves towards his release: among those, the city of Exeter is mentioned, "the King granted them a new charter, which confirmed to them all their ancient rights and privileges." Richard was killed by an arrow shot from a cross bow, at the siege of a castle in France; and was succeeded by his brother John.

John on his accession, endeavoured to curtail the influence of the Barons, and to curb the power of the clergy: the latter, in those days of ignorance and superstition having usurped almost the whole government into their own hands. John, by this step created many enemies; and the whole kingdom was thrown into the miseries of an intestine war. John being greatly necessitated for money to pay the foreign auxiliaries, brought over to his assistance, exacted enormous contributions from his subjects; and this, added to the intrigues of the church of Rome (and the rebellious instruments of the then Pope,
New charter, with power to choose a Mayor &c.

A.D. 1200.

Thus situated, John endeavoured to secure to his interest the principal cities and borough towns, by enlarging their privileges, granting fresh charters, and giving them power to choose their own magistrates: in consequence a charter was granted to the citizens of London, in the year 1200, by which they were empowered to elect yearly, a chief magistrate by the name of Mayor; and two Bailiffs, or Stewards. Before this, the Provosts, or Rulers (from the time of the Norman conquest) were nominated by the Earls of Devon, which gave them great influence over the citizens: but, from this year, the list of Mayors and Bailiffs commences; and which has continued to the present time without any interruption. The charter was, nearly, in the following words.

"John by the grace of God, greeting. Know ye that we have granted, and by this our present writing do confirm to our citizens of our city of London, That they may choose to themselves every year a Mayor, who shall make and keep himself and the city; and likewise, that they may, and do choose two discreet and sober citizens, to assist the said Mayor, in the office of Bailiffs: and that the said Mayor and Bailiffs shall swear to be faithful to us: and that it shall be lawful for the said citizens, at the end of the year, to remove the said Mayor or Bailiffs, and substitute others in their room if they will, or the same to retain. We likewise and hereby do grant unto our said citizens, and by this present charter do confirm, that they well, and in peace, freely and quietly, and wholly have all the liberties, gabels and customs, (reasoning to ourselves, the free-fruits rents, and the appointment of a commer of our said city) which have been granted to them by our predecessors."

The ill government of the King, gave great discontent to the Barons: they assembled a powerful army; and John strengthened himself with a number of foreigners, who stuck to his standard, for the sake of the plunder which, they promised themselves, they should obtain from the unhappy English.

† There is no date affixed to this charter; but as it is evident, that Henry III was Mayor in the year 1200, and that this charter was granted by King John, there can be no doubt of its being the original grant to Elect their chief Magistrate by that name; which was 13 years before the like privilege was granted to the city of London, as it appears by the charter granted to the Barons of London, in the year 1213.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The whole kingdom was a scene of rapine and 
bloodshed: every petty Baron fortifying his castle, and bid-
ding defiance to the laws; while the King, at the head of a 
famous army of unprincipled foreigners, ravaged the coun-
try. In this state of confusion, numbers flocked for refuge 
to the fortified cities and boroughs; where, after residing a 
year and a day unclaimed by the Lords to whom they were 
ませ, they were enrolled in the guilds; and enjoyed all 
the privileges and franchises of the former citizens and bur-
gesses. By this means the cities and towns increased greatly 
in the number of inhabitants, as well as in their opulence; 
every valuable moveable having been conveyed into them for 
the sake of security. The city of Exeter continued attested 
in its loyalty to the King, and flourished in population and 
wealth.

Joys having by the help of his foreign troops dispossessed 
the Barons of most of their castles and fortified places; they; 
in despair solicited help from Philip, King of France, who, 
hoping to add England to his other dominions, sent over 
his son Lewis, at the head of 40,000 troops; these were 
joined by the barons, with all their forces; and the citizens 
of London deserting the King, received Lewis within their 
walls. The Pope again interdicted the whole nation: by 
this terrible sentence a stop was immediately put to divine 
service, and the administering of all the sacraments, except 
baptism; the church doors were shut, and the images of kingdom, 
the Saints laid on the ground. The dead were refused 
burial; and were thrown into ditches, and on the highways 
without any funeral ceremony. Marriages was celebrated 
in the churchyards: the people were forbid the use of 
fresh meats: they were debarred from all pleasure; from 
shaving their beards; saluting each other, and were ab-
soled from all allegiance to their sovereign.

Notwithstanding this deplorable state, when plunder, 
destruction and slavery overspread the whole kingdom 
like a deluge, the citizens of Exeter continued firm in the 
King's interest, and refused admittance to the revoluted 
Barons, or their adherents. In the year 1216, the King 
sent a commission to Robert de Courtenay, who was at that 
time Viscount of Devon and governor of Exeter castle, to 
take into the said city, William Brewere, with all his forces, 
if he thought his arms, with that of the citizens were not 
sufficient for the defence thereof; and that, if he could not 
defend the city, then to retire into the castle. In the same 
year, the King commanded Peter de Malalon to deliver to 
the chaplain of Robert de Courtenay, thirty pounds to pay 
the
the garrison soldiers in the castle of Exeter. In the midst of these confusions, John left life, and his troublesome crown; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry. §

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of King John:

1200. 1206. 1212.
Peter Way. George Spelman. Andrew Thring.

1201. 1207. 1213.

1202. 1208. 1214.

1203. 1209. 1215.

1204. 1210. 1216.

1205. 1211.
Henry Rifford. John Fitz Robert.
John Mellifluet. John Thurland.
Walter Delve. William Rigg.

A.D. 1216.

John, at his decease, left two legitimate sons, Henry, who succeeded his father; and Richard, afterwards Earl of Cornwall.

Henry
The City of Exeter.

Henry was accordingly proclaimed King by the Earl of Pembroke, marshal of the late King's army, and such other barons, who had continued in their allegiance; and was crowned at Gloucester. His party was greatly increased by 40 of the principal barons, who had been in arms against his father, who taking compassion on the King's youth, and the miserable state of their country: being also disgusted with the arrogance of Lewis, and his French followers; deserted their cause, and joined the Royal standard: this decrease of Lewis's army obliged him to sue for a truce, and hastened to France for supplies.

During his absence, his army, and the discontented barons, were totally defeated by the King's troops, at Lincoln. Lewis is returned; but his supplies being cut off at sea, by a fleet which had been fitted out from the Cinque ports, and western costs, he was forced to sue for peace, and abandon the kingdom, leaving the rebellious barons, and their associates to the mercy of the royal party.

Peace being thus happily established, the young King began to show great marks of his favor to the city of Exeter, as a reward for its steadfast loyalty to his Father, by granting the citizens a fresh charter, in which he not only renewed, but increased, their privileges.

This year there was a great contest between Henry, son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, and Robert de Courtenay, Viscount of Devon, concerning the government of the castle of Exeter, which Robert de Courtenay claimed as his hereditary right, descending to him from his ancestor: this, Henry took from him, and kept it for some time. At length, however, by command of the King, it was delivered up to the said Robert de Courtenay, as being part of his barony of Oakhampton. Notwithstanding this order of the King the contest continued; but, on the 28th of March 1219, the King committed the custody of the said castle and county of Devon to Robert de Albemarle: however, in the month of May following, Robert de Courtenay was put in full possession of it again; and this was confirmed by the King's grant, A.D. 1220.

This year the parishes of the city of Exeter were regulated, and the parish churches reduced to 19, and divided into chapters. Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of this City, divided the whole Bible into chapters.

This year, the King gave the city of Exeter, to his Brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, and to his heirs for ever; of which Earldom and Duchy, it hath ever since continued a part; and it is now hold of the said E 2 Dutchy.
Dutchy, by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and citizens paying an annual for same sent at the said Dutchy court.

A.D. 1290.

The harvests having failed for two succeeding years, owing to continual rains, which caused great overflowsings of the rivers, there was so great a scarcity of provisions, that the people were reduced to the greatest distress; being obliged to eat horse-flesh, and to substitute barley for bread: a great mortality consequently ensued, and (it is recorded) upwards of 80,000 persons were starved to death, in the city of London only.

1338. About the year 1236, William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter, founded a priory of Benedictine Nuns, at Polloe (now Polloe) near the said city; which he dedicated to St. Catherine. He also gave to the said priory, the valuable manor of Polloe, and it was enriched by many other benefactors: it continued until the general suppression of monasteries. Great part of the ancient building is still standing; and is converted into a farm house: it is now the property of Montague Parker Esq.; it was valued at the dissolution, according to Speed, at 170l. 2s. 3d. per annum, but, Rickson, in his survey of Devon, says, only 15l. 3s. 2d.

King Henry as he advanced in years assumed the government into his own hands; and proved very unfit for the arduous task. He was in his temper, mild and humane; but weak, fickle and irresolute; and highly disgusted his subjects by the preference he gave to foreigners, numbers of whom he invited over from Normandy, and preferred to the most lucrative offices in church and state. The disgust rose to such a height, that the barons refused to assemble at a general council of the nation, though summoned by the King; and sent a messenger to desire him to dismiss his foreigners, or otherwise they would drive both him, and him, out of the kingdom. The difference between the King and his barons, continued for many years; and, Robert de Courtenay, who held the castle of Exeter, joining the other barons against the King, was ordered to deliver up the said castle to Peter de Rieux, a Poictouis, who was at that time the chief favorite at court; and who had engrossed most of the great offices of state to himself. The Lord Courtenay, being now unable to resist the King's power, was compelled to submit; and was deprived of the government of the castle, which had been enjoyed by him and his ancestors for upwards of 300 years.

In the year 1255, the Pope having treacherously reduced the kingdom of Sicily to a state of vassalage, offered
and the crown to King Henry, for his second son Edmund. The King, dazzled by this proposal, accepted the offer, without consulting his parliament, and gave the Pope unlimited credit to expend whatever sums he thought necessary for completing the conquest of Sicily: in consequence of this grant, his holiness exerted his apostolic authority to the utmost, and extorted vast sums of money from the English, by taxations both on the clergy and laity; added to this, the Bishop of Hereford, then resident at the court of Rome, drew bills on the Bishops and Abbots to the amount of 150,540 marks (an amazing sum in those days) which the Pope pretended he had advanced for the support of the Sicilian war. This occasioned an assembly of the Prelates and Abbots, when they refused compliance, and joined the barons against the King; but, through the artful persuasions of the Pope’s legate the Clergy submitted, and the Barons where compelled to have recourse to their arms, after expostulating in vain against the conduct of the King and his foreign ministers.

Driven to great exigencies for the want of money to pay his foreign mercenaries, and to satisfy the avarice of the court of Rome, Henry was reduced to the most humiliating expedient of going himself to the houses of such, as he judged continued faithful to him; and begging their assistance. The Barons pitied the distress of their Monarch; and once more desired him to call a parliament. The King complied with their request; promised to redress all their grievances, and renew the great charter of the people; and this was accordingly fulfilled with more than usual solemnity. All the Bishops and Abbots were assembled with burning tapers in their hands, the Great Charter was read in their presence: and they denounced sentence of excommunication upon all who should make the least infringement of its contents: they then put their tapers out, on the ground, and exclaimed, “may every soul that proves false to this agreement, so stink, and corrupt in hell!” the King subjoined, “so help me God, I will inviolably keep all these things; as I am a man, as I am a Christian, as I am a knight, and as I am a King crowned and anointed.”

Henry had no sooner received the supplies granted to him, than he forgot his late engagements to his people: he evaded and broke through all the charters which he had solemnly sworn to maintain: he gave himself up entirely to the directions of his foreign ministers; and garrisoned the principal castles with mercenary foreign soldiers. The English nobility were so exasperated, that they formed a powerful confederacy again take arms.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. II

Richard, Earl of Cornwall, garrisoned Exeter Castle, confederacy against him, headed by Simon Mountfort, Earl of Leicester; and to which the King's own brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans acceded, with his better security, retired into the castle of Exeter, which (after having turned out the foreign governor and soldiers) he strongly fortified.

The King, alarmed by the great preparations making against him, once more promised to govern in conformity to the laws, and to redress the grievances of his subjects. He, accordingly issued his orders for assembling a new parliament; by which it was enacted that four knights should be returned for each county, and that there should be three sessions held every year; that a new High Sheriff should be annually elected for each shire; that no garrison or castle within the kingdom should be intrusted to foreigners; no new forest made, nor the revenues of any counties be let to farm.

The principal barons, having, by these concessions, obtained the government into their own hands, took care not to part with it again; but they greatly abused the trust, not only abridging the authority of the King, but the efficiency of Parliament also. They elected twelve of their members, who usurped all the power of government; and who instead of redressing the peoples' grievances, studied only their own interest and aggrandizement. The clergy and commons were justly incensed against them; and they petitioned Prince Edward the King's eldest son, to interpose his authority, and save the sinking nation.

The people loudly complained of the tyranny of the barons; and, the Pope having absolved the King and his subjects from the oath imposed upon him and them, another parliament was convened; and the King reinstated in his authority. The differences between him and the barons continued for more than 4 years: several bloody battles were fought: in one of which, the King and his brother Richard (who had been reconciled to him) were taken prisoners by Leicester. In this miserable condition the kingdom continued until the year 1265; when Leicester, in order to secure himself, called a parliament: in which, besides the barons of his own party, he ordered returns to be made of two knights from every shire; and also deputies from each of the cities and boroughs. This parliament was convened on the 20th of January, 1265; and is the first outline of the English house of commons, that great palladium of British liberty!

A.D. 1265.

House of Commons first instituted.
The King and Prince Edward still continued prisoners; and were treated by Leicester with great severity; but the Prince, escaping from his confinement, was soon at the head of a numerous army: he gave Leicester battle near Edesham in Worcestershire, where he obtained a complete victory. Leicester and his eldest son were both slain: and the surviving barons submitting themselves to the King, on the promise of his fulfilling the articles of the great charter, civil discord ceased; and to the great joy of the nation, peace was once more restored, which continued for the remainder of this King's reign.

During the time of these unhappy differences, Exeter continued firm in the King's interest; to which the almost constant residence of Richard, Earl of Cornwall in Exeter castle, greatly contributed; and the barons made no attempt on it, though they committed great devastations in its neighbourhood. The King, in return for its loyalty, renewed their charters; granted fresh privileges, which were confirmed by the King's brother, Richard, to whom he had given this city, as an appendage to his Earldom of Cornwall; and the Earl greatly interested himself at all times in favor of the citizens.

In 1234, The Plague was brought into this kingdom by a great number of crusaders returning from the Holy land; and made great ravages in this city, as more than two thirds of the inhabitants died by it. In 1238, the Hospital of St. John was founded by Gilbert and John Long, sons of Walter Long, of this city; they endowed the same with all their lands. Speed says it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and that it was a house of Franciscan Friars. It continued till the dissolution of monasteries in the 27th King Henry 8; when there appeared to be on the foundation 4 poor alms-men, who had yearly 21s. 8d. each, during their lives: this pay was continued by the crown, and Queen Elizabeth, by her Letters patent dated 8th November, 1562, confirmed the same, and granted to the Mayor and Aldermen the nomination of the said alms-men, (the cell of St. Alexis, for two monks, was united to the said hospital) and it was valued at 102l. 12s. 3d. per annum, according to Speed; and the hospital at 14fl. 13s. Dagdale,

The Reader, I hope, will pardon my inserting some matters here, which, in point of chronology, ought to have been inserted before, but I was unwilling to break the course of this account of the Barons' wars; in which, though the city of Exeter seems to have but little concern, I must beg leave to say, that these frequent recourses to arms, called in the interference of the commons; and that to this we owe the great and peculiar privileges, granted by charters to our cities and boroughs, which we now enjoy.
in his Monasticum, tells us, it was an hospital for five priests, 9 boys, and 12 poor alms-men.

In 1248, a long contest which had been depending in law, between the Mayor and citizens, Plaintiffs; and the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter, Defendants, concerning the fee and liberties of St. Sidwell, was now ended by composition made at Laurenceston, before Richard, Earl of Cornwall; Richard, Bishop of Exeter; Roger Tinkley; Gilbert Preston, and John Cobham, the King's Justices of Assize, as followeth.

1. The tenants of the Dean and Chapter, dwelling within the city and suburbs of the same, and who do occupy any Art, Trade, or Mystery, shall at all Taxes and Tackings, be taxed and assessed with the citizens, so that the said taxation be just and indifferent.

2. Also that the Bailiff of the said Dean and Chapter, shall levy, gather, and receive the tax, and pay it over to the Mayor of the said city, or his officers: but if the said Bailiff be remiss or negligent, then the officers of the Mayor shall, and may levy and collect the same.

3. Also, that an indifferent man shall be chosen by each party, to be the common bailiff for them both, who on his oath shall yearly gather, and from time to time collect of all the said Dean and Chapters' tenants, the customs of Bagavel, Bethugavel and Cheumpagavel.

4. Also, that all Plaints entered against any of the Dean and Chapters' tenants within the said city, shall be tried and determined before the Mayor and Bailiffs.

5. Also, that all Plaints entered against any of the Dean and Chapters' tenants, dwelling within the fee of St. Sidwell, shall be determined before the Bailiffs thereof.

6. Also, if any of the tenants of the said Dean and Chapter, being Bakers, or Brewers, are to be punished for breach of the Assize, in the Pillory, or Tumbrel: the same, on the request of the Mayor, to be done within the city.

7. Also, all pleas of the Crown to be determined by the Mayor.

Lastly, All traitors, murderers and felons, that shall be found within the said fee, to be apprehended by the Bailiff, and by him to be brought, and delivered over to the Mayor.

A. D. 1257, Walter Gervis Esq. who had been twice Mayor of this city, commiserating the loss of many persons who were drowned in crossing the river Exe, at the ford, the lower end of the city (there being only a ferry at this time, and many poor people, in order to save the ferryman's fee, attempting to ford the river) he procured a collection through-
out the Deene, whereby he raised 3000 marks; which he
managed with such care, that he caused to be erected a fair
Bridge; and purchased lands towards its maintenance; he
further by his last will, gave other lands of his own for the
support of the said bridge for ever, appointing the Bishop of
Exeter, Sir William Bickley, Knight, and others, Execu-
tors of his said will. He also caused a Chapel to be built at
the East end of the said bridge, in which he was interred. †
A. D. 1258. The number of officers, joined with the Mayor,
for the government of the city augmented to three.
A. D. 1263. The said officers were augmented to four;
of which, one to be Receiver-general, for that year, of all the
city's rents and revenues: at the same time, four Sergeants
at mace (who were termed Sub-bailiffs) were appointed, to
be always in readiness to attend the Mayor and his courts.
A. D. 1267. Nicholas Ilchester died in his mayoralty, and
Walter Chaw was chosen in his place, to serve the office for
the remainder of the year.

A long dispute, was this year settled by composition, be-
tween the abbot and convent of Sherborne, and the Mayor, and
commonalty of this city, concerning the passage or ferry at
Esmouth: when it was agreed that the said abbot, should
disclaim all title and interest to the said ferry, only reserving
a free passage to the said abbot and convent, and their fami-
lies, without payment of any thing: provided that if the city's
passenger be not ready, nor their passage boat in place, to
set them over; that then, at their own liberty, they may take
any other boat for that season.

King Henry died, and was succeeded by his eldest Son,
Edward.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Henry III.

1217. 1219. 1221.

1218. 1220. 1222.
F 1223.

† This chapel was not built on the site of the present church; but
on the other side of the way, and is now converted into a dwelling house,
occupied by Robert Andrews, a Whitesmith, very visible remains of its
ancient sacred state are still to be seen. The present parish church was
not erected till near 100 years after.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Walter Gervis</th>
<th>Walter Turburt</th>
<th>Martin Roff</th>
<th>Thomas Pitcher</th>
<th>Walter Molton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Walter Tuleston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Monk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225</td>
<td>Walter Turburt</td>
<td>Hillery Blondy</td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas le Pointon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1226</td>
<td>Walter Turburt</td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Hastment</td>
<td>Walter Grang.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Turburt</td>
<td>Philip Dyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1227</td>
<td>Roger Fitzhenry</td>
<td>Roger Fitzhenry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Rifford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td>Adam Rifford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Hastment</td>
<td>Walter Grang.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1228</td>
<td>Walter Turburt</td>
<td>Walter Turburt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td>John Caporn</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Molton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Turburt</td>
<td>John Leydon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Spew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>Walter Turburt</td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hillery Blondy</td>
<td>Jeffery Strange</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Rifford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Hastment</td>
<td>Thomas Pitcher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Okeston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Fitzhenry</td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philip Dyer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Turburt</td>
<td>Walter Channon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Gervis</td>
<td>Philip Palmer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>Roger Fitzhenry</td>
<td>Walter Gervis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hillery Blondy</td>
<td>John Bushett</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baldwin Child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Gervis</td>
<td>John Okeston</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Okeston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>Walter Gervis</td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Roff</td>
<td>Thomas Pitcher</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philip Dyer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eustace Fitzherbert</td>
<td>Walter Molton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Name 1</td>
<td>Name 2</td>
<td>Name 3</td>
<td>Name 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1260</td>
<td>Walter Okerton</td>
<td>Geoffrey Sumage</td>
<td>Martin Dirling</td>
<td>Philip Dyer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261</td>
<td>Walter Okerton</td>
<td>Martin Dirling</td>
<td>Nicholas Ilchester</td>
<td>Thomas Langdon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hillary White</td>
<td>Richard Valiant</td>
<td>Philip Palmer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Pudding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1262</td>
<td>Walter Okerton</td>
<td>William Jeffery</td>
<td>Roger FitzHugh</td>
<td>Walter Minson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1263</td>
<td>Richard Tantifer</td>
<td>John Okerton</td>
<td>Richard Tantifer</td>
<td>John Pearton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1264</td>
<td>Philip Dyer</td>
<td>John Okerton</td>
<td>Walter Okerton</td>
<td>John Windsor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Dirling</td>
<td>Jervis Fintam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td>Philip Dyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1267 | | | | }

The list continues with similar entries for subsequent years.
Prince Edward was in Sicily, on his return from the Holy land, where he received the news of his Father's death; and knowing the tranquility that prevailed in his dominions, made no haste in returning home; but staid upwards of a year in France.

This year, Oliver, Lord Dinisham (a very potent Baron in the late wars) died in this city; and was buried in the church of the Black, or preaching friars (late Bedford house) on the north side of the high altar; and soon after, his Lady, widow of the Lord John de Courtenay, was buried opposite her husband, in the same church.

Edward returned to England; was received by his subjects with the greatest joy, and crowned at Westminster on the 19th August, 1274. He began his reign by endeavouring to correct those disorders, which the civil commotions, and weak administration of his Father had occasioned. He kept up a system of the strictest justice; yet he is charged with being too severe to the Jews, by oppressing them with arbitrary taxes. He caused 280 of them to be hanged at one time, for adulterating the coin; confiscated the goods of all the rest, and banished them the Kingdom. Many families of whom, at that time resided in Exeter.

This year the King confirmed the charters formerly granted to this city; and by his letters patent dated 10th March, renewed to the Mayor and citizens, liberty to collect a toll from all manner of wares and merchandise brought into it to be sold, towards the paving the streets, repairing the walls, and maintaining the said city: this, in old English is termed Bagavel, Bethugavel, and Cheepengavel.

The King, by his letters patent, ordered an inquisition to be here held, to enquire out certain lands and liberties concealed: when it was found by verdict, that Grolitch, alias Lammas fair, was divided into two motties, or halfe[n] deals between

† From their origin to an institution of Pope Gregory, (surnamed the great,) who, soon after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, and being well acquainted with their predelections for their ancient customs of revelry and carousing on particular days, dedicated to their false deities; recommended to Augustine, that there should be an annual celebrity in all parishes, on the vigils of the Saints' days, to whom their churches were dedicated. And for the accommodation of the visitors, small pavilions were constructed of boughs and bushes, in which they spent their nights, after prayers, as well kindled of pastime, and carousing from whence they were termed scolds. Hence we find, that most of our Marts and Fairs, are held on some festival, or Saint's day: to these revels the people resorted in great crowds, and great quantities of provision would consequently be wanted for their entertainment. The prospect of gain invited the little traders of the neighbour-
between King John and this commonality; and that King John resumed the whole into his own hands, and gave it to the prior and convent of St. Nicholas. This fair was annually kept on Southernhay; beginning the last day in July, at noon, and continued two whole days and a half; following: it is very ancient, and was much noted before the conquest; and was; at that time, the sole property of the commonality of this city; as appears by Doomsday-book, still remaining in Westminster Abbey. This fair being thus divided into molecules, 'at length came into the hands of the Earls of Devon, and the prior &c. of St. Nicholas. Thus it continued till the reign of Henry 8th, when, at the suppression of the said priory, the moiety belonging to it was purchased by the Mayor and Commonalty of this city: the other, on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, in the year 1535, reverted into the King's hands, as a parcel of the manor of Totnes; and was given to Northmore Esq. and was lately purchased; together with the said manor, by the Chieftain of Exeter, who are now the sole proprietors; and they, about 7 years since, removed the said fair from Croll-ditch, alias Southernhay, into the High-street. On the site where the fair was formerly held, an elegant pile of buildings is erected. The ancient privileges belonging to this fair are, as follow.

1. It shall continue for two whole days and two half days, beginning at 12 o'clock on Lammas eve, at noon.

2. The whole soil or plot of Southernhay, is the Lords of the fair during that time, and unto 12 o'clock after the end thereof.

3. The Lords may set and demise the said soil one day before the eve of the said fair.

4. That the Lords have the whole profit of the said fair.

5. Also that they shall have the cognizance of Pleas, and a court of Piepoundre, § as an incident to all fairs.

6. Also,
CHAP. II. 6. Also, they have power to punish all offenders within the said fair.

7. Also, they are to have a house, or Tollbooth there, and a pair of stocks.

8. No man is to sell any wares within the said city, or suburbs during the said fair, on pain of forfeiting thereof to the Lords, and they may be seized on, if they lie within the reach of a man's arm.

9. The Stewards of the said fair, are to examine all weights and measures, and finding them defective, to reform the same according to law.*

The Franciscan, or Grey Friars, ever since their first settling in this city, had their house, or residence in Southgate street, but finding it too small and inconvenient for their lordly stomachs, as they increased greatly in numbers, and from begging mendicants, had become greatly enriched with lands, by the ill judged charity of pious devotees to a large annual amount; they obtained a grant from the Earl of Cornwall of all that large spot of land, situated on the south side of a street then called Larrockbearway (now Hollywell) and from the City ditch to Larrockbear ditch; on which they began to build a sumptuous convent: but the then Bishop, Peter Quivill, not willing to encourage a fraternity that greatly encroached on the prerogative of the regular clergy, endeavoured to hinder them from proceeding. They petitioned the King, who granted them a licence to continue their building, and confirmed the said foundation by his charter. Notwithstanding this, the Bishop stoutly continued his opposition until his death, being accidentally choked while drinking a syrup: and the bigotted hypocrites pretended this was a judgment of the Almighty for his opposing them in their undertaking.

Upon the King's death, they finished their convent, which continued till the general suppression. The said land

* There is a tradition, that this fair was once kept in Exe Island; but there happening a very great flood on the fair day, which did much damage, the fair, on that account was removed to Cothleston, and that therefore the barons of OtAnthony, as Lords of the manor of Exe Island, had the moiety of the profits of the said fair; but little confidence can be put in this tradition, as, according to Doomsday-book, which was compiled in the year 1086, it is expressly called Cothleston fair: and this is almost as soon as any mention of OtAnthony were created.

† Tradition informs us their first residence in Exeter was where the Black Lions Inn is now situated; and it seems very probable, as it has the appearance of a very ancient building, and of a monastical foundation.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

had (being a separate manor) is still called Friary-house; and is at this time the property of Capt. Richard Graves, who married the daughter of Sir John Colleton, Bart. the late proprietor.

The Mayor and Bailiffs were this year (as we find on the Records) chosen upon Thursday in Passion week.

The first records of this city now remaining in the Council chamber begin this year.

Isabella, Countess of Devon, endeavouring to encroach on the liberties and privileges of the citizens, they referred their cause to the King, and pleaded that their city was an ancient demesne, and they held it, in fee farm of the crown, paying 29s. 15s. 6d. per annum; and to support the same they referred to King Henry 3d's charter, granted to his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the King's uncle; and by which they further challenged return of writs, a gallows, pillory, tomahed, &c. and a fair of 4 days, beginning 31st July, at 12 at noon; besides 3 markets weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and they certified they had enjoyed these liberties before, and since the conquest; in consequence of this reference, the King confirmed these privileges to them by his royal sign manual.

Walter Leshlade, the first precentor, was this year murdered as he came from morning prayers (which was usually in those days at 2 o'clock) and this struck the clergy with such terror, that they petitioned the King, who, with his Queen, came to Exeter; and after a strict investigation of the said murder, Alphred Dupont, who had been eight times Mayor, together with the Porter of the Southgate was arraigned, found guilty, and executed: it being proved that the Southgate was that night left open, by which means the murderer escaped, and was never after heard of. It does not appear from any accounts handed down to us, that the Mayor and Porter were any ways privy to, or concerned in this murder; but only that through their misconduct in leaving the gate open, the murderer's escape was facilitated. The King, Queen, and their suite kept their Christmas here; and during their residence, they lodged in the house of the Blackfriars (lately Bedford-House) where they continued till the beginning of the next year; when, at the King's instigation, a composition and agreement was made between the Mayor and commonalty, on the one part; and the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, on the other part: in which, the said Mayor and citizens, for the better security of the resident clergy, gave them (by a deed) liberty to encompass the gates; whole close and cemetery of St. Peter, with a high wall; and
and to erect the following gates: viz. St. Michael's, St. Martin's, Berkley, Palace, Dean's, St. George's, and St. Petroch's: but the Mayor and citizens reserved to themselves their full judicial power and privileges which they had been possessed of before this agreement. The deed is dated the 25th of March 1286, and is witnessed by the Lord Hugh de Courtenay, the Lord, Olivier de Dinhon, Hugh Peverell de Sampford, Richard de Poltimore, Henry de Raleigh, Henry de Paree Bean, Sheriff of Devon, and Thomas de Pim, Knights.

This year, the summer proved very wet; which caused great inundations; a considerable part of Exe-bridge was carried away by the high waters; but was again repaired at the sole charge of the citizens.

King Edward having totally reduced the Welsh, and by the death of their last prince, Lecoline (who was killed in battle) subjected them to his government, sent for his Queen, then big with her first child, to Carmarthen castle, where he had lately built; and she was there delivered of a prince (afterwards the unfortunate King Edward 2d,) whom the Welsh, soon after acknowledged as their prince; and ever since that period, they have remained dependent on the English nation: the eldest sons of our Monarchs always being created, soon after their births, Princes of Wales, though born Dukes of Cornwall.

1209. 

Isabella de Fortibus Countess of Devon, bearing ill will towards the citizens of Exeter, endeavoured by all means in her power to distress them: accordingly, to injure their commerce and fishery, she made a dam, or Weare, across the river Exe; at a place still called Countess Weare, which hindered the ships and boats from coming up to the Quay, as they had hitherto done. The citizens therefore laid their complaint before the King, who sent down Sir Malcolm Harleigh, his general escheator on the south of Trent, to make enquiry concerning the said encroachments: this was held accordingly at the Castle; when the jurors, who consisted of the principal landholders of the hundred of Wonford, returned a verdict in favor of the citizens, as follows, "that the said Isabella, Countess of Devon having erected a certain Weare across the river Exe, (which river is, and ought to be..."

* Now Broadgate. † St. Catherine's. ‡ Beargate. † Little-stile. § now shut up: the passage is partly remaining, by the side of the Globe Tavern, a house being built where it entered into Southgate-street, and which is now inhabited by Mrs. Perkins, a Broker.

† Before this time, the church-yard of St. Peter, was open to the High-street, with only a low wall, like those surrounding country church-yards: nor were any buildings erected on that side the street.
THE CRY OF EXETER.

CHAP. II.

"by the property of the King in right of the city of Exeter, from Chard to the bridge of the said city, called "bridge," to the great annoyance of the citizens thereof, and "the neighbouring inhabitants of the county of Devon, they "are thereby greatly injured in their trades and fisheries.""

Another inquisition was likewise held before the said Judge John Medleigh, who, for that purpose, kept his court at the Dean's house within the close, when the citizens proved upon their oath, that the said city appertained to the crown, both before and ever since the conquest, that the same is immediately held of the King, and that King Henry 3d father of the present King, did give this city to his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, and his heirs; and that the citizens do hold the same in fee-farm rent of the said Earl, as before; they held it of the King, paying to him yearly 45l. 10s. and likewise that the water and river Exe, for ever of old time did appear unto the said city, from the bridge thereof unto the port of Exmouth, and that the fishing in the said river is, and ought to be free and common to all men who choose to fish therein: yet notwithstanding, Isabel, Countess of Devon, about sixty years last past, made and raised a Weir across the said river, which is of such height, that the fishing for, and taking of Salmon and other fish is destroyed above the said Weir, to the great damage of the citizens, and inhabitants of the county of Devon: likewise, that boats and vessels were used to pass up and down the river, even up to the bridge of the said city, laden with wares and other merchandize to the great benefit of both the city and country around; but that since the erection of the said Weir, the navigation of the river is totally destroyed, to the great damage of the inhabitants: and further they say, that all lands and tenements within the said city, may be devised, and given by a last will and testament, as well as any other goods and chattels whatsoever, even in like manner as is used and accustomed in the city of London.

Upon the return of these writs to the King at Westminster, his Majesty fully confirmed them, and sent down his royal mandate for their immediate execution, that all the aforesaid complaints of, should be removed, and the citizens reinstated in all their former rights and privileges.

Notwithstanding this interference of the King, his orders were but partially obeyed; the Weir, instead of being entirely destroyed, was only cut through the middle, while the abutments at each end were suffered to remain; which kept back a great part of the flowing tide, and lessened the channel, by which means, the sand and silt accumulated in the haven almost ruined.
in such a manner, that they obstructed the passage, and left
room only for small barges to pass up to the city: whereas,
before this, ships of a tolerable burden, would go, even to
the water port, and there unlade their merchandise.

Ongaras de sancto Milone, a rich citizen of Exeter gave to
the Dean and Chaplry, the whole manor of Stoke-wood, which
was united to the manor of Stoke-canon: this deed was wit-
nessed by William Gatepath, (the Mayor this year,) Richard
de Poltimore, Herbert de Pine, and William le Speke, Knights.

According to Sir William Dugdale, about this time, Hugh
Lord Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, founded the priory
of Cowick, near this city, as a cell to the Abbey of Tewiston's
but Mr. Tanner in his Notitia says, (with more reason,) it was
built by one of the family of de Brionis, and given as a cell to
the abbey of Beck in Normandy; and that this Lord Courte-
ray only made it denizen. That it belonged to the abbey of
Tewiston is plain, and the Church of Oakhampton was appro-
priated to it; as also the churches of Kers, Hulstow, and
Sticklepath, with the manor of Christow.

This Hugh, Lord Courtenay died on the 28th February
1292, and was buried in the church of this Priory; as was
also his Lady, who died October 1st 1293.

Hugh, Lord Courtenay was created Earl of Devon, being
the first of that family who enjoyed this title.

The King sent his orders to the magistrates of the principal
cities and boroughs in the kingdom, to punish corporally all
bakers, brewers, and millers convicted of bad practices, and
all that were found to go armed in the night, and disturb the
peace; also, to oblige millers to return the flour by weight,
according to the weight of the grain sent to be ground.

The King made a tour through the county of Devon; and
visited this city, where he staid several days; lodging at the
house of the Black friars; and took this opportunity of settling
a long disputed claim, between the Citizens, and the Dean
and Chapter, concerning the right of a free passage through a
lane that led to the city walls, betwixt St. Catherine's Nunn-
ery, and the black friars (now Egypt lane) which the Cler-
gy endeavoured to stop up; but it was adjudged in favor of
the citizens to have a free passage to the walls, which by their
charter they were bound to repair, and defend.

It was found by verdict, that as the lands, within this city,
of a Freeman descend to any person, so, by the custom, the
freedom of the city descended therewith.

The Mayor and Citizens were appointed sole guardians of
the Port of Exeter; to assist the King in his naval wars; with
a power to search for, and seize on all gold and silver, intend-
ed to be sent out of the kingdom.

This
This year, the Mayor was chosen by the voices of 24 free-
men citizens, upon their oaths.

A great dispute arose between the Dean and Chapter, and
the Prior and Friar preachers (commonly called the Black-
frines) concerning the funeral of Sir Henry Rawleigh, Knight,
whose corpse, the Dean &c. insisted on being presented at
the cathedral, prior to its interment in the said Friars church;
which they refused to do: the Dean &c. therefore caused it
by force to be brought there and presented; after which, they
sent it back to the Friars' convent, when they refused to re-
cieve it; and made fast their gate; by which means the corpse
of the poor knight remained so long unburied, that it stank,
and became such a nuisance, that they were obliged to bury
it in the Cathedral. This affair occasioned a law suit between
the parties: but on enquiry, the Friars were obliged to sub-
mit, and consent that no person (who died within the city
and suburbs) should be interred within their church and ce-
metery, without being first presented at St. Peter's church.

The tenants of the Lord of Kenton and Wyke, Earl Mar-
shal of England, refusing to pay murage (the town duties for
repairing the walls of the city) for the wares and merchan-
dizes which they brought here to sell, a law suit commenced,
which was, at length, decided in favor of the citizens.

An ordinance was this year made, that no person should
buy any wares, merchandise, or vessels bringing into this
city to be sold, until the said goods be brought and lodged in
the market, on pain of forfeiting the goods; which law was
confirmed by act of parliament in the 5th year of King Ed-
ward VI.

In this King's reign, a native of this city, called, from
the place of his birth, Walter of Excester, was much esteem-
ed for his learning, especially in the Greek and Latin languages.
He wrote at the request of one Baldwin (a citizen heretof) the
history of Guy, Earl of Warwick. He was invited by the
King, to accept of some ecclesiastical preferment, which he
modestly refused; choosing a solitary life; and accordingly
retired to a small hermitage in Cornwall, called the cell of St.
Carokey, where he spent the remainder of his days in great
piety and devotion; and was buried in his cell, where, ac-
cording to the wonder working enthusiasts of those gloomy
times, the sick were cured, and miracles wrought at his
tomb.

King Edward died on the 7th July this year; and was suc-
cceeded by his son, Edward of Caernarvon: so called from
the place of his birth.
CHAP. II.

THE HISTORY OF

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Edward I.

    1282. Martin Diring.
    Nicholas Gervis.    Roger Fitzhewry.
    Nicholas Atlane.    Richard Tantilfer.
    1283. Alphred Duport.
    Hugh Falcon.    1284. Alphred Duport.
    Nicholas Atlane.    1285. David Taylor.
    Roger Russell.
    1287. John Zouch.
    William Kerswell.    John Wold.
    1288. John Zouch.
    Walter Langdon.    William Buffett.
    1289. Richard Allem.
    1290. John Zouch.
    1291. John Zouch.
    Henry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Person 1</th>
<th>Person 2</th>
<th>Person 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1293</td>
<td>Henry Gobcrnott</td>
<td>Rev. Newton</td>
<td>Walter Duport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Wells</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Thomas Fawcett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Mounta</td>
<td>Henry Trecott</td>
<td>Michael Champneysom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1298</td>
<td>Richard Tantifer</td>
<td>Walter Tantifer</td>
<td>Roger Wheaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Fenwint</td>
<td>Wm. Buffett</td>
<td>Roger Wheaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Cook</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alex. Coryton</td>
<td>Roger Wheaton</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
<td>Nicholas Paige</td>
<td>Wm. Buffet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Trecott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1299</td>
<td>John Zouch</td>
<td>John Horn</td>
<td>Roger Wheaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
<td>Nicholas Paige</td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Rook</td>
<td>Roger Beynham</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Buffett</td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Horn</td>
<td>Stephen Bennam</td>
<td>Walter Duport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>John Zouch</td>
<td>Wm. Gatelypath</td>
<td>Roger Beynham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
<td>John Paige</td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Jordan Atlanne</td>
<td>Robert Ashterton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Buffet</td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Wheaton</td>
<td>John Perour</td>
<td>Henry Trecott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1301</td>
<td>Walter Tantifer</td>
<td>Wm. Tantifer</td>
<td>Roger Beynham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
<td>Stephen Langdon</td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
<td>John Gervis</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Wheaton</td>
<td>Roger Beynham</td>
<td>Henry Trecott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1302</td>
<td>Walter Tantifer</td>
<td>Roger Beynham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
<td>Roger Newton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Edward, on taking possession of the throne, evinced his incapacity for governing a nation so turbulent as the English then were. In opposition to his father's dying commands, he recalled his favorite Pierce Gaveston; and placed the whole government in his hands. This Gaveston had been banished by the late King for debauching the morals of the young prince; and his recall gave great offence to the English nobility, who could not patiently see a foreigner possess the ear of their Monarch, and govern at his will: they remonstrated against it, but in vain; at length, they had recourse to their arms.
arms, which obliged the King to rehabilitate Gwinston; when
the nobility taking advantage of the King’s weakness, acted
in the most arbitrary manner, in their respective districts:
opposing the King’s officers, and openly defying the laws.

An unhappy dispute arose at this time, between Hugh
Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the Mayor and Citizens of
Exeter, which, from a trifling beginning, ended in the ruin
of the little navigation of the river Exe, which had been left
them.

The occasion of this dispute, was briefly this: On a fast
day; the Earl sent his servant to Exeter market to buy fish:
the Bishop’s servant came also on the like errand; but there
happened to be but three pots of fish in the market at that
time. The Earl’s servant insisted on having the whole;
which was opposed by the servant of the Bishop: on this, a
great contention arose between them, and some of the citizens
joining the contending parties, a great riot ensued. To quell
this, the Mayor (Roger Beynne) was sent for; and he very
prudently, as well as justly, ordered that one pot of the fish
should be delivered to the Earl’s servant, another to the
Bishop’s, and the other to be reserved for the use of the citi-
zens. The Earl being acquainted with this decision of the
Mayor, and thinking himself aggrieved in not having the
whole, came to his house in the city; where he sent for the
Mayor to attend him immediately. The Mayor well know-
ing the Earl’s pride and choleric disposition, assembled the
citizens at the Guildhall, and informed them of the Earl’s
displeasure; the cause thereof, and the personal danger he
was in; desiring them to accompany him to the Earl’s house,
and protect him, if required. To this they readily agreed,
and proceeded there accordingly. The Mayor being in-
troduced into the Earl’s room, the door was closed upon
him: the Earl began to storm, and used threatening language;
The Mayor endeavoured to pacify him, but finding it in vain;
took off his Tabard, § or upper garment (which was the
Earl’s livery) and gave it to him; on which the Earl grew
more passionate, and high words ensuing, the citizens who

§ In the feudal times, it was customary for persons who held lands of
the great Barons, to hold them by a tenure which was to accompany
them in their military excursions, and to attend his summons whenever
called upon, (this was termed, doing suit and service;) and at times of
such attendance, they wore over their vest, a Tabard, or short coat
without sleeves (similar to the heralds’ coats at present,) on which was
painted or embroidered the arms, crests, and mottos of the Lords from
whom they held their lands: such was the case at this time. The May-
or, though a gentleman and of great opulence, held lands of the Earl
by this tenure; and accordingly attended him in his livery, as by custom,
THE CITY OF EXETER.

attended at the door, doubting of their Mayor's safety, demanded him; which being denied, after several requests, they attempted to force an entrance, in order to rescue him from the Earl's violence. The Earl seeing this, and doubting of the consequences that might ensue to himself, released the Mayor, and desired him to pacify the people. The citizens departed quietly to their houses; but notwithstanding this seeming calmness of the Earl, he ever after bore a great hatred to the citizens; and endeavoured to the full extent of his power, to encroach on their liberties: the Mayor and Common council, from this circumstance, passed a bye law, that no franchised man of this city, should wear any non-freeman's livery, cognizance or badge, without the Mayor's licence; and it is inserted in the freeman's oath to this day.

The Earl now began to shew his antipathy and hatred towards the citizens: he caused the channel which had been opened for the passage of ships and boats, to be again filled up; and this was done at a great expense, by cutting down a great number of trees, which, being chained together, were laid in the channel, with great quantities of stones and gravel: these, in time, so united together, as to make the removal impracticable. He also caused two more weares to be made, one of which, opposite St. James's Priory, is still known by the name of James's weare: the other, at a place called Lampreyford, (near where Trev's weare now is; and by these means the haven was entirely destroyed. Adding to his revenge, he also erected a Quay and a Crane at his manor of Topsham, hoping thereby to remove the whole commerce of the citizens, and to benefit himself and tenants. Nor did he stop here: for he not only thus injured the citizens, but arbitrarily seized on their goods, and imprisoned their persons.

The citizens complained to the King, who ordered an enquiry to be made; and consequently, several writs were issued for that purpose, which were all returned in favor of the citizens; but so great was the Earl's power at this time, and the weakness and imbecility of the King's government such, that they could not obtain any redress; the Earl opposing by force the King's officers who were sent down to remove the nuisances complained of; and soon after, the unhappy differences arising between the King and the Barons, prevented the citizens from receiving any relief whatever.

In the year 1312, the King by his Writs, appointed the Mayor and Bailiffs of this city, to be justices of the peace, within the same; which greatly lessened the Earl's power, and increased the liberties of the citizens; for, before this time,

No Freeman is to wear a foreigner's livery, &c.

A. D.
1311.

The haven entirely destroyed.

St. James's
and another
weare erected.

Topsham
quay made.

Citizens
complain to
the King,
but do not
obtain any
redress.

1312.

Mayors
and Bailiffs
ap-
pointed
Justices.
time, the whole power of judging in controversial matters concerning the King's peace was in the Earls of Devon, and their delegated Justices.

By the court roll of this year, the ancient custom, and fees of admission to the privileges of the freedom of this city, appear to be as follow,

1. The Mayor, by his own free gift may admit any one person to the freedom.

2. The court of Common council may admit any other person to the said privileges.

3. The heir of any freeman may, by his paternal claim his freedom, whether the inheritance descend from his grandfather, father, uncle, brother, or any other person, being a freeman thereof by, and under whom he derives any estate or inheritance.

4. All such as have faithfully served an apprenticeship of seven years, under a freeman thereof, shall upon the testimony of the said master, that he hath truly served out his said time, be admitted to the freedom, on paying the usual fees of the court, viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees to be paid</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the Mayor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Clerk</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The four Bailiffs at 4d. each</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword Bearer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The four Sergeants at 4d. each</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the poor of Magdalen Hospital</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For inrolling the indenture</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. And lastly, all other persons may be admitted to the freedom, by way of redemption, and paying such reasonable fines, as the Mayor and common council may set on them.

The Earl still continued his enforcements on the liberties of the citizens; and they again prayed the King to interpose in their behalf. The King sent down his writ to the Sheriff of Devon, dated 20th March, 1516: this, the Sheriff executed; and a verdict was found in favor of the complainants: yet such

* This list of fees (copied from Mr. Isaac) must certainly be erroneous in point of time, especially as to the Recorder, Chamberlain and Sword-bearer; the first Recorder not being appointed until 28 Edward 3: the first Sword-bearer 18 of Henry 7, 1497; and there was no Chamberlain till the 2 of Mary, 1554.
such was the Earl's power, that he prevented the writ from being returned. The King sent down a second writ, dated 13th June following, with strict orders to execute the same, and make a return immediately: this was accordingly done, and a decision was again given in favor of the citizens: but so weak was the King's government at this time, and the Earl having joined the Barons in arms, the complainers could meet with no redress; and were overseen in such a manner, that they were forced to relinquish their claims, and be tame spectators of the loss of their most valuable privileges.

This year, (1316) the kingdom was visited by two dreadful scourges of the Almighty, famine and pestilence. It began in London, where the people complained that it was occasioned by great quantities of wheat being malted; whereupon an act was passed, that no wheat should be made into malt; and, for regulating the price of strong drink. Notwithstanding this act, wheat continued to advance, even to the quarter; this brought on such a famine throughout the whole kingdom, that parents were accused of eating their own children; and malefactors ate one another in prison. This was followed by so great a mortality among the common people, that those alive were scarce sufficient to bury the dead. This severe scarcity being attributed to an order made by the King, for regulating and settling certain prices on provisions, which prevented the country people from supplying the markets, the said order was accordingly revoked.

The Bakers of this city taking advantage of the necessities of the people, by making their bread of an inferior quality, and smaller than the assize fixed by the Mayor, were fined, and committed to prison till the said fines were paid: seventeen of these Bakers, who dwelt within the Bishop's liberty, claimed an exemption from the Mayor's jurisdiction, but they were forced to submit with the rest, and paid their fines accordingly.

The Scots having invaded England, the King sent orders to such cities and towns as were held by tenure, to assist him in repelling the enemy: the City of Exeter therefore sent 30 soldiers well armed and equipped, to join his forces, then assembling at York; and they were paid and maintained by the citizens, during the whole campaign.†

† From the proposition of Soldiers sent by Exeter on this expedition, it appears that it was considered as one of the first rate cities: London, the Capital, being rated only at 200 men; and the City of Canterbury, (together with the Clergy) at 40.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAFF II.

An impostor now appeared, who gave some trouble to the citizens; one John Poudras, or Powderham, a Tanner's son, of this city. He pretended to be the lawful son of King Edward the 1st; and that he was stolen from his cradle by his nurse, and the present King put in his place. Notwithstanding the improbability of this story, many idle people believed it, and resorted to him: but he being apprehended, confessed the imposture, and was executed for the same. †

The King, being in great want of money, demanded a subsidy of the city of Exeter; which the citizens cheerfully granted to the amount of every sixth penny of all their goods and chattels.

Two writs of Nisi prius were this year tried at the castle of Exeter; before John Stoner, and Richard Stapledon, Knights, the King's Justices of Assize, for this western circuit. In one of them, Hugh Courtenay Earl of Devon, was plaintiff; and the Mayor and commons of the city, defendants: this was concerning the manor of Exe Island, and the suburbs without the Westgate, which the Earl claimed to be his ancient demesne, as part of his Barony of Oakhamton; and as such, exempted from the jurisdiction of the said Mayor. The other writ was between the said Hugh Courtenay, and the Prior of St. Nicholas, plaintiffs, and the Mayor and commonalty, defendants, touching the customs, liberties and privileges of Lammas fair: in both of which trials, verdict was given for the citizens. §

Unhappy differences had long existed between the King and his Queen Isabella, occasioned by his predilection for his favourites, the two Spencers, who had engrossed the whole power of government to themselves and their dependants. Their insolence, the Queen could no longer bear: She fled privately to France, with the Prince her son; and soon after returned with a considerable force, and was joined by most of the principal barons. The King finding himself abandoned by

† Mr. Isaac very gravely tells us that Poudras was enticed to this crime by a familiar spirit, which he kept by him in the shape of a cat; but this spirit failing him, he was at the gallows executed for the same: (surely they ought to have hanged the cat with him,) a wonderful story for such a wondrous age!

§ If verdicts were given in these causes in favor of the citizens, the contended property must have been detained from them by force (an injury very prevalent in the feudal ages;) for we find by history, that the manor of Exe Island continued in the Courtenay family until the 17 of Henry 6: when it was forfeited by the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter. One moiety of Lammas fair remained in the possession of that family until the same period: the other moiety continued in the possession of the Prior, until the dissolution.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

by his subjects, endeavoured to escape to Ireland, and left

Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Custos of London: but

the Londoners taking arms in favor of the Queen, seized on

the Bishop, and barbarously murdered him by cutting off The Bishop

his head; after which they buried his body in a sand hill in

of Exeter murdered

the river Thames. The King in his flight being intercepted, and

taken prisoner; was forced to relinquish the throne in favor of his son: and a short time after, through the intrigues of the Queen’s paramour (Mortimer, Earl of

March) he was most inhumanly murdered, in a very cruel manner: a red hot iron being thrust up his fundament; through a pipe of horn, that no marks or scars might be discerned; and thus, in the most excruciating torments, the unhappy King expired in October, 1327.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of EDWARD II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Wm. Duport</th>
<th>John Perour</th>
<th>Adam Dyer</th>
<th>Thos. Farthing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1307</td>
<td>Wm. Gatepath</td>
<td>W. Dyer</td>
<td>Matt. Capper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordan Atlane</td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td>Wm. Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mich. Turand</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Newton</td>
<td>Wm. Farthing</td>
<td>Wm. Gatepath</td>
<td>Wm. Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Duport</td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Perour</td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1308</td>
<td>Roger Beynem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mich. Turand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Duport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1309</td>
<td>Roger Beynem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Duport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Newton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1310</td>
<td>Walter Tantifer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rich. Soller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mich. Skinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Zouch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rich. Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>Walter Langdon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Duport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Perour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Dyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312</td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>Roger Beynem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philip Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1314</td>
<td>Roger Beynem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rich. Soller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mich. Skinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philip Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rich. Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Perour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1315</td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Roger Beynem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mich. Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Capper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1317</td>
<td>Roger Beynem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Farthing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mich. Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Capper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1318</td>
<td>John Treydeners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Spycer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Woan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Treydeners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Spycer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Woan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1319</td>
<td>Philip Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Furbor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Suegothall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>Philip Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Furbor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Suegothall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>Philip Lovecock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Martin Lekenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Furbor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Suegothall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Kerswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Smalcomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Buffett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Davy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE HISTORY OF


Edward 3d. Edward was only 14 years of age when he ascended the
throne; and was entirely governed by his mother, and her
favorite Martiner; yet, even at this early age he shewed proofs of great magnanimity, which was the glory of his
reign. He endeavoured to suppress the different factions
which had so long divided the kingdom; and happily suc-
cceeded: in order to lessen the power of the barons, he in-
creased the privileges of the cities and borough towns; and
in the year 1329 he granted a new charter to the citizens of
Exeter, by which he gave them cognizance of pleas, that no
freeman should implead any other freeman, out of the liber-
ties and courts thereof, on pain of disfranchisement: he
also extended their privileges and jurisdiction, by which
grants, the power of the Earls of Devon over the citizens, was
greatly diminished.

The Guildhall being ruinous, was rebuilt. The porter of
the Westgate was punished, and removed from his office;
he having left the said gate open, during the night, without
the Mayor's licence.

Martin Lekenn died in his mayoralty; and Thomas Lich-
field was elected to supply his place, for the remainder of the
year. This year, the King created his eldest son, Edward,
Duke of Cornwall; and sent his orders to the Mayor of this
city, for the proclaiming thereof, (these orders were di-
rected to the Mayor of his honorable city of Exeter.) He
also ordered that this city should retain a parcel of the said
Duchy, as heretofore it was of the Earldom; and fixed the
feefarm rent at 20l. per annum.

The King being abroad, in France, some evil minded per-
son,
CHAP. II.

The King falsely informed of a riot in Exeter.

Sends his commission of enquiry.

A. D. 1347.

Great content about the election of a Mayor, &c.

Nicholas Halderton died in his mayoralty; and Robert Noble was chosen for the remainder of the year.

In Easter term, this year, a long pending suit of law was determined in the court of King's bench, Westminster; in which a verdict was found, that the Quay, Passage, and Landage, at Pratished near Exmouth, and all the profits arising from thence, were, and are a parcel of the feastarm of this city, as part of the manor of Lydford, a member of the Dutchy of Cornwall, held by the said citizens, at the yearly rent of 20l.

The pasture of Crollitch, or Southernhay was first set at an annual rent of 5 shillings.

A dreadful pestilence, at first brought from Asia, spread over all the southern parts of Europe, and at length reached England, where it made most dreadful ravages: in the year 1348, there died in London, from the 1st January, to the 1st July following, 57,374 persons; and reaching this city, it nearly depopulated it, insomuch, that the cemeteries could not contain the dead bodies, and therefore they were greatly enlarged: this dreadful calamity continued until the year 1357, when it happily ceased.

A Recorder being thought necessary to assist the Mayor, in his judicial office, John Weekes Esq. was the first appointed.
ed, with a salary of 3l. per annum: this officer was afterwards chosen yearly, like the Mayor and other officers.

The great mortality abovementioned had so lessened the consumption of provisions, that the prices were reduced to the following low rates: a fine Ox was sold at 4s. the best Cow at 1s. and the best Hog at 5d.

King Edward's successful war against the French, in which he took the important town of Calais, and gained the memorable victory of Cressy, so exasperated them that they fitted out a powerful fleet, with which they insulted the English coast, and burned several small towns in Sussex. The King (then in France) being informed of these depredations, sent his orders to the different sea ports of the kingdom to fit out such a number of ships as, according to their tenure, they were bound to assist him with. Accordingly by his Letters patent, under his great seal, dated 25th March, 1357, the citizens of Exeter were required to furnish him with three ships immediately; each to be manned with 60 mariners, and 20 archers; this, the citizens cheerfully complied with; they delivered the ships to Gervais de Ablamay, Vice Admiral of Devon, who conducted them to join the English Fleet, then lying at Sandwich, under the command of John Lord Montgomery, high Admiral of England, by whom the French fleet were defeated; and the English (in retaliation for the injury they had received,) plundered and burnt on the coast of France near 100 leagues in extent.

Edward, Prince of Wales, (surnamed the Black Prince) having gained the ever memorable victory of Poictiers, in which 12,000 English defeated an army of more than 60,000 of the choicest troops of the French; taking John, King of France, his youngest son, and a great number of noblemen, prisoners, on his return, landed at Plymouth, and from thence coming to this city, was received with the greatest testimonies of joy: the Prince and his royal prisoners were nobly entertained at the expence of the Mayor and citizens during their continuance; which was three days.

The Bakers of this city, thinking themselves aggrieved because they could not make and sell their bread according to their own quality and assize, entered into an agreement, not to bake any; by which the citizens were for two days together destitute of bread: for this offence, the Bakers were all indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to be fined each, 1l. 6s. 8d.

This year a cause was appointed to be tried at the Castle of Exeter, before John Movbray, and Edmund Chealby, his Majesty's Justices of Assize, between the Dean and Chapter of
THE CITY OF EXETER.

his Cathedral, Plaintiffs; and John Gyst (late Mayor,) the Commonalty and Bailiffs of this city, Defendants: but the Dean and Chapter, doubting the issue of their cause, artfully endeavoured to hinder the proceedings; and in order there-to, exhibited a bill of complaint to the King, informing him that the Mayor had, by proclamation, commanded the citizens to attend him in arms at the next assizes, at the castle; whereby the justices might be prevented from proceeding in the trial, and by that means, the jury hindered from being sworn.

The King, angered at this, sent his commission to John Mountague, and four others, to examine into the truth of this information; but before they sat, the said justices, and Sir Guy de Brion being returned to court, were examined concerning the said riot, when they testified that the said charge was false and groundless, and that no such riot had happened: upon which the King sent his inhibition to the commissioners, forbidding them to proceed therein. This deed bears date the 12th of February, 1367.

Edward, the Black Prince, being in a consumptive state, returned from France, and landed at Plymouth. In his journey to London, he came to this city with the Princess his wife; and was joyfully received; but being in a very weak condition, he staid several days to recover his strength. During the time of his stay, the Prince and his suite were elegantly entertained at the expense of the Mayor, at whose house he was lodged, till his departure from Exeter.

Roger Plenty dying in his Mayoralty, Roger Wilsford was elected to serve the remainder of the year.

The summer of this year being excessively hot, it occasioned a mortality which carried off a great number of the inhabitants of this city.

Edward the black Prince died in the flower of his age, deeply regretted by the whole of the English nation; but especially by the inhabitants of this city, to which he had been a constant friend, and great benefactor. He possessed all the social virtues in an eminent degree; he was valiant, brave and affable; generous and liberal; his greatest pleasure was to reward merit, wherever he found it; and he possessed all the qualities that constitute the true hero and friend.

King Edward died at Richmond, in Surry, in the 65th year of his age, and 51st of his reign; and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard; son of Edward the black Prince.

MAYORS

A. D. 1371.

Edward the Black Prince again visits this city.

1373.

1376.

1377.
THE HISTORY OF
CHAP. II. MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of EDWARD III.

1327.
Richard Soller.
Thomas Gervais.
Wm. Kirton.
Richard Pleigh.
Wm. Austin.

1328.
Philip Lovecock.
Thomas Furbor.
Martin Lekenn.
Henry Haughton.
Peter Bayniam.

1329.
Philip Lovecock.
Thomas Gervais.
Henry Lovecock.
John Lekenn.
Richard Pleigh.

1330.
Martin Lekenn.
John Trediners.
Henry Haughton.
Henry Gatepath.
Walter Gervais.

1331.
Philip Lovecock.
Henry Haughton.
John Lekenn.
Richard Pleigh.
Robert Kirton.

1332.
Martin Lekenn.
Thomas Furbor.
Lawrence Colwell.
Reynold Noldekin.
John Sutton.

1333.
Thomas Gervais.
Reynold Noldekin.

Wm. Brewer.
John Lekenn.
John Sutton.

1334.
Martin Lekenn.
Thomas Litchfield.
John Sutton.
Henry Lovecock.
Alex. Wallis.
Robert Turner.

1335.
Henry Haughton.
Thomas Pleigh.
Thomas Furbor.
Wm. Lydeland.
Alex. Wallis.

1336.
Henry Haughton.
Thomas Furbor.
John Coles.
Wm. Shillingford.
John Colebrook.

1337.
Thomas Gervais.
Robert Noble.
Richard Pleigh.
John Newton.
John Davy.

1338.
Henry Haughton.
Richard Pleigh.
Thomas Furbor.
John Davy.

1339.
Thomas Litchfield.
Robert Bridport.
John Cook.

1340.
Roger Wythorn.

1341.
Henry Haughton.
Reynold Wythorn.
Thomas Furbor.
Richard Pleigh.
John Sutton.

1342.
Robert Furbor.
Rob. Bradworthy.
Robert Halberton.
Walter White.

1343.
Thomas Furbor.
Wm. Hastment.
Roger Treseler.
Richard Pleigh.
Robert Noble.

1344.
Henry Haughton.
John Newton.
John Sutton.
Richard Pleigh.
Robert Noble.

1345.
Henry Haughton.
Roger Treseler.
Wm. Hascom.
John Sutton.

1346.
Thomas Furbor.
John
THE CITY OF LEXETER.

John Gist, 1346.  Walter Atwood.
John Pliegh.  Roger Atwill.
Walter White.  Simon Atpitt.
1347.  John Ottrey.
Henry Haughton.  John Somaster.
Thomas Spicer.  1354.
1348.  Roger Atwill.
Robert Noble.  1361.
Robert Noble, jun.  Roger Atwill.
John Byrch.  Walter Atwood.
1349.  William Stoko.
John Spicer.  1362.
John Ottrey.  Wm. Bennett.
John Sleigh.  Wm. Bennett.
1350.  Henry Furbor.
Thomas Spicer.  Adam Brathoter.
John Gist.  1357.
Richard Oliver.  John Gist.
Thomas Spicer.  John Ottrey.
1354.  John Gist.
Richard Oliver.  John Swanton.
1355.  Roger Atwill.
Richard Spicer.  1359.
1358.  John Spicer.
Richard Oliver.  Richard Oliver.
Thomas Spicer.  1360.
John Gist.  Wm. Harold.
1361.  John Gist.
Roger Atwill.  Wm. Harold.
1362.  Wm. Hard.
John Gist.  Wm. Harold.
1363.  John Gist.
Richard Oliver.  Wm. Harold.
Thomas Spicer.  Wm. Harold.
John Gist.  Wm. Harold.
Richard 2d. Richard 2d. was only 11 years of age when he began his reign; and during his minority, the government was in the hands of his uncles, the Dukes of Lancaster, York and Gloucester; but, when he came of age, and took the power into his own hands, he (by his weak attachments to his favorites, on whom he lavished most of the wealth and power of the kingdom) so exasperated the Barons, that even his uncles could not bear the pride and tyranny of these upstarts: this made his reign a scene of unhappiness; and, at length brought him to a miserable end.

The French and Spaniards, taking advantage of the King's minority, fitted out a large fleet, and ravaged the Southern coasts of the Kingdom, particularly that of Devon: they burnt the towns of Dartmouth and Plymouth; after which they attempted to proceed up the river Exe: the citizens of Exeter made all preparation in their power; to receive them, by arming themselves, repairing their walls, and scouring their ditches; but, Sir Philip Courtenay, and his brother, Sir
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Sir Peter (sons of the Earl of Devon) having collected the inhabitants of Somerset and Devon, the French prudently reembarked: however, the Knights, assisted by the citizens of Exeter, and the gentlemen of the said counties, fitted out such Ships as they could collect together, and (inconsiderately) attacked the enemies fleet: but, overpowered by numbers, they with most of their gentlemen followers were taken prisoners, and carried into France.

The plague again visited this city, and carried off a great number of the inhabitants.

This year, an Act of Parliament was passed (chiefly through the interest of the citizens of London,) that no victualler should exercise any judicial office in any City, Town, Borough, or Seaport, in the kingdom, unless in such towns where no other sufficient person should be found qualified for such an office; in which case, every such person was to abstain from the exercise of such trade, during the time of his office, upon pain of forfeiture of all such victuals as he should sell during that time; by this, all Fishmongers, Butchers, and Grocers, were deemed victuallers, and were rendered incapable of serving the office of Mayor, &c.

During the commotion which broke out in several parts of the kingdom, particularly in Kent and Essex, where they were headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, the citizens of Exeter continued firm in the cause of their King; and in return for their loyalty, he confirmed their charters, and greatly enlarged their liberties and privileges: and when the King fitted out a powerful fleet in order to prevent the French from insulating the English coasts, the city sent to his assistance a large ship, which they armed, manned and victuall ed wholly at their own expense.

A great flood happened, which carried away part of Exeter bridge, and several people were drowned.

The Cordwainers and Curriers were first incorporated.

The plague again made great ravages in this City, and swept off a great number of its inhabitants.

John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon was, by patent, created Duke of Exeter.

The King’s blind attachment to his favorites, and their oppressions of his subjects, became so odious, that the nobility, gentry, and people at large, invited Henry, Duke of Hereford, (then an exile in France) to come over and deliver them from the slavery they were sunk into: this, Henry gladly accepted; and, landing at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, soon found himself at the head of 60,000 men.

Richard, 12

* Son of John Gaunt, late Duke of Lancaster, and grandson to Edward the 3d.
# THE HISTORY OF

## CHAP. II

Richard, finding himself deserted by his subjects, attempted to escape to Ireland; but was taken and committed prisoner to Pomphef Castle, and soon after deposed by Act of Parliament. Henry was recognized as King; and in a little time, the unfortunate Richard was inhumanly murdered, in his confinement.

### MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Richard II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Bailiff</th>
<th>Recorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1378</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>Raymond Gosse</td>
<td>William Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Soam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Hadleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1379</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>John Read</td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Russel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Browne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1380</td>
<td>John Grey</td>
<td>John Russel</td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Westcott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Soam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>John Nymett</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Westcott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Coscom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1382</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
<td>Simon Grendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baldwin Whiteleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tho. Smithayes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1383</td>
<td>John Talbot</td>
<td>John Fanton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1384</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
<td>Adam Gould</td>
<td>Simon Grendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tho. Smithayes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1385</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
<td>John Russel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raymond Gosse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Eascom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1386</td>
<td>Adam Scott</td>
<td>Tho. Smithayes</td>
<td>Peter Hadleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Wondry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Oke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1387</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
<td>William Oke</td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Grills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Pevetere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baldwin Whiteleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1388</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>Henry Allen</td>
<td>John Russel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Ponton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1389</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
<td>Adam Gould</td>
<td>Simon Grendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1390</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
<td>John Russel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raymond Gosse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Eascom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
<td>William Custom</td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Simon Grendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Oke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1392</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>John Fanton</td>
<td>John Russel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raymond Gosse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Hull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1393</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
<td>William Oke</td>
<td>William Gervais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Simon Grendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Coscom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1394</td>
<td>Robert Wilsford</td>
<td>Philip Shapleigh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Henry
Henry Hull. \hspace{1cm} William Wilsford. \hspace{1cm} Robert Easton. \hspace{1cm} CHAP. II.
John Ponton. \hspace{1cm} William Oke. \hspace{1cm} Thomas Wandra.
Thomas Easton. \hspace{1cm} Robert Wyndett. \hspace{1cm} Ralph Swan.
1395. \hspace{2cm} 1397. \hspace{2cm} 1399.
Simon Grendon. \hspace{1cm} Adam Scott. \hspace{1cm} John Grey.
Thomas Wandra. \hspace{1cm} William Wilsford. \hspace{1cm} John Batten.
Richard Pewterer. \hspace{1cm} John Batten. \hspace{1cm} John Russel.
Roger Doly. \hspace{1cm} John Russel. \hspace{1cm} John Wilsford.
William Coscom. \hspace{1cm} Rich. Larkstoake. \hspace{1cm} John Shapleigh.
1396. \hspace{2cm} 1398.
John Talbot. \hspace{1cm} Simon Grendon.
Henry Hull. \hspace{1cm} Richard Pewterer.

Henry, the first King of the house of Lancaster, began his reign the 30th September, 1399, and as he ascended the throne by the most indirect means, his crown proved a troublesome acquisition. The murder of Richard will be an eternal blot on his memory: he was naturally of a jealous temper; and in order to maintain his power, he put many of the principal nobility to death, who were adjudged to be the friends of the late monarch, among which was the late created Duke of Exeter: John Holland, † whom he caused to be beheaded.

The band of Music (now termed the city waits) were first instituted, to attend the Mayor on all solemn occasions.

Thomas, Earl of Dorset and brother to the King was created Duke of Exeter.

The Mayor, William Wilsford, dying in his mayoralty, Henry Hull was elected for the residue of the year.

By a verdict, obtained this year, in the court of King's bench, it was confirmed, that the citizens of Exeter had a right to the passage and ferry at Exmouth; and that the lastage, stallage and petty customs (commonly called town duties) of all wares and merchandizes landed and discharged within the limits of the port of Exeter were the property of the said citizens, as being a parcel of the said city, held of the Duchy of Cornwall by the seefarm rent of 20l. a year, payable at the said Duchy court.

King Henry died on the 20th March, 1413, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales.

† This Duke greatly reedified the castle of Exeter, and lodgings therein, which in his time was esteemed as sumptuous edifices: he also erected a castle at Dartington near Totnes; now the seat of A. Champers, Esq.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Bayliff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
<td>John Pallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Wilsford</td>
<td>Thomas Easton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Easton</td>
<td>Richard Bosom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rich. Kenneridge</td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Wandyry</td>
<td>Robert Cobley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Sturt</td>
<td>Stephen Frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1401</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Cobley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Oke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Doly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1402</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Easton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nich. Boughwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Shepherd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Larkstoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1403</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Hull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Shapleigh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Cobley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Sturt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Doly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Okesty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Wandyry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Batten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Cobley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Exbridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Wandyry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1405</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simon Grendon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Sturt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Pewterer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Cobley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Coscom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Batten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Cobley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Exbridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Wandyry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1407</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Scutt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nich. Boughwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1408</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will. Wilsford, Ob.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Hull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Pallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wilsford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen Frank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Cross</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. D. 1413. Henry the fifth gave but gloomy hopes, to his subjects, of his future government, having, during his father's life, been guilty of many foibles, and assembled with the most abandoned and dissolute profligates; however, no sooner had he taken possession of the throne than he banished (contrary to all expectations) his former companions, and, like the Sun, emerging from a cloud, broke out in full splendor, and proved himself to be an experienced soldier, a good politician, a sincere friend to justice, and a true lover of his subjects.

In the year 1415, Henry, in order to find employment for
Chap. II.

War declared against France.

Battle of Agincourt.

Henry, after having humbled the French nation, was seized by a bloody flux which terminated in his death at Vincennes in France, August 31st 1422, concluding a glorious and triumphant reign of 9 years and 5 months; and was succeeded by his only son, Henry, a child of nine months old.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Henry V.

John Cook. John Clark. 1416.
Ralph Swan. 1415. John Batten.
John Batten. Thomas Shapp.
Robert Coby. Walter Bogbrook.
Thomas Easton. 1417.

This year, an ancient custom was confirmed, that if there be not a sufficient number of citizens, or inhabitants that are freeholders to be returned for a jury on a trial; that then a return may be made of other citizens, who have moveable goods sufficient.

While the King was pursuing his conquests in France, he, in order to protest the English coast from any depredations of the enemy, sent his writs to the different seaports of his kingdom, to fit out a powerful fleet: which was cheerfully complied with; and the Devonshire squadron, under the command of Edward, Lord Courtenay, and the Lord Carew, joined the King's fleet, which was commanded by John, Earl of Bedford. The French fleet attempting to relieve Harfleur, then besieged by the English, were totally defeated, with a great loss of men, and most of their ships taken and destroyed; in this battle, the Devonshire squadron led the van, and contributed greatly to the victory.

Non freeholders to be returned on juries.
### The History of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1419</td>
<td>Thomas Easton, John Shillingford, John Stipping, Ralph Dolbear, William Overton, Nich. Trelawney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1420</td>
<td>John Cook, John Batten, Robert Hickley, John Hull, Robert Voisey, Walter Crabb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1421</td>
<td>John Salter, John Atyate, John Shillingford, John Cuthar, John Coscomb, William Overton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1422</td>
<td>William Volesey, John Shapleigh, John Stokely, William Volesey, John Shapleigh, John Stokely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Henry during his minority was placed under the care of Thomas, Duke of Exeter, and the Bishop of Winchester, for his education; while the administration of government was put into the hands of the Protector, John, Duke of Bedford, by whose interest the infant monarch was crowned King of France in Paris; and, for some years, the kingdom enjoyed the blessings of peace.

The King demanded a subsidy of hommage and poundage of the inhabitants of this city, towards defraying the expenses of his wars in France which was cheerfully granted.

This year a custom commenced of giving to the Mayor and Aldermen, at the feasts of Christmas and Easter, a certain quantity of bread and wine: commonly called canon bread and wine.

The Master, Wardens, and Company of Bakers, within this city (not liking the assize of bread, as set by the Mayor) made an order among themselves, that they would discontinue the custom of giving what was termed advantage bread, or one penny on a dozen; which the citizens murmuring at, the Bakers, in order to force a compliance, agreed not to bake any bread at all, unless the Mayor would set the assize according to their wills; but he, being a discreet, and sensible magistrate, and understanding the laws, he (after duly investigating the matter,) not only refused a compliance, but adjudged them to pay a heavy fine each, and committed the Master, Wardens and principal offenders to prison; where they were confined until they publickly acknowledged their crimes, and paid the several fines imposed on them.

The dispute which had long existed between the Mayor and commonalty, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter, concerning the extent of the fee and manor of St. Sidwell, was terminated by an act of parliament, whereby the bounds and
and limits of the said parish were ascetained: this act began the 4th May, 1436.

This year, the Butchers confederated among themselves, that they would not keep any public staminings in the shambles, but only sell their wastes at their own dwelw houses: two of them, John Smith and John Taylor, put the said agreement into execution: but on complaint being made to the Mayor, he ordered them to be fined, and committed to prison; where they remained till they revoked their agreement, and paid the said fine.

A sharp famine made dreadful havoc in England and France, which was followed by a great plague that carried off a great number of the inhabitants of both kingdoms.

An act of Common Council was made, that every inhabitant of this city (not being freeborn) who shall sell bread or ale, within the city, or liberties thereof, shall pay for such licence 7d. every quarter of a year, for the use of the city.

John Shillingford, being elected Mayor, refused to be sworn, and to execute the office; complaint of which was made to the King, on which he sent a writ under his privy seal, commanding the said John Shillingford to accept of the office on the penalty of 1,000l. in consequence of which he came to the gildhall on the Monday after the feast of St. Valentine, and there took the customary oaths; and notwithstanding he entered into the office so reluctantly, he discharged it with great honor to himself and benefit to his fellow citizens.

A place for liberal education being much wanted in this city, the Dean and Chapter converted an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity (situated in what is now termed Musgrave's Alley; then, Trinity Lane) into a school, which they founded by the name of the High School, for the better educating of youth in useful learning; and appointed a Master, for whose accommodation, they erected a convenient house, adjoining the school for his residence, and settled a salary on him of 20l. per annum.

A long and troublesome suit at law, in which Bishop Lacy, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter were plaintiffs; and the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, defendants, concerning the liberties and bounds of the Mayor and his officers' jurisdiction, was referred to the decision of Thomas Courtenay, Earl K.

† This Chapel, after having been desecrated, and used for several purposes, has of late years been restored again to the purpose of divine worship; and is now used as such by a large congregation, the followers of the late Rev. Mr. John Wesley.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. II.

Mayors' officers have a right to carry their maces within the Cathedral, and its liberty.

Exeter bridge decayed.

The Bishop, Dean or Chapter, and their successors, or any of their officers, for ever.

Exeter bridge now becoming ruinous (the lower part, with the piers only, being built of stone, whilst the upper part being of framed timber gravelled over) it was dangerous to the passengers; therefore the Mayor, John Shillingford, proposed the rebuilding of it, and made application to Cardinal Kemp, Archbishop of York (with whom he had an intimate acquaintance) for his assistance therein; but the sudden death of the Mayor, prevented, for that time, any further proceedings in this salutary work.

The Bishop of Winchester, Thomas Earl of Devon, and John Lord Stourton, were commissioned by the King to demand a loan of three ships, properly furnished and victualled, to convey soldiers into Bretagne in France; this supply was speedily and cheerfully granted by the city of Exeter: a convincing proof of the opulence of the inhabitants, and the share they had in the commerce of these times, when the city of London was subsidized, on this occasion, at six ships only.

The names of the assistant officers to the Mayor (which hitherto had been termed Seneschalli, or Stewards) were altered to Bailiffi, or Bailiffs.

This year there were great commotions in several parts of the kingdom, principally occasioned by the oppressions of the Barons and Clergy on the Commons; the latter of which assembled in great numbers in the counties of Kent and Essex, under the command of John Cade, an Irishman; who (assuming the name of Mortimer, and pretending to be of royal extraction) made himself master of the city of London, where he behaved with the greatest insolence, and cruelty. On this occasion, the King sent his royal mandate to the Mayor and citizens of Exeter, commanding them to be strictly watchful, and to prevent any rebels from gaining admittance into their city: the citizens accordingly put themselves in arms, repaired the walls, scoured the ditches, and held themselves in readiness to repel any sudden attack; but the defeat of the rebels, and death of Cade, happily freed the country, for a short time, from civil commotions, and domestic broils.

1451. The King, in his tour through the West, on his entry into
the county of Devon, lodged one night at the abbey of Ford; from thence he went to Ottery St. Mary, where he was received with great solemnity by the Canons, and after resting there two nights, proceeded on his journey towards this city, and was met by the Knights and Gentlemen of the county of Devon, at Honiton's Close; and soon after, by the Mayor and Commonalty of this city, in number upwards of 300 His reception, richly apparelled in their livery gowns of a merry colour, with black velvet capes and facings, having on each shoulder a coif, on which was embroidered the city arms, (on Hollingshead a shield, party per pale, gules and sable, a castle triple towered, or;) and at Livery-dole, was received by the clergy in their copes and vestments, and conducted into the city: at the Cross, without Southgate, the Mayor delivered to the King, the keys of the gate, and rode in before him, bareheaded, carrying the mace, through Southgate-street, § to Cerfoux, * and from thence to St. Michael's gate, † where he was received by the Bishop, Canons, and choir, in their richest copes. The King then alighted from his horse, and proceeded on foot to the cathedral up to the high altar, where he remained during divine service; and was thence conducted to the Bishop's palace, and thence continued eight days. During his residence at the palace; he (with his suite) was elegantly entertained at the joint expense of the church and city.

The King while staying in the city, issued out a commission to his Judges to hold a court of general gaol delivery, and for that purpose they kept their court in the Bishop's hall; two men were found guilty of high treason, and ordered to be executed; but the Bishop and Clergy asserting that the Judges sat in commission within their sanctuary, contrary to the privileges of Holy Church, the King, to appease their clamours, pardoned both the offenders.

From the weakness of the King's government, and the disagreement among the chief commanders, the English were dispossessed of all their conquests in France, except the town of Calais, with a small territory belonging to it: this occasioned great discontents at home; and the partiality of the King for his favorites, so disgusted the noblemen, that many openly espoused the cause of the Duke of York; and hence, Isaac.

K 2

---

† Ford Abbey is a detached part of Devon, near four Miles from Axminster.

§ It appears from this account that the principal road leading into the city, from the East, was the Magdalen-street road.

* Cerfoux—the four ways.

† Now Broadgate.
a scene of anarchy and confusion prevailed throughout the kingdom. A dispute arose at this time between Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and the Lord William Bonville, Baron of Strathearn: which, according to some authors, originated about a dog; but it seems more probable, that it arose from the complexion of the times, and the different interests of the principals: the Earl being a strenuous defender of the house of Lancaster; and the Lord Bonville, of that of York. The quarrel concerning the dog, might heighten the animosity. The two Barons agreed to decide their differences by the strength of their arms; and accordingly both parties met on Cliz-seathe, near this city, where (after a sharp conflict, and several being killed, and wounded on both sides) Lord Bonville was defeated, and, with his followers, retreated to Exeter: they were received within the walls, and the gates were closed after them, to prevent the pursuers following: this reception gave great offence to the Earl, who endeavored to force an entrance, but was repelled by the citizens. At length, by the mediation of the resident clergy, the parties were seemingly satisfied, and departed by different routes. 

The Eastgate of the city becoming runny (being covered with the walls) fell down in the middle of the day; but providentially, without hurt to any person, though several were passing by at the time.

It was customary in those days, on midsummer eve, to form a grand procession, in which, the mayor accompanied by the aldermen and common-council in their robes, preceded by the city waiters, sergeants at arms, and other officers, all mounted on horseback, and followed by the principal citizens, and incorporated trades in armour: each company being distinguished by sumptuous pageants and devise proper to their several trades; and thus they paraded the city walls, to examine whether any repairs were necessary, and then passed in the same procession through the principal streets: each individual, and company endeavored to outvie each other, in the brightness of armour, and sumptuousness of equipage: this was termed the midsummer watch, the principal intent of which was, to inspect the arms of the citizens, to see if they were kept in proper repair, and fit for immediate use.

It does not appear from history, that the city of Exeter openly espoused the cause of either of the contending parties; but it should seem that this kind reception of Bonville was owing to the animosity that had so long existed between the Courtenay family and the citizens.

Each-company was commonly preceded by a Statue, as large as life; (finely painted and gilt,) of the tutelary saint, to whom the fraternity was dedicated: as, St. Peter, of the Fishmongers; St. Luke, of the Printers, &c.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

immediate use; also to punish, by fines, such as were found deficient in such care of their arms.

At the procession of this year, a dispute arose between the Cordinners and Tuckers concerning the right of precedence; this, the Mayor appeased, by ordering the companies to march together, one of each company hand in hand. John Kelly, the late Mayor, refusing to attend in his place, on this day, was fined ten marks, which he accordingly paid.

Some young gentlemen happening to quarrel, in the body of the Cathedral of St. Peter, they proceeded to blows, and in this affray, several persons were much hurt and wounded; this (according to the superstition of the times) so prolonged the church, by having human blood spilt in it, that the Dean and Chapter ordered the doors to be shut, and divine service to cease, until the church could be newly consecrated: this (as the Bishop was absent) was performed by one Thomas, a suffragan to the Bishop of Bath.

The Duke of York having taken the King prisoner at the battle of St. Albon, and causing himself to be declared Protector, assumed the whole government into his own hands, leaving the King nothing but the empty name; the Queen endeavoured to release the royal captive, assembled a body of troops, and sent Letters to his friends, desiring their assistance: the citizens of Exeter commiserating the unhappy state of their monarch, cheerfully raised a considerable sum by voluntary contributions, and also levied 31 soldiers; these they armed and maintained at their own expense, and sent them, with the money, to the Queen's army, accompanied by a messenger to assure her of their steadfast loyalty to the King, and their readiness to assist him to the utmost of their power. The Queen gave battle to the Duke at Wakefield, which proved fatal to him, he, and his second son (the young Earl of Rutland, 12 years of age) being slain in the conflict, his army totally routed, and the King rescued from his captivity.

This sunshine of relief to the Lancastrian party, lasted but a short time. The Duke of York's eldest son, Edward, Earl of March, and Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, having collected together the scattered remains of the routed army, and being

* From the confusion through the kingdom, by the pretensions of the houses of York and Lancaster, it is probable that this quarrel arose among some of the partisans on each side, who happening to meet in the cathedral, where (notwithstanding the sanctity of the place) they could not prevent their animosities from breaking out into acts of violence.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. II.ing joined by the whole power of the Yorkists, again took the field. On Palm Sunday, 1461, they met the Queen's army at Tewton, where a bloody battle was fought, which lasted from morning till night, and ended in the total defeat of the Lancastrians.

In this battle (according to historians) fell the flower of the English nobility, and 36,776 men were slain; by this decisive victory, the whole of the Lancastrian power was broken; the King again fell into the hands of his enemies; and, being deposed by an act of (a time serving) parliament, Edward, Earl of March, was proclaimed King, and crowned at London on the 29th June following.

This year, the great conduit at Carfax (being ruinous) was new built, chiefly through the interest of William Duke, late Mayor, who not only took on himself the overseeing of the work, but covered it with lead, at his own expense. A particular account of this conduit, with a western view of it will be given in its place.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of HENRY VI.

1424. 1428. 1432.
1429. 1433.
1434. 1430. 1434.
1434. William Cook.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1441</td>
<td>John Spyne</td>
<td>1448</td>
<td>John Cutler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Germin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td>William Duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Parsons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Sams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Coscom</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Evelton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John James</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Avell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1442</td>
<td>John Cutler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter Bray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Obleigh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Stanbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Thring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1443</td>
<td>Hugh Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Crymell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Peacock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Rouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1444</td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Beaufitz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Taylor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Gage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas Hamlyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1445</td>
<td>John Hull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Betty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Swan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1446</td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Drewell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Babbridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Sampson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1447</td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hammond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas Hamlyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Betty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Swan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Drewell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Babbridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Sampson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hammond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas Hamlyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Tillard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Dolling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1450</td>
<td>William Crymell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Bishop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Efford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Friend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1451</td>
<td>John Hull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Clerk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Betty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Swan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1452</td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Drewell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Babbridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Sampson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1453</td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Drewell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Babbridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Sampson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1454</td>
<td>John Shillingford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hammond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicholas Hamlyn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Germin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Tillard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter York</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Dolling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The History Of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Vincent Mart.</th>
<th>1457.</th>
<th>John Turner.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Jeffery.</td>
<td>John Barsley.</td>
<td>1461.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. D. 1461. Edward the fourth, did not long enjoy his crown in peace; the Queen having escaped with her son, the Prince of Wales into Scotland, prevailed on the Scottish King to assist her with a body of troops; these were augmented by a great number of auxiliaries sent to her by the French Monarch, and, thus strengthened, she again entered England, in 1463: but was defeated by John Neville Baron of Montacute, at the head of a numerous army; the unfortunate Henry, not knowing whether to retire, and doubting the fidelity of the Scotch, endeavoured to conceal himself in England; but, being discovered, and seized, was carried to London, in the most ignominious manner, and committed close prisoner to the Tower.

The Guildhall of this city being in a ruinous state, was built in a more convenient and elegant manner: the court of Husting was floored with plank, and elevated above the pavement, wainscotted round, and proper seats were erected for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common council, and galleries for the Juries.†

This year is most remarkable for the art of printing being brought into England, by John Caston, a citizen of London, who, being sent to Haerlem, persuaded one of the creators of

† There is an old building now standing in Watertoe-street, which according to tradition, was the ancient Guildhall; and, from the stile of the building, and its great extent, this seems very probable. The architecture is evidently Saxon, and it appears to have been erected long before the Norman conquest. Whether or not, the hall was removed at this time to its present site cannot be ascertained, as no historian mentions it. The present Guildhall was erected on the ground originally occupied by a Chapel dedicated to St. George.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The streets and passages in this City being unpaved, and
full of nuisance and dangerous pits, an act was procured
(chiefly through the interest of Thomas Caimooley and Richard
Clark, the representatives in parliament) for the paving there-
of, and removing all nuisances; and thus the city became
more pleasant and healthy.

A dispute arose between the Bishop of Exeter and the city,
concerning a tower, on the city walls, at the lower end
of the Bishop’s gaard, and where the Bishop’s prison was
kept; for which reason he claimed it as an inheritance of
right. A trial commenced before the King’s Justices of Ar-
suage, at the Castle; and a verdict was given in favor of the
citizens, who, soon after, caused the tower to be taken down,
and the materials thereof to be used towards the repairation of
the city wall.

A difference between King Edward and his principal sup-
porters, the Earl of Warwick, now burst into a flame: the
Earl joined by his brother, the Archbishop of York, the Mar-
quis of Montrose, and George Duke of Clarence (Edward’s
younger brother) raised a powerful array, defeated Edward, took
him prisoner, and sent him to Middleham castle, in Yorkshire;
but he found means, (by bribing his Guards,) to make his
escape and, having leaved a greater army than the former,
attacked the Earl, so furious, that he made his escape to
France, and the Duke of Clarence, escaping westward, took
refuge in Exeter, where, (in regard to his affinity to the King,) he
was treated with great respect, and entertained at the City’s expense, till a ship could be procured for his conveyance
to France.

The Earl soon returned, and defeated Edward: forced him
to abdicate the Crown, and fly to Holland; he then restored
Henry, and, summoning a parliament, Edward was declared
a traitor and usurper, and all his estates were confiscate-

The next year, Edward returned to England with 2000 men;
and levying, in a few days, a powerful army, marched to-
ward Exeter; and was met by Warwick, at Bridget; where,
after a severe conflict, the Earl was defeated and slain:
Edward, by his victory proceeded to London; the unfortunate Henry
was again unsung, and Edward re-ascended the throne.

The Causeway leading to Cowley bridge, was paved by a
Priest.

† Part of this pavement is still remaining (1800.) There is a tradi-

CHAP. II.

A. D. 1465.

Act for pav-
ing the
 Streets.

1467.

Dispute
with the
Bishop con-
cerning a
tower on
the walls.

1469.

Edward de-
feated and
taken pri-
soner.

Escapes de-
fears War-
wick.

Clarence es-
capes to
Exeter.

1470.

Dethroned,
flies to Hol-
land.

1471.

Warwick
defeated
and slain.

Causeway
to Cowley
bridge pav-
ed by a
Priest.

Queen
Queen Margaret landed (with forces which she had procured in France) at Weymouth: this gave fresh spirits to the Lancastrians, who assembled themselves in different parts of the kingdom: the Duke of Somerset and the Earl of Devon came to Exeter, where they set up the standard of King Henry, and sent for Sir Hugh Courtenay of Powderham, Sir John Arundel, and the principal men of their party in Devon and Cornwall, who immediately joined them, together with their followers, which were, almost, the whole power of the two counties. The Queen advanced to Bath, and was their joined by the Devon and Cornwall forces. Edward was not idle: he soon assembled a powerful army, and met the Queen at Tewkesbury: here a bloody battle ensued, which ended in the total defeat of the Queen's army, who, with her son, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Somerset, were made prisoners; the Earl of Devon, with many persons of note, and upwards of 3000 of their followers were slain: the Queen was treated, by the conqueror, with the greatest indignity, and, (the day after the battle) the Prince of Wales was most barbarously murdered by the Duke of Gloucester, (in the presence of Edward;) and the Duke of Somerset, with others of the Nobility were beheaded, without any form of trial.

Edward not thinking himself secure while Henry was living, hinted his fears to his ferocious Brother, the Duke of Gloucester; who repaired to the Tower, where he stabbed Henry to the heart. Edward, thus freed from his rival, made a tour through his dominions; and, approaching this city, in company with the Queen, and the prince, his son; he was met, at Livery dole, by the Mayor, and 'principal citizens, on horseback, richly apparelled in the livery of the city: at his entrance into Eastgate, the Mayor presented him with the Keys and Maces, which the King returned: he then proceeded to the Guildhall, (the Mayor riding bareheaded, and carrying a mace before him) where he was presented; in the name of the citizens, with a purse containing 100 gold nobles, and the Queen and Prince with 20L. in gold, each: this was most graciously received; and the King, in return for their loyalty on that this Priest was guilty of Fornication and Murder, having first despatched a young woman, who proved, afterwards, with child: and that he, in order to hide his shame, enticed her into Dunsford wood, and there murdered her; this crime being discovered, he was, by way of penance, condemned to execute this work himself, without any assistance; and that he was seven years in completing it. There seems some marks of probability in this, when we consider those days of ignorance and superstition; that the clergy were exempt from the secular power, and that, let their crimes have been ever so heinous, penance was the only punishment.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Edward, in the course of his journey, exercised the greatest cruelty on the partisans of the house of Lancaster: upwards of 1,400 Noblemen and Gentlemen (adherents to King Henry's interest) were ordered, as 'coo lords, to be put to death; and he even caused his own brother, the Duke of Gloucest, to be drowned in a bar of Maltese wine; these executions struck the nation with terror; and this appeared to have given reason for the civil succession; he met with from the citizens of Exeter (more out of fear than love) as they had; through the whole course of these troubles, adhered to the cause of Henry, whose unfortunate end they could not so soon forget.

The corporation of Taylors procured a new charter from the King, which gave offence to the Mayor and common council, who conceived it to be an infringement on their liberties; they, therefore, commenced a lawsuit, which was carried on, with great acrimony and expense, for two years; at length the King interfered, and sent his orders, under his private seal, to Dr. Peter Courtoys, the Dean of this Cathedral, commanding both parties to come to a final issue. The Dean accordingly acquitted them of the King's orders, which put a stop to further proceedings in law; however, the expenses continued for several years after.

The country Bakers making a common practice of bringing their bread into the city, and hawking it from house to house, to the great detriment of the city Bakers, and repugnant to their franchises, they preferred a complaint to the Mayor, who, with his brethren (in common council) enacted a by-law, which restrained them from hawking, but gave them liberty to bring their bread to the public market, and to have standings for the sale thereof (on market days only) near the great conduit.

A great pestilence raged throughout the kingdom, from the beginning of September 1479, to the end of November 1480, which swept away an incredible number of people in the cities of London, and Exeter.

Complaints being made against John Bonnefand, one of the Attornies of the Provost court, in this city, as being guilty

L2

§ Notwithstanding this donation of a sword, it does not appear in history that any swordbarger was appointed to that office until 12 of Henry 7th. A.D. 1467.

* This custom has not been discontinued many years; the writer of this work remembers when the country bakers used to bring their bread in panniers, and stand with it at the upper end of Cook row, between the Globe akehouse, and the corner of Fore-street.
CHAP. XII.

John Bonnecant an Attorney found guilty of forgery.

Remarkable sentence upon him.

1481. The charter of incorporation of the Gilders and Butchers of this city, was renewed under the common seal thereto.

The Butchers were incorporated by the Mayor and common council, under their common seal.

The charter of the Gilders and Butchers was also renewed. An order was made by the Mayor and Common council, that every Receiver general of this city, should, on particular days, wear a scarlet gown, the same as the Mayor, and Aldermen, but, for distinction, without a tippet of fur.

The King died of a fever, on the 9th of April 1483, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of EDWARD IV.

Thomas Hayle. Robert Symons.

Richard Jeffry. Robert Chubb.
John Hammond. Thomas Bwayer.

Robert Chubb. William Fownding.


THE CITY OF EXETER.

CHAP. II.

David Johns.          John Colshill.
Thomas Ivelton.       John Atwill.
John Starr.           John Atwill.
                      John Harlewin.
                      John Weston.

1477.

Richard Jeffry Obs.
Kap Gærth.           John Orange.
Walter Gervas.        Stephen Rudgway.
Roger Worth.         Henry Hannesford.
Henry Gernin.        Thomas Calwoodley.
                      William Duke.
                      John Matthews.
                      Henry Redway.
                      Thomas Calwoodley.
                      John Rewer.
                      John Down.
                      John Calwoodley.
                      William Lang.

1478.

Richard Clarks.
John Orange.
John Atwill.
William Dark.
John Ivelton.

1479.

John Atwill.
David Johns.
Matthew Jubb.
Richard Waggott.
John Germin.

1480.

John Kelly.
Roger Worth.
Robert Newton.

1481.

Richard Drewel.

1482.

John Gibba.

1483.

Roger Worth.

A. D.

1485.

Edward 5.
The young King and his Brother (then but 12 years of age) and his brother, to be smothered in their beds, after a short reign (if it may be so termed) of two months and 12 days.

Gloucester, having thus removed the principal objects to his ambitious views, procured a parliament for his purpose, who bastardized the posterity of his brothers (Edward and Clawsen) and voted him the vacant throne, as the only legal descendant of the Duke of York: but a confederacy was formed, against the usurper, by many of the principal nobility of both parties, in favor of Henry, Earl of Richmond: many of the principal men, in Devon and Cornwall joined in this confederacy,

Richard 3, elected King.
federacy, among these were Sir Edward Courtenay, Peter Courtenay Bishop of Exeter, Sir William Courtenay, and others of great note. †

Richard soon got intelligence of the plot, and marched against the revolters; who were headed by the Duke of Buckingham: and the Duke being deserted by his army, was betrayed; taken prisoner, and beheaded immediately; this struck terror into the others, who endeavoured individually, to escape: Richard marched westward, (in order to smother the very embers of the revolt,) and came to this city, where he had before sent Lord Scroop, with a special commission to try the conspirators; accordingly a court was held for that purpose, at Torrington; where, Thomas, Marquis of Dorset; Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter; Sir Edward Courtenay; Walter Courtenay, his brother, and others (to the number of 500) who had found means to escape, were outlawed; and Sir Thomas St. Leger (who had married Richard’s own sister) and Thomas Rayme Esq. were found guilty of high treason, taken to Exeter and beheaded at the Carfax. ‡

On the King’s entrance into this city, he was received at the Eastgate, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common council, in their robes, accompanied by the corporated bodies, in their livery gowns; and Thomas Hext, the Recorder, congratulated him in an elegant oration: § (for which the city bestowed on him a scarlet gown;) the Mayor then delivered to the King, the maces and keys of the city gates, and presented him with a purse containing 200. gold nobles; the King then returned the maces and keys, and was conducted to the Bishop’s palace, where he lodged during his stay, and was elegantly entertained for the time, at the city’s expence: as were also the noblemen, and others, of his suite at the houses of the principal citizens: the King visited the chief places of the city, and was highly pleased with its pleasant and healthy situation, as well as the strength, and elevated

† Mr. Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, says that, so great was the influence of the Courtenay family at this period, that the inhabitants, both of Devon and Cornwall, flocked to their standard.

‡ Corrupted from the French, Sceau estois, the four ways: this was not so contracted by buildings, as at present; but formed a Square, (where the streets crossed each other;) and at each corner was a statue, similar to that now remaining at the corner of Northgate-street: one of these (some years since) stood in Alderman Copstone’s court, (now Mr. Hunt’s Painter,) and was supposed to have formed one angle of the square.

§ The Recorder could not say much in praise of Richard’s virtues; but, as many of the citizens were involved in the late conspiracies, (from their connexions with the Courtenay family,) they, no doubt dreaded his vindictive disposition, and endeavoured to soften his resentment: and they succeeded to their wishes.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

CHAP. III.

The King demand 20 soldiers who are sent on the instant.

Richard, expecting an invasion from the Earl of Richmond, sent letters to the Mayor of Exeter, by Sir Ralph Hastings, demanding a supply of 20 soldiers, who were levied on the instant, completely armed, and sent, under the Knight's command, to the place appointed; where they remained for 20 days, being maintained at the city's expense; but as no invasion took place this year, they were dismissed, and sent home again.

The universal discontent in the kingdom seemed to further the Earl of Richmond's pretensions; and, great number of English exiles (who fled from Richard's tyranny) joining him daily, encouraged him to proceed in his intended expedition: he therefore, set out from Harlesow the 30th of July, 1484, and landed safely at Milford-haven, in Wales: he was accompanied by the exiles, and nearly, 2000 men, who had been sent to his assistance by the French King, and on his landing, he was joined by Sir Ralph ap Thomas, at the head of a considerable body of Welchmen, and by Sir William Stanley at the head of 2000 more: his army thus increasing daily, he marched forward and was met by Richard, at Bosworth in Leicestershire. Richard's army was defeated, and he himself slain; while the field of battle resounded on all sides, 'Long live King Henry the seventh.'

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Edward V. and Richard III.

1483. | 1484. | 1485.
--- | --- | ---

Henry, having ascended the throne, espoused the Princess Elizabeth, (the daughter of Edward 4th.) thereby uniting the claims of both the houses, whose pretensions had distracted the kingdom for a long time. (For Further Information See Henry 7th.

*Histories relate that, on Richard's asking the master of the castle, he was answered, 'Begone man, that this castle terrify him, as he had been told by a Seethower, that his days would not be long, after he had seen Richard;' insomuch as the similarity of sound in the names, but 'so likely this was invented after his death.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. II

The nation and deluged it with blood, for, almost, a century.

This year an unheard of disorder visited the nation, termed the Sweating sickness: it rapidly spread itself, and carried of multitudes, particularly in this city.

A. D. 1487.

The Barber Surgeons were first incorporated, under the common seal of the city.

Ale customors (or tasters) were appointed, to examine whe-ther the beer brewed for sale, was good and wholesome.

1488.

The King intending to send an army of 6000 men to the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy (then at war with the French) ordered his royal mandate to this city, for a supply of 200 Soldiers; who were accordingly levied, completely armed, and sent to Portsmouth, to join the forces there assembled.

Earl of Devon was made free of this city.

The privileges annexed to cities and corporate towns, were now thought worthy the acceptance of the greatest Bacon; accordingly we find that, this year, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was made free of this city. This is the first honorary freeman that appears upon record.

A special commission came from the King, commanding the Mayor and Common council to make a general inspection of the arms and armour of the citizens; and therefore, every inhabitant was ordered to furnish himself and family with sufficient arms; and a due report thereof was made to his majesty.

The Weavers and Fullers were incorporated under the common seal of the city.

This year the best wheat was sold in Exeter market for 6d. per bushel; which, according to the value of money at that period, answers to near 2s. 6d. of the present coinage.

The Coppers, Haberdashers, and Feltmakers (Hatters) received a charter of incorporation under the common seal of the city.

The town duties having been invaded, the Mayor and Common council caused the ancient usage of the city to be restored (according to their charters) and issued an order that every person not being free of the city, that should expose for sale any merchandize, wares, or other commodities, within the limits of the same, should pay a toll of one half-penny per day: this custom (as still continued (but increased to a penny) called market dues; and collected by a person who farms the said tolls of the chamber.

This year, great dissensions arose among the citizens concerning the election of a Mayor; whereupon (for preventing the same in future) it was ordered by the Mayor and Common council, that no election of a Mayor, or other officer...
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Although good, unless the same was made according to the ancient usage and customs of the city; and that the Mayors, after their succession, should have their scarlet gowns lined with scarlet; the Receivers to have gowns of crimson in grain; and that every member of the Common council should wear a gown of violet (or Murray colour) in grain.

The King's avarice, and arbitrary measures (for procuring money) discontented his subjects, and made his reign a continued series of troubles and divisions, which encouraged the partisans of the house of York to set up several impostors; one of which, Lambert Simnel, the son of a Baker at Oxford, being a comely personage, and greatly resembling the young Earl of Warwick, son and heir to the late Duke of Clarence, (whom the King had shut up in the Tower) declared himself, by the inquisition of a crafty priest, named Richard Simon, to be the identical Earl of Warwick, escaped from his confinement, and the lawful heir of the house of York; this drew many to his standard; but Simnel, after various adventures, was defeated by the King's forces at Stoke near Lincoln, and made prisoner, together with the priest, his tutor; when confessing their imposture the King spared their lives, made Simnel one of his falconers; but imprisoned the Priest for life.†

No sooner was this ended, than another of more consequence broke out in Cornwall; where the people, thinking themselves aggrieved by a new subsidy levied on them, assembled together in great numbers, under the lead of Thomas Rammook, a Lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a Blacksmith of Bodmin; and proceeding to open acts of violence, seized on the Provost of Penryn (one of the commissioners for collecting the said subsidy) and most barbarously murdered him; they then marched towards Exeter: but the citizens apprized of their intentions, put themselves in arms, barricaded the bridge and opposed their entrance. The rebels, thus opposed, altered their rout, and proceeded to Tiverton, and thence to Thurstaston, where they were joined by Thomas Touchet, Lord Audley, who took upon him the chief command, and marched them (without opposition) through Wells, Salisbury, and Winchester, and encamped on Black-heth, near London. The King assembled what forces he could, and a bloody conflict

† Mr. Isaac in his Memorials, is mistaken when he places Simnel's rebellion after Perkin Warbeck's; it happened the year before; also, in his account of Simnel's besieging Exeter, as no such event ever took place; his rebellion being confined to the North of England.
conflict ensued, in which the Cornish men were defeated; after fighting with the greatest courage and obstinacy: their ringleaders were taken prisoners: Lord Audley (after being degraded from his dignity) was beheaded; and Flammock and Joseph, the Blacksmith were drawn, hanged and quartered, and their heads and quarters fixed on stakes, and set up in different places.

Before this commotion was well over, another Pretender appeared (this gave Henry more trouble than the former: his name was Perkin Warbeck; (the son of a converted Jew) he was born in England, spoke his native language well, and being of a comely personage, pretended to be Richard Duke of York, brother of King Edward 5th, and that he had escaped from the hands of his cruel uncle, Richard: Patronized and acknowledged as such by Margaret, Dutchess of Burgundy, who still retained her family hatred to the house of Lancaster, he easily persuaded a number of idle and discontented people to espouse his cause: this was greatly contributed to by the Kings of France and Scotland, from envy to King Henry: the former, by his persuasions, and the latter by giving him in marriage the Lady Catherine Gordon, his own kinswoman.

Warbeck having by these means collected a great number of followers, attempted a descent in Kent: but being repulsed, with the loss of many of his men, he took refuge in Ireland. Here, being informed of those commotions in Cornwall, and understanding that the Cornish men, exasperated at their late defeat were ready to renew their rebellion, he mustered about four-score men, which, with his wife, he embarked on board four small ships, and landing in Cornwall, proceeded to Bodmin; where he so prevailed on the people by his fair speeches, and large promises, that upwards of 3000 soon joined his standard: thus reinforced, he, by the advice of his three principal counsellors, John Heron, a Bankrupt Mercer, Richard Skelton, a Taylor, and John Astley, a Scrivener, marched towards Exeter. His army having increased on its march to upwards of 6000, he sat down before the city, and summoned the citizens to surrender, commanding them to open their gates and admit him and his followers: this being refused, the rebels began a furious assault: but the citizens (fully prepared) gave them a warm reception, and repulsed them as often as they returned to the assault, opening their gates and discharging their portpieces, charged with pieces of glass, old iron and musket

† One of those port pieces was remaining (in the Author’s memory,) and had on the left side of the passage under the Eastgate: it was compro-
THE CITY OF EXETER.

musquet balls, which made a great slaughter of the assaillants. The rebels, finding no hopes of success, turned the siege into a blockade, thinking to compel the citizens to surrender by famine. The King, being informed of their distress, sent Lord Daubeney, at the head of a body of forces, to attempt their relief, while he himself collected an army to follow them; but before Daubeney's arrival, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, accompanied by Lord William Courtenay, (his Son) Sir Edmund Carew, Sir Thomas Trenchard, Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, Sir Thomas Fulford, Sir John Halsey, Walter Courtenay, Peter Edgcome, William Seymour, Bayreer, with many other gentlemen, having collected their tenants, and what other forces they could, came to the citizens' relief; on this, the rebels broke up their siege, and marched for Taunton, where Wark was greatly diminished by desertion; and the King's approach towards him, he secretly left his army, and took sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire. The King, hearing of his escape, sent a body of troops in pursuit of him: to these he surrendered himself, on promise of having his life spared; and Henry then proceeded to Exeter, where hundreds of the rebels, made prisoners, had been sent. On his entrance into the city, he was received with great acclamations, and conducted to the Guildhall, where he thanked the citizens, in the most grateful manner, for their steadfast loyalty and bravery in defending the city committed to their charge; and he assured them of his constant readiness to promote their interest, and protect their privileges. He then (preceded by the clergy) went to the Treasurer's house, § (within the close) which had been prepared for his reception, and immediately gave orders, for the speedy trial of the rebels, most of whom were found guilty, and sentenced to death; but the King ordered the ringleaders only to be executed, who were hanged and quartered upon Southernhay: the rest were brought before him, with halters round their necks; and, falling on their knees, they begged for mercy: the King held

§ This house was (very judiciously) taken down in 1798, to open a view of the eastern part of the Cathedral.
CHAP. II.

The other rebels pardoned.

Discontentions still continued among the citizens, concerning the right of electing the mayor and other officers; and two rolls of the city records, containing the ancient customs and usages by which the said elections were governed, being either lost or embezzeled, an information was laid before the King, who ordered the mayor and common council into his presence, and, in order to prevent future contentions, caused the following regulations to be made, and confirmed them, under his royal sign manual, by the following charter.

"HENTY, by the Grace of God, King of England, and of France, and Lord of Ireland. To all, and every of our subjects, to whom shall appertain these our Letters, bearing or having, greeting.

Whereas, in divers times past, great inconveniences, strifes, and debates, have been had, and made within this our city of Exeter, for the election of a mayor, four bailiffs, four-and-twenty of the common council, and four serjeants at arm of the same, as by the grievous complaints of the citizens and inhabitants, of our said city, unto us thereupon made, more plainly it hath been declared. And for a peaceable election of and upon the premises, hereafter to be used, and had within our said city. We, of our special grace, tender love, and zeal, which we have, and bear to our said city; and for the redress, restfulness, and common weal of the same, by the assent and consent, of the common council of our said city, and other said and discreet citizens of the same. Have ordered, provided, and established, that from henceforth, there shall be four-and-twenty of the most sufficient and discreet citizens and inhabitants of the same, of the common council, for the term of their lives, and none to be removed, except it be for poverty, disease, great age or other cause reasonable, which causes shall be adjudged and determined by the said four-and-twenty, or by the greater part of them, and after the decease of any of the four-and-twenty, or the removal of them (as is before rehearsed) that then the residue of the said four-and-twenty, shall elect and choose unto them, another citizen most sufficient and an inhabitant of our said city.

† This window, was evidently of a more modern date than the body of the building.
CHAP. 12.

Mode of election of Mayor by the 24 common council men.

"To return two to the Freemen.

"City to fulfill the whole number of the said four-and-twenty, according to the custom is of the four-and-twenty odd persons, within our city of London, the names of the said four-and-twenty of the common council, now named before us in a schedule hereunto annexed. Also, we will that the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael, the Archangel, yearly hereafter, the Mayor of our said city of Exeter, for the time being, with his brethren and commons of our said city, that then shall be franchised men, shall assemble themselves in the Guildhall of our said city, and then and there, the four-and-twenty, or the more part of them, upon their oaths, by privy scutiny, and by the respective part of the Recorder, and Town clerk for the time being, upon their oaths, shall elect and choose two of the most able citizens of the said four-and-twenty, for a Mayor of our said city, for the year then next ensuing, who hath been approved before in the office of a Mayor, or else of a Receiver. (The Mayor then for the time being, always to be excepted from being elected one of the two persons so before named, as is before rehearsed.) Also We will that the said four-and-twenty, at the same time shall elect and choose four Bailiffs, whereof one shall be Receiver, and that as well of and Halibut, the four-and-twenty, as of other the most able citizens, and inhabitants of our said city, so that they be franchised men, and of good name and fame. Also We will, that the same day the said four-and-twenty shall elect and choose three Sergeants, franchised men of our said city, who best can and best may attend and execute their office, after their discretion. And after the election so made, and had, then the said Recorder, and Town clerk, or one of them, shall publish and shew to the said four-and-twenty, which two of them for the election of a Mayor hath most voices, and to shew their names to the Commons, that be franchised men, and they to choose one of them to be Mayor of our said city for the year then next ensuing, and he that shall so fortune to have most voices of franchised men, to be accepted and admitted for to be Mayor; and after this done, the said Recorder and Town clerk, or one of them, to present and shew the names of all the other Officers, so elected and chosen, unto the said Commons, in the presence of the said four-and-twenty. Also We will, that the Monday next ensuing the said election, the said citizens, so elected to be Mayor, and all other Officers, in the open court at the Guildhall, shall be sworn, and take their oaths, according to the old usages and laudable customs of our said city; and after that, the same Mayor so sworn shall choose an able citizen, the fourth Sergeant.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. II. "citizen, and franchised man, to be the Fourth Sergeant of our said city, which Sergeant, before this time, hath been used to be chosen, and named only by the Mayor, and none other, according to the old customs of our said city. Also, that none of the said Four-and-twenty, nor other Officers of our said city, use or wear any Lord's clothing, nor Gentleman's livery, nor bear cognizance from henceforth, upon pain of being deprived of their office, and losing their franchises. Also, We will that what person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition whatever he or they be, presume or contend the breach of this our direction, and provision for the election, and other premises, as are before rehearsed: that he, or they, so offending, shall forfeit unto the use of our said city, Ten Marks, and over that stand in our high displeasure. Given under our priory seat at our Manor of Greenwich, the 10th day of July, in the Thirteenth year of our reign."*

To confirm this charter, the King appointed William Crost (sometime one of his Servants and one of the four bailiffs of the city the preceding year) to be Mayor, and to testify the great regard and esteem he had for the citizens, in return for their loyalty in bravely defending the city during the late rebellion, he took his sword from his side, which, with a rich Cap of maintenance, he presented to the new Mayor, commanding them to be worn, and carried before him and his successors, on all public occasions: a sword bearer was accordingly appointed, the first of whom was Francis Gilbert, Esq.

The Princess Catharine of Spain, espoused to the King's eldest son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, arriving at Plymouth, was conducted by the principal gentry of the county to this city, where she was received with the greatest honor and respect. Her residence was at the house of the Dean; during her stay, the weather proving stormy, and the weather cock of St. Mary Major's steeple (contiguous to her lodgings) making so great a noise, from the violence of the wind, as to prevent her from taking her rest, she complained of it; and, in consequence, the cock was took down; but was replaced after her departure. She rested here several days: then, by short journeys, she proceeded to London, and thence into Wales, where she was married to the Prince.

A dreadful pestilence ravaged the kingdom; and made great havoc in this city, carrying off numbers of the inhabitants; among which were Robert Newton and John Danester, successively

* This mode of election of the city officers, has been ever since duly employed, and continues to the present time.
successively Mayors: John Guscott and John Nordon, two of the Bailiffs.

This great calamity carried off also whole families of the city; many of whom being freeholders, or who held their lands of the Mayor, Bailiffs and commonalty, as chief Lords by soccage tenure, great disputes arose among the claimants of the said lands (as heirs of the deceased) and therefore an inquisition was held; and the disputes were settled before the Magistrates: when an ancient custom of this city was again put in force: viz. that every Freeholder is bound to pay for his relief, 2s. 6d.

King Henry died of the gout, at his Palace of Richmond, in 1508, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Henry VII. Henry dies.

**MAYORS** and **BAILIFFS** in the reign of **HENRY VII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Bailiff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1486</td>
<td>Thomas Calwoodley</td>
<td>Wymond Austin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Bond</td>
<td>John Welch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Chapman</td>
<td>Robert Chubb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wal. Champneys</td>
<td>Nicholas Hamlyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Bonnesfant</td>
<td>Robert Bonnesfant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Nordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Guscott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1487</td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
<td>John Atwill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hooker</td>
<td>Wal. Champneys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Faux</td>
<td>John Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Turner</td>
<td>Ralph Pudesly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Baker</td>
<td>Richard Cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1488</td>
<td>Richard Clarke</td>
<td>John Coleshill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Chapman</td>
<td>Richard Undy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Rudgeway</td>
<td>John Danester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Ector</td>
<td>Richard Nordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Eastcott</td>
<td>John Merrifield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1489</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Obleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Stugg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Hull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Oliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1490</td>
<td>John Hooker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Calwoodley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Undy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>Wymond Austin</td>
<td>John Bonnesfant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Welch</td>
<td>Philip Bullock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wilkin</td>
<td>Nicholas Aburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Atwill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tho. Langworthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Binks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>John Atwill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wal. Champneys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Winter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph Pudesly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Cliff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1493</td>
<td>John Coleshill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Undy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Danester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Nordon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Merrifield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1494</td>
<td>John Obleigh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Stugg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Andrew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Oliver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1495</td>
<td>John Calwoodley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Calwoodley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1496</td>
<td>Wymond Austin</td>
<td>John Bonnesfant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Welch</td>
<td>Philip Bullock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Wilkin</td>
<td>Nicholas Aburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Atwill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Frost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tho. Langworthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Binks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1497</td>
<td>John Atwill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wal. Champneys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Winter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ralph Pudesly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Cliff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1498</td>
<td>John Coleshill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Undy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Danester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Nordon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Merrifield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Obleigh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Stugg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Andrew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Hull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Oliver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1499</td>
<td>John Calwoodley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAP. II.  

1500.  
Walter York.  
Robert Bonnestant.  
Thomas Andrew.  
Jeffery Lewes.  
John Bowyer.  
Robert Sheerman.  

1501.  
John Calwoodley.  
William Crudge.  
William Peck.  
Thomas Oliver.  
John Whitwever.  

1502.  
Walter Champneys.  
Richard Hewett.  
John Nosworthy.  
Jervas Lushant.  
Thomas Hill.  

1503.  
Robert Newton, Ob.  
John Dunester, Ob.  
William Frost.  
John Guscott, Ob.  
John Limpeny.  
John Thomas.  
John Nordon, Ob.  
John Wilkins.  

1504.  
Thomas Andrews.  
John Gumby.  
Peter Coleshill.  
John Thomas.  
John Beadmore.  

1505.  
William Crudge.  
John Bonnefant.  
William Shaxton.  
John Scott.  
John Hoig.  

1506.  
Richard Hewett.  
John Limpeny.  
John Orenge.  
Richard Duke.  
Reynold Russel.  

1507.  
John Calwoodley.  
John Buckenham.  
Matthew Moore.  
Vincent Scott.  
Reynold Russel.  

1508.  
John Limpeny.  
William Wilsford.  
William Bonnet.  
John Kever.  
William Huntington, Ob.  
William Matthew.

A. D.  
1509.  
Henry, the eighth, as soon as he ascended the throne, was 
(according to his late father's will) married to the Princess 
Catharine, the widow of his brother Arthur; and, with his 
Queen, was crowned at Westminster, on Midsummer day 
1509.

1511.  
Several merchants having imported goods into the port of 
Exeter, and refusing payment of the petty customs (or town 
dues) the said goods were seized as forfeited, until composi-
tion was made for the same.

1512.  
This year war was declared against the French King, and 
proclaimed in this city; and an invasion being intended by 
France, the King sent his orders to the Mayor to provide thir-
ty soldiers to attend him. in the said expedition: these were 
accordingly levied and completely armed, by the voluntary 
contributions of the citizens.

1513.  
Sir Thomas Dennis, Knight, † a gentleman of an ancient 
and respectable family, much esteemed for his knowledge 
in the laws, was chosen Recorder of Exeter.

† This Gentleman, it is said, lived in the reigns of seven Kings and 
Queens of this kingdom: he was domestic servant to Henry 7th, one of 
the Privy council to Henry 8th, Chancellor to Queen Anne of Cleves: 
Custos rotulorum of the county of Devon, and seven times Sheriff of 
the said county: once, two years together (contrary to law,) for which 
he was fined £300.
The right of demanding *Dominicals* (in lieu of Tythes) by the parish priest of this city, being disputed, and several of the inhabitants refusing to pay the same, the cause was tried in the King's court in the Guildhall, and judgment given in favour of the Priests: it doth not appear what sum was demanded; but the following composition (in lieu of tythes) was appointed by an act of parliament, in the year 1457.

"The composition of all offering, within the city of London and suburbs of the same."

"First, that every person, dweller, and inhabitant in any house and occupieth the same at 10s. per annum, shall offer to God, and to the church in whose parish such house standeth, one farthing, on each of the feast days hereafter mentioned: viz. on every Sunday in the year, Christmas day, Circumcision, Epiphany, Purification of our Lady, Ascension of our Lord, Corpus Christi, St. Matthew, St. Simon and St. Jude, All Saints, St. Andrew, Conception of the Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas Apostle, St. Peter, and Paul, St. James and St. Bartholomew, Assumption and Nativity of our Lady, Dedication day to be kept for all the churches: and also on the Patron's day of each church. And if such inhabited houses be let for 20s. to pay two farthings, or half-penny; if for 30s. to pay three farthings: if for 40s. to pay one penny; if for 50s. to pay one penny farthing; and so for every sum, ascending and descending by 10s. into what sum soever, shall always offer one farthing after the rate of 10s. at the aforesaid feasts. And he who rents houses in divers parishes shall pay or offer, the same, for each house, to the church in which parish it stands: provided that it should happen that two of the said feasts, fall on one day, the offering shall be only for one day. That a house rented at 6s. 8d. shall offer only four times in the year, on the four principal feasts of the church of which he is a parishioner; and all above 6s. 8d. and under 10s. to pay one penny farthing once a year. Provided always that if the said dweller go before the Curate, and there declare upon his faith and truth, that he may not pay his said money according to the ordinance aforesaid, he within 10s. that the said Curate shall hold him, sought or sought, and the dweller, thereupon shall be quit: and if the rent of the house exceed 10s. and does not amount to 30s. and so to any sum being between 10s. and 30s. the inhabitant shall pay to the Curate five farthings for every shilling of the said sum that shall be between ten, and ten. Where a house is taken together, and afterwards
CHAP. II. let out into apartments for divers people, then the person that took the whole house, and inhabiteth the principal part thereof, shall pay an offering to his parish church for the whole rent, if the said house be inhabited and occupied as dwelling places. But if the person who rents the whole house, does not dwell in part thereof, and lets it out again, then he that dwelleth in the principal part shall offer all, and the rest four-pence by the year. Also every warehouse, shop, cellar, wharf, stable, crane, ground, garden or place, shall pay for every Pound they are let for six-pence offering, to the Curate of the church in which they shall stand, without any other offering; and three-pence for 10s. per ann. rent, and more or less, as they shall be let for more or less than 10s. per ann. It was also provided that all apprentices, and servants and hired men, not charged with such rent and houses, which shall be householders at Easter, or about Easter, shall four times in the year, at the four principal feasts, offer to God and the church. Also as for personal tythes the parishioners are neither charged or discharged, saving that hereafter no Curate shall vex, trouble, sue, or deny sacraments or service, for nonpayment of the same, but leave them to the piety and conscience of the parishioners. Also all proceedings and suits hitherto carried on, for tythes or offerings, before this day, shall stop, and never be brought into controversy any more; but all such things done before this day, shall be remitted and forgiven by both parties.

A. D. 1513. A great frost.

1517. Receiver, &c. refuse to make public breakfasts, &c.

are fined 40s. each.

This year was remarkable for an intense frost which continued its severity for more than seven weeks; many were frozen to death; others lost their fingers or their toes, and the poor were reduced to the greatest distress.

An ancient custom had prevailed in this city, for the Receiver and Bailiffs, on the day of election of a new Mayor, to make public breakfasts and dinners, which was attended with great expenses; and many by endeavouring to outvie others in the splendour of their entertainments had greatly injured their fortunes: therefore the Receiver for this year, Richard Duke, and the bailiffs, taking it into consideration, resolved to discontinue the custom, and refused to make any entertainments; for which they were fined in the sum of 40s. each: the year following, the Bailiffs (wisely judging it better to pay 40s. than spend 20s. for a breakfast) also refused to make the customary entertainments: but afterwards many complied.

1529. And order of common council was made, that all freemen
THE CITY OF EXETER.

men should reside within the limits of the city, composed of disfranchisement... is an old new embankments for bars... The Mayor this year (John Notworthy), was a great benefactor to the city, by reforming many abuses, and establishing good order in the courts of justice; he ordered the attendants of the provost, court, to be sworn, to not unjustly arbitrate in the cause of their clients; the records of the city laying scattered, (by which many of them were lost or otherwise embossed), he collected them together, and, for their better security, erected convenient presses in the Council chamber: he regulated the duties of the city officers, and kept them duly observed; during a scarcity of corn, he caused it to be imported a large quantity, from different ports, and sold it to the poor, at reduced prices; he also regulated the market, particularly, that of corn, ordering that it should be open certain hours only; and for this purpose, he erected a porch, which was to be raised at the beginning and close of the market, and to be tolled about the middle, thereby giving notice that the citizens being supplied, strangers were at liberty to purchase. He was also careful to see the assize of bread and ale well kept, and behaved with the greatest hospitality, leaving an excellent pattern to others to follow.

One Joan Laker, a common stamper, having been frequently admonished concerning her debauched life and conversation, and yet continuing the same, the Mayor, went in person, to her house, brought her there, and committed her to prison, that she might receive due punishment according to her offences; this coming to the knowledge of her relations and companions, they used all possible means to prevent it; but finding they could not prevail, they attempted to rescue the prisoner, when, to counteract them, and to defend the Mayor, William Semester, then sword-bearer, attending his Master, in the High-street, was obliged to draw his sword; by which he put the assailants to flight: the woman was sent to the house of correction, and afterwards publicly whipped at the cart's tail.

Several writs of Ne Molestando were sent to Bristol, to discharge the duty of Town custom pretended to be due from the freemen of this city, from the payment of which they are exempted by their charters.

Henry, tired of his Queen, Catharine, who had been his wife eighteen years, and borne him three children, pretended scruples of conscience as to the legality of his marriage, she being his brother's widow when he married her; he sent ambassadors to Rome, desiring a divorce: this being refused, he, in revenge, separated himself and his subjects from any N 2 dependence
dependance on the Pope; and, the next year, all applications to, and correspondence with the Papal court, were forbid by act of parliament) under severe penalties; and the King was declared supreme head of the English church. Notwithstanding this separation from the Pope; Henry strongly adhered to the principles of the Romish faith, and persecuted the Protestants with unremitting severity, many of whom he caused to be executed with the most excruciating tortures: among these was Thomas Bennett, a native of Cambridge, and Master of Arts, in that university. Being an intimate acquaintance of that famous martyr, Thomas Bilney, was suspected of heresy (as the protestant religion was then called;) and finding his stay in his own country unsafe, he came into Devonshire, and taught a school, for some time, at Tiverton; but not meeting with an encouragement there, he removed to Exeter, and there taught a small school in the Butcher's row, and lived quietly till at length no longer able to bear with the superstition of the Romish priests, he fixed up written bills on the doors of the cathedral, in which he declared the Pope to be antichrist, and that no adoration was due to Saints; being suspected of this, he was apprehended and brought before the Bishop, when he publicly confessed the writing to be his, and the doctrines therein to be the truth, according to the Holy scriptures. After several examinations, refusing to recant, he was delivered over to the civil power for execution.

Sir Thomas Bilney, Knight, then Sheriff of Devon, ordered a stake to be fixed for that purpose at Southernhay, which being in the limits of the city, the chamber would not permit, but ordered the stake to be taken up again. The Sheriff therefore had it removed to Livery-dole, in the parish of Heavitree, where Bennett was accordingly burnt, who bore his sufferings with patience and resignation that greatly affected the spectators.

W. Strode, Esq. imprisoned for heresy.

1535. This year, an act of parliament threw off all dependence on the Papal See, and fully ended the power of the Pope in England.

1536. The Plague again visited this city, and made great ravages among the inhabitants.

The King renewed the ancient charter of this city; and by his Letters patent under the great seal of England, constituted
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The city is a county of itself independent of the county of Exeter, of which it had hitherto been a part, fixing its limits, and granting a liberty to the Mayor and Common Council to elect a Sheriff annually, with all the privileges common to other counties: this charter is dated Aug. 5th, 1536.

The King not thinking himself secure from the attacks of the See of Rome, as the country swarmed with monks, friars, and other mendicants, determined on a general suppression of the Monasteries within his dominions: this he soon put into execution; and in this, the following reign were suppressed 659: also 90 Colleges, 2,374 Chantries and five chapels; and 110 hospitals: the worth of these, before their suppression, was valued at 152,517l. 18s. 10d. but it is computed that the lands and revenues belonging to them, would now amount to 30,503,400l.

The houses suppressed in this city and neighbourhood, Priory of St. Nicholas, were the following: The Priory of St. Nicholas (of which there are still some remains) this was valued at 147l. 12s. per annum, according to Dugdale: but Mr Speed says 154l. 12s.

The Priory of St. John Baptist, which Speed says was for the Priory of Franciscan Friars: Dugdale, that it was an hospital for 5 St. John Priests, 9 boys, and 12 poor people, this (according to Speed) was valued at 102l. 12s.; and the hospital at 147l. 12s. *

The Priory of Polloc, half-a-mile from the city, founded Priory of by Bishop Brewer (who gave it the mansion of Polloc) for Be-Polloc. medicine Nuns: It was dedicated to St. Catherine; and valued at 72l. 9s. 6d. according to Risdon: and by Speed at 170l. 2s. 9d.

The Priory of St. James (now called the old Abbey) on the banks of the river, near Exeter, founded by Baldwin, Earl James, of Devon, for Cenoman Monks, valued at 532l. 12s. 9d. per Annuit.

The Priory of Cowick near Exeter, not valued.

The Priory of Franciscan, or Grey friars, without the Southgate: the Priory of preaching friars, called the Black friars, (a cell to the Abbey of Tavistock, and now Bedford Circus

---

* As this charter is mostly recapitulated in that granted by Charles the first, it is unnecessary to insert it here: therefore refer to that period.

† It is remarkable that most of the stones erected to determine the limits of the city are either grave stones, or the remains of religious houses.

* Of this hospital more will be said in its proper place; also a particular account of the remains of the religious houses, in the descriptive part.
CHAP. II.

Circus; and a Priory of Cistercians; (a cell to the Abbey of Buckland,) situated in Southgate-street (now the Bear Inn,) with many chapels and small chantries, were surrendered up, and fell in this general dissolution.

The monks, thus expelled from their comfortable habitations, excited the people to insurrections, particularly in Yorkshire; on which the King sent his commission to Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, to assemble the forces of the county of Devon, with an order to the Mayor of Exeter, to assist him with 200 men, well armed: these were speedily raised, and mustered at Bradninch, (with the rest of the Marquis's men) whence they marched, under his command, to Doncaster, where the rebels laid down their arms; and they dispersing themselves, the Marquis returned with his forces.

John Cove, who had attended the Marquis in this expedition met with a remarkable circumstance on the night of his return home: part of his house, which was situated near the river, (at that time swelled by excessive rains) fell down; and the servants who slept in the upper part, were drowned; but he, and his wife were carried away, bed and all, by the current; when, desiring his wife not to stir, he, by exerting his arms and legs, kept on the western bank, out of the stream's current, and providentially got upon a hillock, where the water was shallow; and thence, he and his wife recovered the shore in safety.

The woollen manufactory greatly increasing in this city, the Mayor considered it necessary to erect a market for the sale of Wool, Yarn, and Kersies; this he proposed but was strongly opposed by some of the citizens, and the inhabitants of Crediton, where the only market for these commodities was held, in the county of Devon; notwithstanding this, the Mayor prevailed, and a market was accordingly established, to the great advantage of the citizens,†

John Bonnensant executed on Southernhay.

1599.

Part of Exebridge falls down.

† This market was erected over the old shambles in Southgate-street; and was of late taken down to widen the passage; and a conduit built on part of the site.
previously purchased by the Chamber; and were not only applied to this purpose, but also to the repairs of the city walls.

The trade of Exeter having most considerably increased by the introduction of the woollen manufactory, the citizens and merchants found a great inconvenience in bringing their heavy goods by land, from Topsham; they therefore applied to Government for a relief; and an act was passed, empowering the Chamber to remove the wears and other obstructions in the ancient course of the river; but, from a survey made, it was found wholly impracticable, as the materials were so strongly united together by length of time as to render all proceedings ineffectual. Another act was therefore procured to enable the city to cut a canal through the marshes, and, to erect sluices, and draw-bridges thereon; and, to defray the expenses of the work, to collect certain duties on all goods, and merchandizes that should be brought up to the city, through the said canal: the work was carried on with great assiduity, by voluntary contributions; the parishes granting part of their superfluous church plate, amounting to upwards of 900 ounces, (part of which being gilt increased its value;) the neighbouring clergy and gentry also contributed largely, so that in the course of a few years, barges and boats of great size, came easily up and discharged their cargoes at a spacious quay erected by the chamber.

Part of Cowley bridge fell down, and was repaired by the city; the city walls being decayed, and the ditches almost filled up, the walls were repaired and the ditches cleansed at the free expense of the citizens.

Henry died on the 28th January, 1547, and was succeeded by his only son, Edward, then only nine years of age.

### MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Henry VIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Bailiff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1509</td>
<td>John Buckenham</td>
<td>William Walsford, Ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Bradmore</td>
<td>William Crudge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Somaster</td>
<td>Robert Browne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Coleshill</td>
<td>Robert Kensey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Hoig</td>
<td>John Boughay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Hamlyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Andrew</td>
<td>Richard Symons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Orenge</td>
<td>John Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Moore</td>
<td>John Britaill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Amoty</td>
<td>William Periam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Richard Russel</td>
<td>John Hurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Hewett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Bodley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Ratcliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Robins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Forrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Buller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      |              | John
CHAP. II.

John Williams.
1515.

William Crudge.
Jeffery Lewis.
John Bridgman.
Gilbert Kirk.
Thomas Fowler.
1516.

John Buckenham.
John Nosworthy.
John Woolcot.
Richard Chubb.
Robert Trow.

1517.

Thomas Hunt.
Richard Duke.
Nic. Stapelhill, Ob.
John Richards, Ob.
Matthew Long.
Hugh Page.
William Cotton.
1518.

William Crudge.
Reynold Russel.
John Maris.
Nigel Collin.
John Mitchell.
1519.

Jeffery Lewis.
William Shapton.
Richard Martin.
John Awells.
Richard Andrew.
1520.

John Broadmore.
Richard Russel.
Richard Verney.
John Harris.
John Blackaller.
1521.

John Nosworthy.
William Bennet.
Chris. Lambert.
Thomas Hunt.
John Buller.
1522.

Richard Duke.
William Hurst.
Robert Hooker.
John Way.
Robert Smith.
1523.

John Symons, Ob.
Thomas Hunt.
John Britnall.
Richard Faux.
Roger Luxton.
John Holmer.
1524.

William Hurst.
Henry Hamlyn.
Will. Buckenham.
John Woolcott.
William Davy.
1525.

William Bennet.
Robert Buller.
John Winter.
William Holmer.
John Tuckfield.
1526.

Henry Hamlyn.
Robert Hooker.
Nicholas Lymett.
John Trubody.
William Hussey.
1527.

John Britnall.
Wm. Blackaller.
John Cross.
John Seller.
John Duck.
1528.

Robert Buller.
Gilbert Kirk.
John Maynard.
Wm. Tothill.
Robert Whitread.
1529.

Robert Hooker.
William Periam.
Thomas Spurway.
Robert Turner.
Robert Tooker.
1530.

John Blackaller.
Richard Martin.
Thos. Prestwood.
Richard Mawditt.
Stephen Larimore.
1531.

Gilbert Kirk.
Hugh Page.
Thos. Bonnefant.
William Chanou.
Edward Sheer.
1532.

William Periam.
Thomas Hoig.
John Tuckfield.
Roger Blackall.
William. Takle.
1533.

Richard Martin.
John Thomas.
Hum. Andrew.
Richard Ratcliff.
William Burges.
1534.

John Britnall.
Thomas Hunt.
Richard Colwell.
John Rixley.
John Shelder.
1535.
1535.  
William Hurst.
Thomas Spurway.
Bennet Chubb.
John Lane.
Nicholas Walond.

1536.  
John Blackaller.
John Butler.
Wm. Burgoyne.
Peter Stretch.
John Alleyne.

1537.  
Thomas Hunt.
Wm. Buckenham.
William Smith.
John Peter.
Wm. Berryman.

1538.  
Henry Hamlyn.
Robert Tooker.
Nicholas Reeve.
John Paramore.
J. Mountstephen.

1539.  
Gilbert Kirk.

Thos. Prestwood.
Griffith Ameridith.
Morris Laymorm.
William Lott.

1540.  
Thomas Spurway.
John Midwinter.
Richard Sweet.
Robert Cotton.
John Thomas.

1541.  
Wm. Buckenham.
John Way.
John Peryam.
John Macy.
Robert Sweet.

1542.  
John Butler.
John Woolcott.
John Drake.
Christopher Potter.
Richard Limbear.

1543.  
Robert Tooker.
John Holmer.
John Hurst.
William Parsons.

1544.  
Wm. Downman.

1545.  
Thomas Prestwood.
John Maynard.
John Webb.
William Halse.
Hugh Pope.

1546.  
William Hurst.
Nicholas Lymett.
Robert Midwinter.
Henry Booth.
John Berry.

1547.  
John Britnall.
John Tuckfield.
John Stowell.
Edward Bridgman.
Thomas Grigg.

Earls.
Earls of Devon from the Norman Conquest, to the Reformation.

Baldwin de Brioniis (or de Molis) great grandson to Richard the first, Duke of Normandy, having married Alfreda, niece to William the Conqueror; was, by that King made hereditary Viscount of Devon: he likewise granted to him the castle of Exeter, for his residence.

Baldwin was succeeded by his son, Richard, (to whom the Conqueror granted the barony of Okehampton) but he dying without issue, Henry the first, made

Richard de Rivers.

Richard de Rivonis (or Rivers) Baron of Tiverton and Plympton, and then, Earl of Devon; granting him the third penny of all the revenues of the county, which did not then exceed 30 marks. He was also made Lord of the isle of Wight by the same King; his heir and successor was

Baldwin de Rivers, who founded the monasteries of Brummorm, in Wiltshire; Quarrards, in the isle of Wight; and Lina, in Normandy; he sided with the Empress Matilda against King Stephen, who took from him the castle of Exeter, and the isle of Wight, seized on all his possessions, and forced him to depart out of the kingdom: but being restored by Henry the second, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Richard de Rivers.

Richard de Rivers, who gave lands to the Abbey of Quarrards, to pray for the souls of his father and mother; and also confirmed his father's gifts to the Abbey of Twineham: his successor was,

Baldwin 2d. de Rivers.

Baldwin, his eldest son, who behaving himself valiantly in the wars against the Welsh, King Henry the second granted him, as a reward, the honor of Chartreuseaux: he married the heiress of Ralph de Dolis, but having no issue was succeeded by his brother,

Richard 2d. de Rivers.

Richard de Rivers, who gave lands to the Abbey of Bromer, to pray for the souls of his father and mother; he married Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of John, Lord Bisset; but having no issue was succeeded in the honors and estate by his uncle,

William de Rivers (surnamed de Vernon) who had issue by his wife Mabil, daughter of the Earl of Mallent, Baldwin, his son and heir, who, dying before his father, left issue by his wife (Margaret, daughter of Warren Fitzgerald)

William de Rivers.

Baldwin 3d. de Rivers.

Baldwin de Rivers, who succeeded his grandfather, and married

William de Rivers.

Baldwin 4th. de Rivers.

Amisia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester: this Baldwin dying young was succeeded by his son Baldwin, a child: who being placed under the care of Peter de Savoy (at the request of Queen Eleanor) married Avice his daughter, and had
had issue, a son, who dying in his infancy, the honors and estate descended to his sister Isabella; she was married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Ahelpark; by whom she had, early, a daughter named Aveline, who dying in her infancy, the honor came to Hugh de Courtenay, grandson of Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, who (having married Mary the daughter of William de Vernon, late Earl of Devon) was, by letters patent of King Edward the third, created Earl of Devonshire, as next heir, by descent, to the said Isabella: this Hugh de Courtenay, was succeeded by his son, Hugh de Courtenay, who married Margaret daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; by whom he had several children: Hugh, the eldest son died unmarried; Edward, the second son married Emmeline, daughter of Sir John Dauney, Knight; by her he had two sons, Edward and Hugh: Edward, son of Hugh de Courtenay, dying before his father, the honor descended to his son, Edward, who succeeded his grandfather, in the Earldom of Devon. This Earl Edward was a person of great valour, and abilities, and was made, by King Richard the second, Earl Marshall of England, and Admiral of his fleet.

Hugh, his eldest son, succeeded in his father’s honors, and the command of the fleet: on the 16th June, tenth year of the reign of Henry the fifth he died, leaving Thomas de Courtenay, his son and heir; he favoured the pretensions of Richard, Duke of York, to the crown, and entered into his conspiracy against Henry the sixth; but dying before any open attempts were made, left his son, Thomas de Courtenay, his heir. He (contrary to his father’s principles) adhered to the house of Lancaster; and was rewarded with the Manor and borough of Milbankton and Merewade; lands forfeited by Richard Duke of York: but these he soon lost again, by the success of Edward, Duke of York, who obtained the crown from Henry the sixth: he lived only one month after, and left his honors to Thomas, his son, who, having been with his father in the battle of Towton-field, against King Edward the fourth, was attainted by Parliament, but again taking arms in the same cause, was slain at the battle of Tewksbury (not beheaded at York, as Camden relates.) His brother Henry obtained all the lands, of which, Thomas, the late Earl died seized of from Edward the fourth; but not the Earldom: for, Humphrey, Lord Stafford of Southwick was created, by that King, Earl of Devon. He, revolting from his benefactor, was taken prisoner, and beheaded, at Bridgewater, without any legal trial;
The title of Earl of Devon remained dormant till the accession of Henry the seventh, who, sensible of the loyalty of the Courtenay family to the Lancastrian line, restored Edward Courtenay, of Hacomb (grandson of Hugh Courtenay, younger brother to Earl Edward) to the honor and estates of his ancestors. This Earl, and his son William, violently opposed Perkin Warbeck, and forced him to raise the siege of Exeter: his successor was William before mentioned, who was imprisoned in the Tower, through the jealousy of King Henry the seventh; but released by Henry the eighth; and dying soon after, the Earldom was restored to Henry, his son and successor, whom Henry the eighth greatly esteemed for his near alliance to his mother, being her sister’s son. He also created him Marquis of Exeter; but being afterwards accused of a Treasonable correspondence with Cardinal Pole, he was attainted and beheaded, and his son Edward imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he continued till the accession of Queen Mary.

Dukes of Exeter, to the Reformation.

Exeter, having highly deserved of Majesty for its loyalty, has been greatly distinguished by giving the title of Duke, before any other, to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, who being brother (by the mother’s side) to King Richard the second, was by him made Duke of Exeter; but Richard being deposed by Henry the fourth, the Duke of Exeter, joining in a conspiracy to restore him, was deprived of his honor and life together; the honor then lay dormant till the reign of King Henry the fifth, who in the fourth year of his reign created Thomas Beaufort (then Earl of Dorset) Duke of Exeter. He was descended from the house of Lancaster, being the youngest son of John of Gaunt, by the Lady Katharine Swinford; and was a Prince as eminent for his wisdom and courage, as for high birth and station. He died without issue, and John Holland, (son of the before mentioned John Holland) was restored to his Father’s honor and estate by King Henry the six. He was succeeded by Henry Holland, his son, who, during the prevalence of the house of Lancaster, flourished in great honor; but, when the family of York gained possession of the crown, he was attainted, and deprived of all his estates and honors; and taking refuge in the Netherlands, was reduced to such poverty.
poverty (notwithstanding he married the sister of King Edward the fourth) that Philip de Commines (the French historian) testifies, that he saw him begging his bread, running with bare legs and feet after the Duke of Burgundy's coach. He returned again into England; and was a principal commander at the battle of Barnet, whence, (the Lancastrians being totally defeated) he made his escape; and, notwithstanding the most diligent search, he was not discovered, or seen, till his body was found cast on shore, on the coast of Kent; leaving no issue, the title lay dormant until the reign of Henry the eighth, who created Henry Courtenay (son of Henry Lady Katherine, daughter to Edward the fourth) Marquis of Courtenay at Exeter: who, being accused of high treason, was beheaded; and the title again lay dormant till the reign of James the first.

End of the second Chapter.
CHAPTER III.

From the death of King Henry VIII. to the Accession of King Charles II.

EDWARD, being only nine years old at his accession to the throne, the power of government was lodged, according to King Henry’s last will, in the hands of twelve Councillors of State, and sixteen Regents; and these appointed Edward Duke of Somerset (the King’s maternal uncle) to be protector, and Governor of the King’s person. He, thus intrusted with the education of the infant King, instilled in his breast a dislike to the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome; and greatly forwarded the Reformation. By an act of parliament, all private masses were abolished, all images were removed from churches, the cup was restored to the laity: and the Common Prayer, and Liturgy were corrected: thus the Reformation and the King’s supremacy were fully established.

The Monks and Massing Priests being thus driven from their cells, incited the people to a resistance against this innovation (as they termed it) of their holy religion; accordingly insurrections were fomented in many parts of the kingdom, and particularly in Devonshire.

At Sampford Courtenay, Devon, a most dangerous rebellion broke out: On Whitsunday the 9th of June, 1549, the day appointed by act of parliament for abolishing the Popish mass and Ritual, and for reading the new established Liturgy in the English tongue, a great murmuring arose, during the time of divine service, among the Parishioners of Sampford Courtenay, who, assembling the next day, compelled their parish priest to resume his Popish vestments, and to read the mass as formerly: this was soon spread through the neighbouring parishes, the inhabitants of which assembling together in great numbers, compelled their pastors to follow the example of the priest of Sampford Courtenay. The Justices in the neighbourhood, viz. Sir Hugh Pollard, Knight, Anthony Harvey, Alexander Wood, and Park Slader, Esquires, informed of these commotions, immediately repaired to Sampford, and endeavoured to quiet the minds of the populace; but finding, after repeated conferences, that they still persisted in their obstinacy;
obstinacy; and dreading the use of force, they left the insurgents to their own wills.

While this ferment was increasing, a gentleman named William Hellions: (a Fleming by birth) who had, for some years, resided near Sampford, and was respected for his amiable character, endeavoured by fair speeches to persuade the people of Sampford, and those who had joined them to return to their habitations, and told them the consequences of persisting in rebellion against the laws of their King and Country: this so exasperated them, that one Guthridge struck him, with his bill, on the neck, and the blow being followed by several others, he was soon dispatched, and his body cut into several pieces.

The Protector and Council despatched Sir Peter Carew, with his brother Sir Gawen Carew, into Devonshire, to examine into the causes of these commotions, and to endeavour to appease the people: they were met at Exeter by the principal gentlemen of the county, and proceeded to Crediton, where the main body of the Rebels had assembled, and fortified the town with ramparts; particularly the road which led to Exeter. At the town's end were two barns which commanded the road: these were strengthened with a barrier across which effectually blocked up any entrance into the town.

The gentlemen, thus prevented from entering, endeavoured to persuade the insurgents to submit to the laws, and retire to their respective homes: but finding all persuasions useless, they attempted to force an entrance, when a volley of shot and arrows compelled them to retreat; in this dilemma, a servant of Sir Hugh Pollard, set the barns on fire, which the rebels perceiving, fled immediately out of the town, leaving their opponents an easy entrance.

The burning of the barns being spread over the country, with great exaggeration by designing people, who reported that the intention was no less than to burn all their houses, the exasperation was so great that the common people flocked from all quarters to the assistance of the rebels, while others were busily employed in fortifying their towns and villages, and bidding defiance to all government and laws.

At St. Mary Clist, about two miles from Exeter, a great number assembled themselves, chiefly through the instigation of an old woman, who being overtaken on the road going to the Parish church, with her beads in her hand, by a gentleman, named Walter Raleigh, was admonished by him to forsake the errors, and blind superstition of the Church of

† The father of the great Sir Walter Raleigh.
Mr. Walter Raleigh made prisoner by the rebels.

Informations being received at Exeter of these proceedings, at Clist, Sir Peter and Sir Gwavell Carew, Sir Hugh Pollard, Sir Thomas Dennis, and others, accompanied by their servants and followers, rode thither; but the bridge leading to the town being barricaded by large trees laid across, and defended by a piece of cannon, which the rebels had procured from Exmouth, Sir Peter Carew alighted from his horse, and endeavoured to bring the opponents to a conference: this they refused; and the gunner (John Hamon, a Smith by trade, and a foreigner) charged the cannon and levelled it at Sir Peter, who would have been shot, but for the prevention of a servant to sergeant Prideaux. The gentlemen sent a messenger desiring a conference, which was at length agreed to; and Sir Thomas Dennis, Sir Hugh Pollard, and Thomas Yard, Esq. were admitted into the town; but, after a considerable time, and not being able to prevail on the rebels to lay down their arms, they were suffered to depart; and thus, without effecting any thing, they returned to Exeter, where they held a consultation with the Mayor, who informed them that the city was unprovided with victuals to satisfy so many people, and therefore advised them to shift for themselves: consequently they left the city (escaping through byways) to withstand a long siege, accompanied with the horrors of intestine commotions and famine. §

Sir Peter Carew escaped to George Hinton in Somersashire, where he was met by Lord Russel (Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon) who had been sent from London to endeavour to quell the disturbances; but without men or arms, as government was busily employed in the war with Scotland, and therefore the principal forces were in the North; Sir Peter Carew and his followers being thus obliged to remain inactive, the rebels were strongly encouraged to proceed; they immediately invested Exeter, blocking up the highways, and

§ The complexion of the times was now greatly altered, when those powerful barons who, not a century ago, defied their monarchs at the head of powerful armies, could not now oppose a handful of half armed and undisciplined peasants!
and thereby preventing any intercourse between the bickered
and the neighbouring country: The rebels now began to
assume some sort of discipline, regulating themselves into
companies, and choosing Commanders, the principal of
which were Underhill, a Tayer, Amos, a Shoemaker:
Seager, a Labourer, and Ashbridge, a hawker of fish: but, the
news of the dispersion of Sir Peter Carew, and the blockade
of Exeter being quickly spread abroad, others of better ac-
count were induced to join them, particularly, * Sir Thomas
Pomery, Knight, John Berry, Esq. Mr. Capps, a gentleman
of fortune; Humphrey Arundel, Esq. Governor of St.
Michael's mount, in Cornwall; Wilmshede, Esq. with several
others of note, by whose example, the rebels were increased
in numbers and spirits; they summoned the citizens to an
immediate surrender, which being refused, they commanded
a close siege, and assaulted the city, in different parts at once,
attempting to scale the walls: but were repulsed by the citi-
zens, with a great loss of their men.

The magistrates, and loyal citizens were determined not
to submit: they prepared every necessary means of defence,
and the rebels finding themselves strongly repulsed in their
attempts on the walls, proceeded to burn the gates, in which
they succeeded; but the citizens, by making intrenchments
within (in the form of crescents) and firing their port pieces,
made great slaughter among the assailants, and prevented
their entrance. The rebels then endeavoured to overthrew
the walls by mining, but the citizens, apprized of their in-
tentions, made countermines, into which they let a great quan-
tity of water, which (assisted by a violent and sudden shower
of rain at that time) so wetted their powder, that it had no
effect.

The rebels finding themselves thus foiled in all their at-
tempts, and knowing the city had but a small quantity of
proviosions, made no doubt of starving it into compliance;
and accordingly they so closely blocked up all the avenues
that nothing could be conveyed into, or out of the city: this
in a short time, caused such scarcity, that many of the in-
habitaens began to murmur against the Magistrates, in which
they were backed by those disaffected citizens who wished
success to the rebels; but the prudence of the Magistrates
kept the major part of the citizens in spirits, and hope of re-
lief: many associated themselves together, and made several
successful sallies, in which they often made prize of live cat-
tle;

* Sir Thomas Pomery, joining in this desperate rebellion, was the
ruin of himself and family, which, before this, was esteemed one of the
first in the county of Devon, both for antiquity and opulence.
Citizens reduced to the greatest distress.

Dissensions among the citizens.

The rebels, and other provisions, which was a great relief, as the besieged were reduced to the utmost distress, even to the eating the flesh of their horses, and to substitute bran for bread. This coarse fare, and that but scanty, increased the dissensions, which were abated by some ill designing men, and occasioned several insurrections against the Magistrates: particularly, at one time, in Southgate-street, (but two days before their deliverance) where the Papists assembled together in arms, and attempted to get possession of the Gate; but were timely prevented by the vigilance of the guard, and the ringleaders were sent to prison. They had likewise endeavoured to seduce the soldiers in garrison at the castle: this was fortunately discovered, and a guard of citizens was placed there to prevent any future designs.

During this accumulated distress, the citizens continued steadfast in their allegiance, and daily expected to be relieved by Lord Russell, who had removed from George Hinton to Mottons Otery, and from thence to Honiton: he had got there a small supply of men; but being in want of money, he procured assistance through the interest of three merchants of Exeter, who were at that time with him: these were Mr. Thomas Pretwood, Mr. John Bodie, and Mr. John Periam. Thus furnished he set out towards Exeter, desirous of relieving the citizens, of whose distress, and inability to hold out much longer he had been informed.

The rebels gaining intelligence of his march towards them, and the small force he had with him, set out to meet him; (leaving a sufficient number to continue the siege) the parties met at Fenniton bridge, where a sharp conflict ensued, when the rebels were worsted, and having lost about 300 men, were obliged to retreat.

Lord Russell having had a specimen of the desperate valour of the rebels, and not thinking his forces sufficient to stand a general engagement, he sent a messenger to assure the citizens of a speedy relief, and returned back to Honiton, where he was soon joined by Lord Grey of Wilton with a body of Horsemen; and Colonel Spinola (an Italian) at the head of 300 harquebusiers; thus reinforced he once more set forward to the relief of the citizens, on the 3d of August. His forces (consisting of more than 1000 men) were marched out of the common road, across the downs, to a windmill on Woodbury-hill, where they encamped for the night.

The rebels, at Chis having intelligence of his Lordship's approach, set out early the next morning and attacked his camp with great resolution; and, though often repulsed, returned to the attack with the most desperate valour, till the greatest
greatest part of them being slain, the remainder retreated to Bishop’s Clist, and fortified all the avenues to it, sending an account of their defeat to their confederates: LordRussel then proceeded for Clist-town, dividing his small army into three divisions in order to attack, at one time, the three different avenues, which were strongly barricadoed and intrenched.

Sir William Francis (a gentleman of Somersetshire) who commanded one of the divisions, after some contest drove the rebels from their intrenchments; and the whole of the King’s army were marching into the town, when an alarm being spread that a large body of rebels were advancing in their rear in order to cut off their retreat; a sudden panic prevailed, and they withdrew with great confusion, leaving behind their artillery, and waggons which contained their ammunition and other stores: these fell into the hands of the rebels, who, exultingly conveyed them into the town.

This disaster to the King’s troops was occasioned by a stratagem of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, who, having secreted himself (while the army was passing) in a furze brake, with only, a trumpeter and drummer, ordered them (as he perceived the King’s troops entering the town) to sound, and beat a march; which being heard by the waggon drivers, they immediately fled, and reported that a large body of the rebels were attacking their rear: and this, spreading through the army, caused the hasty retreat; nor did the panic cease till they had regained the top of the hill: from which, as it commanded the surrounding country, they saw no enemy near. Ashamed of their conduct, they were prevailed on by their commanders to return to the attack. The rebels, elated by their late success, defended themselves with great resolution, and being in possession of the banks which overhung the deep roads, had greatly the advantage of situation over the King’s troops: many of whom were slain, particularly Sir William Francis, who commanded the van: the King’s army at length prevailing, forced an entrance into the town; but, many of their men being slain by shots from the houses, they set fire to them as they proceeded and such of the rebels, who could not escape, were burnt in them, while others who found themselves closely pressed, endeavoured to escape across the river; but the tide being very high at that time, many were drowned in the attempt: the loss in killed, burnt, and drowned was calculated at near 1000, exclusive of a great number taken prisoners.

The King’s party having thus got possession of the town, attempted to pass the river, over the bridge; but were put to a stand,
The King's army encamped on Clist heath. All the prisoners were put to the sword. The whole body of rebels marched to Clist heath. A bloody battle in which the rebels were totally defeated. The siege of Exeter raised. Lord Russell comes to Exeter.

The King, by the bridge being barricaded very strongly by great trees laid athwart, and a large cannon placed on it, by which stood a gunner with a lighted match: at this instant Mr. John Yard (who lived in the neighbourhood) passing a ford above the bridge, with a few soldiers, one of his company came unawares behind the gunner, and killed him on the spot: the trees were then removed, and the whole army passed over, and encamped on Clist heath, when a fresh rumour being spread that another large body of rebels were marching towards them from Woodbury, an order was given to put the whole of the prisoners to the sword, which was immediately put into execution.†

The rebels advised of the defeat of their comrades at Clist collected themselves together, and marched the same night to Clist heath (determined to try the issue of a general engagement) and pitched their camp, opposite to the King's army, in a place difficult of access, having lofty hedges in their front, and which they further strengthened by deep ditches and high banks: on these they planted their cannon, which they discharged on the King's troops with very great effect. Lord Russell seeing the disadvantage of attacking them in this situation, ordered a passage to be opened through the hedges, and over the inclosures which led to their rear; when a bloody battle commenced, and was maintained with great obstinacy by the rebels, who disputed every inch of ground, but, after a terrible slaughter, they were totally defeated, and fled in every direction, leaving all their cannon and stores to the victors. After the battle, the army marched to Topsham, carrying with them, on a horse litter, the body of Sir William Francis, which was interred the next day in the body of St. Peter's Cathedral, with all military honours. The rebels who were left to continue the siege of Exeter, shifted for themselves by a speedy flight; and the gentlemen, who had fallen into their hands, and been kept prisoners in the churches, being thus liberated, repaired to the city walls and informed the sentinels of the happy success of the King's army, which promised a speedy relief.

Early on the next morning (the 6th of August,) Lord Russell marched for Exeter; where he arrived about 9 o'clock, and encamped his army in St. John's fields. § Well knowing

† The great disproportion in the number of the King's troops and that of the rebels, pleads some justification for this act of inhumanity; and it appears that Lord Russell acted only from one of the first principles of human nature, self preservation.

‡ Great part of these intrenchments still remain on Clist heath.

§ Now termed the Barnfield, with the adjoining fields between Southamboy and the ditch.
knowing the distress that reigned within the walls, he sent parties to scour the country, and collect provisions: these orders were so well executed, that great supplies were soon procured for the comfort of the half famished citizens: though many, by eating immoderately after so long a fasting, died suddenly.

Thus after a long and painful siege, which continued from 2d of July, to the 6th of August, a happy termination was put to their sufferings; and the Magistrates, in gratitude to the Almighty, appointed the 6th of August to be annually kept as a day of thanksgiving; and this is continued to the present time. *

The next day, Lord Russel, being reinforced by 1000 Welchmen, under the command of Sir William Herbert, detached several bodies of troops in pursuit of the rebels, who still kept together in parties; and at Sampford Courtenay, in particular, great numbers of Devonshire and Cornish men were again assembled, who, not regarding their late defeats, were determined to try the issue of another battle: information of this being brought to Lord Russel, he ordered his whole army to march to Sampford: and finding the rebels deaf to all persuasions, he ordered a general attack, which was begun by Sir William Herbert (at his own request) at the head of the Welchmen: the rebels made a stout defence, and killed many of the assailants particularly Mr. Ap Owen, a young gentleman much regretted: his body was conveyed to Exeter, and buried in the cathedral, with military honors. The town was at length forced, and the rebels obstinately refusal quarter, most of them were put to the sword.

In this, and their former defeats, it is estimated that near 4000 of the rebels were slain, and a great number taken prisoners, among whom were their principal commanders.

Lord Russel, on his return to Exeter, finding the insurgents were still persisting in their evil intentions, gave orders for spoiling the country; and parties of soldiers being sent out for that purpose, they executed their orders with the greatest cruelty, burning the houses, seizing and destroying the property of the poor defenceless inhabitants, sparing neither rebel nor Royalist, neither friend nor foe, so that the country for many miles exhibited a scene of desolation, and did not recover its former state for many years.

Lord

* The Mayor, Chamber, and corporate trades, walk annually in procession on this day to the cathedral; where a sermon is preached on the occasion by one of the Mayor's Chaplains; and the cathedral bells are rung.
CHAP. III.

Lord Russel proceeded into Cornwall, and after taking severe vengeance on the principal ringleaders (who fell into his hands) by executing martial law on them, he returned back to Exeter, when a commission was appointed for trying the prisoners whom they had left in custody; the principal commanders, Humphrey Arundel, Winneslade, Berry, Coffin, and Holmes, were sent to London, where they were tried, convicted and executed as traitors: those of an inferior rank were tried and executed in the like manner, at Exeter; the common people, who had been unwarily drawn into the rebellion were pardoned, and sent to their respective habitations.†

The brave defence made by the citizens in this rebellion, was justly applauded throughout the whole kingdom, and especially by the King and Privy council: the Lord Protector himself sending them a Letter in the King’s name, thanking them in the most grateful terms for their courage and fidelity and assuring them of His Majesty’s favour and protection. Soon after, the King, by his Royal mandate, renewed their charters, and confirmed their privileges, granting to them, and their successors, for ever, the rich Manor of Exe island, of which they had been unjustly deprived from the time of the Norman conquest.‡

A commission was this year sent from London, directed to Miles, Bishop of Exeter; William Hurst, Mayor; Thomas Prestwood, and others, commanding them to return an exact inventory of all the plate, jewels, goods and ornaments belonging to the several churches within this city and county, which was accordingly done; the commissioners only requesting that the amount of near 1000 ounces of plate which had been given by the several parishes, towards the making the new haven, might be exempted. On the receipt of the inventory, another order was sent down, commanding the

† One execution deserves notice, which is that of the Rev. Mr. Welsh, Vicar of St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter, who, though possessed of many amiable qualities, was a conspicuous ringleader and abettor of this unnatural rebellion: which being proved on his trial, as well as the murder of—Kingwell, a Protestant, whom he caused to be hung on a tree in Exe island, he was condemned to be hanged on a gibbet erected for that purpose, on the tower of his own parish Church, this was fully executed, and his body remained on the gibbet till the restoration of Popery in the reign of Queen Mary.

‡ Soon after the conquest, King William granted to Richard de Brionis, the Baron of Oakhampton, to which he added as a member, the manor of Exe island: from him it descended to the Courtenays, who kept possession of it (notwithstanding the determination of several suits at law in favor of the citizens) till the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, anno 1538; when it reverted to the Crown, in whose possession it remained till this period.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

commissioners to send up all the superfluous plate, crucifixes, images of Saints, &c. to be disposed of for the use of government.

A pension of 40s. per annum was granted under the common seal of this city, to Sir Peter Carew, Knight.

King Edward (to the great grief of the protestant part of the nation) died on the 6th of July, 1553, aged only 16 years; and was succeeded by his eldest sister, Mary.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reiga of EDWARD VI.

1548. Peter Lake. 1553.
Jeffery Arundel. 1551. John Peter.

There was a short interregnum from the death of King Mary. Edward to the accession of his Sister Mary: he, well knowing his Sister’s attachment to the papal religion, appointed by his last will, the Lady Jane Grey, his first cousin, to succeed him on the throne, and she was accordingly proclaimed Queen; but many of the principal nobility espousing the interest of Mary, the unfortunate Lady Jane was deserted by her friends, and she willingly resigned her pretensions.

Mary, on her accession, set the Roman catholics at liberty, restored the deprived Bishops, and allowed a general liberty of conscience, until the sitting of the parliament; when by an act they restored the Romish religion, and forbade the exercise of any other on pain of death.

The little conduit, in Southgate-Street, was rebuilt at the Little conscience of the Mayor (for this year) William Smith, Esq. John Southgate-street.

§ This conduit stood where the Pump now stands, but becoming ruinous, and the pipes being choked or lost, a well was dug, and the Pump erected in its place.
CHAP. III.

John Vowell, alias Hooker, author of the ancient history of Exeter, was appointed the first Chamberlain thereof.

Queen Mary, having married Philip, King of Spain, called a new parliament, who passed an act for entirely suppressing the Protestant religion, and restoring the Roman Catholic; after which, Cardinal Pole reconciled the nation to the see of Rome, and absolved it from all ecclesiastical censure.

Sir John Pollard Knight, was admitted to the freedom of this city, and afterwards chosen one of its representatives in parliament, wherein he proved of great service in promoting the liberties of the citizens.

The Merchant adventurers of this city trading to France and beyond the Seas, were incorporated by the Queen's charter.

The Queen, through the instigation of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Bonner, Bishop of London, persecuted the Protestants with unrelenting severity: great numbers refusing to recant, were executed with the most excruciating tortures: among which was one Agnes Priest, a poor woman of Launceston in Cornwall, she being very zealous for the Protestant religion, contrary to the opinion of her husband and children, they endeavoured to prevail on her to go to Mass; but she refusing, they used her very cruelly; and, in order to avoid such hardships, she left her family, and wandered up and down the country: some time after, returning home, her husband and children informed against her to Dr. Turberville, Bishop of Exeter, who caused her to be apprehended and brought to his prison; where she, in the most public manner, declared her sentiments of religion, denying the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, asserting it was the type and figure only, and that no person doth really eat the body of Christ, but spiritually: after several examinations, refusing to recant these opinions, she was condemned to be burnt, and this sentence was accordingly executed upon her in Southernhay, 15th August, 1557.

After her condemnation, she was visited by some friends who offered her money, but she refused it, saying, she was going to a place where money had no mastery.

The unrelenting severity of the Queen, and her Ministers, with the loss of Calais which had been taken from the English, by the French, entirely alienated the affections of her subjects: this so preyed upon her spirits, that she died of a broken heart on 17th November, 1558, to the great joy of the Protestants: and was succeeded by her Sister Elizabeth.

MAYORS
THE CITY OF EXETER.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Queen Mary. CHAP. III.

William May. 1558.
Stephen Vilvain. Simon Knight.
Morris Levermore. 1557.
John Peter. Edward Lymett.
William Seldon. John Peter.

Elizabeth ascended the throne to the general joy of the Protestants; and began her reign by restoring the reformed religion. Soon after her coronation, she deprived the Popish Bishops, and filled the vacant seats with such learned men as she knew were zealous in the Protestant interest: Dr Turberville, the Bishop of Exeter was removed, and William Aylward, a learned man, was appointed in his room; who, when he came to take possession of his diocese (accompanied by the Earl of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon) was received with great pomp and solemnity by the Mayor and Citizens, and conducted to the Cathedral.

Soon after this, a dispute arose between the Mayor and Bishop: the latter had obtained a commission from the Queen to act as a justice of the peace, within the limits of the city; but this being contrary to the charters granted to the citizens, the Mayor strongly opposed his acting in that capacity within his limits, and the dispute being referred to the Queen, she approved of the Mayor’s conduct, and ordered the Bishop to desist from his pretensions and confirmed the citizens in all their former rights and privileges.

The Queen granted the City a charter, under her great seal, for orphans, which was confirmed the next year by an act of parliament.

The Grammar school (commonly called the High school) near the little conduit* in the High-street, being in a ruinous state, was, by a contribution of the citizens (at the request of the schoolmaster, Mr Williams,) new built, celled and scatted.

Charter for orphans granted. High school rebuilt.

---

* This conduit was situated in the middle of the street, near St. Lawrence’s Church, and hath long since been demolished: the porch of the said church was built out of the materials. The statue of Queen Elizabeth now standing on this porch, was removed from this conduit.
The lands appropriated for the maintenance of the alms people in the Combrew (Lord Bonville’s alms houses in Rock lane) † by the attainder of the said Lord, reverting to the Queen, and there being at the dissolution of monasteries four alms men still remaining in the late dissolved hospital of St. John, ‡ the Queen, by her Letters patent, dated 7th November, 1562, ordered the pay of the said poor alms people, and pensioners of St. John’s hospital to be continued from the Crown, and invested in the Mayor and Chamber the appointment of the said poor people, and pensioners, to them and their heirs for ever.

An order was made by the Mayor and Chamber, that all the poor people belonging to the alms houses within the city and its suburbs (excepting such as were incapable through age or sickness) should attend divine service daily at the Cathedral.

The Plague raging in London, all communication therewith was forbid, and St. Nicholas’s fair was, for this year discontinued.

An annuity of 10l. per annum, was granted by the Mayor and Chamber, to Sir William Cecil, Knight, and another annuity of 20 marks per annum was granted to Mr. Jeffery Tothill, in token of their past services to the citizens.

Some thieves found means to rob the Exchequer, belonging to the Cathedral, but finding the booty more than they wanted, they returned the overplus.

The latter end of this year there was a severe frost, which was attended by a sudden thaw; in consequence of it, great inundations were caused, which did much damage, particularly to the Bridges and Wears: Calabear Wear (now Head Wear) was entirely destroyed, but afterwards rebuilt in a much stronger manner.

The plague broke out in this city, and raged with such great violence, that it occasioned most of the principal inhabitants and their families to leave their habitations, and seek a refuge in the country, from this deplorable calamity.

Agnes, the wife of John James (late of this city) was burnt on Southernhay, for poisoning her husband.

A pension

† These alms houses, through neglect of the trustees many years ago, were suffered to run to decay, so that there is not the least vestige remaining: the site was granted to Colonel Newton of Exeter, whose heirs sold it to Mr Stribling, and it now belongs to Mr. Robert Russel: but the alms peoples’ bounty is still received from the Crown by the Chamber.

‡ The pay of these pensioners or alms men has lately been discontinued; though two of them are still living, Grigg, a Shoemaker, and Barret a Fergate maker.
A pension of 40s. per annum was granted to Sir Gawen Carew, Knight, and after his decease, to remain to Edmund Tremayne Esq. for his life, in gratitude for the great services they had rendered to the City.

Thomas Williams Esq. one of the representatives for this City, being chosen speaker of the House of Commons, was presented, by the citizens, with a purse containing 20l. in gold, as a token of their gratitude for the great services he had done them; but dying soon after, Sir Peter Carew was elected by the citizens, in his room, as one of their representatives.

A court of Hustings was erected in the Guildhall, and seats properly built for the better accommodation of the Mayor and Aldermen; and in the following year, the Hall was new glazed, ceiled and beautified, and a Pump erected in the front of it.

John Jones of this city, goldsmith, presented to the Mayor, a silver basin and ewer, (value 30l.) for the use of him and his successors, at all public entertainments, for ever.

Before the late dissolution of Monasteries, numbers of poor people were daily fed and relieved at the gates of the abbeys and nunneries, who being thus indulged in a habit of idleness, and having no inclination to labour, rambled up and down the country, which was filled with lusty mendicants to the great hurt of the industrious. This being represented to her Majesty, she ordered houses of correction to be erected in the cities and towns, and proper officers placed therein, to compel those who were idle, to maintain themselves by hard labour, and to punish the refractory. Pursuant to this order, one was erected in this city, by the voluntary contributions of the citizens, who, seeing the necessity of the measure, subscribed very largely towards the erection of it, and its future maintenance.

The Queen commanded the Dean and Chapter, to furnish eleven horsemen, with proper arms and furniture, to be sent into Ireland, on her Majesty’s service, to join the army there, opposing the rebellion of O’Neal.

Great part of the lands of this city and county being held by the custom of gavelkind, § an act of parliament was procured (at the expense of the Mayor and Chamber) by which all lands within the same, should descend and be inheritable, as lands at common law.

§ Gavelkind i. e. Give all kind (a custom derived from our Saxon Ancestors) by which all lands were equally divided among the Sons, the youngest receiving an equal share with the eldest.
The new canal, leading to the quay, was enlarged, deepened, and sluices erected thereon, for the better conveying of merchandise up to the city.

The Right Honourable William Earl of Bath, was, on the 7th of August, this year, married at St. Stephen’s Church in this city, to the Lady Elizabeth Russel, daughter of the Earl of Bedford; on which occasion, the citizens presented the said marriage, the Lady being a native of this city, and born in Redford house.

An ancient custom, was now confirmed by an act of the Mayor and common council, to compel every inhabitant (whose house shall have happened to be on fire) to pay a fine of 20s. and for his chimney (if on fire) 6s. 8d.*

Don Anthonio, who had been crowned King of Portugal, but was driven thence, by the Spaniards, came to this city, in his way to London, to solicit aid from Queen Elizabeth, and was hospitably received and entertained, with his retinue, at the Mayor’s house, during the whole of his stay.

At the Lent assizes, held this year at the castle of Exeter, before Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the common pleas; and Sergeant Flowerby, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; a noisome, pestilential smell came from the prisoners, who were arraigned at the Crown Bar, which so affected the people present, that many were seized with a violent sickness, which proved mortal to the greatest part of them: of those who sat on the Bench, there died, the Judge, Sergeant Flowerby; Sir John Chichester, Sir Arthur Basset, and Sir Bernard Drake, Knights; Thomas Carew, R. Cary, John Fortescue, John Waldron, and Thomas Risdon, Esquires, Justices of the Peace; eleven of the jurymen, and a great number of Constables and others, who attended the Court.

This disorder spread itself through the city and surrounding country, proving fatal to numbers: this assize, from the consequences attending it, was called the black assize. The sickness was supposed to have originated from some Portuguese seamen, whose ship being taken by Sir Bernard Drake, on her voyage from Newfoundland, laden with fish, the crew, in number 38 men, and boys, were sent to the goal near Exeter castle; and being greatly emaciated (from a long voyage

* This fine of 6s. 8d. is still demanded, in case of Chimneys being on fire, and distresses made on refusal of payment: this, though distressing to individuals, is beneficial to the community, as it makes the citizens careful in keeping their chimneys always clear from soot.
age, and want of provisions) and confined in a stinking dungeon, having no change of apparel, and lying on the damp ground, they infected one another; and no proper care being taken of them, the most part sickened, and many died.

The infection was soon communicated to the other prisoners, and few of them escaped the fatality of the disorder. These unhappy foreigners were ordered to be brought for examination before the Justices, but being reduced by famine and sickness, they were unable to stand, and therefore were carried by men, on hand barrows, to the court, where they excited the commiseration of the spectators; proper care was then taken, and the survivors were sent to Portugal.

The Queen having granted the forfeited estates of the Irish rebels, to such of her subjects as would undertake the plantation, and defence of them against the incursions of the wild Irish, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir William Courtenay, and several other Devonshire gentlemen, accepted the offer; and went over to Ireland, (accompanied by a number of their tenants and followers, among which were several artificers and tradesmen of Exeter with their families) where they planted the county of Desmond, and several other places, and laid the foundation of great estates, particularly, Sir William Courtenay's, which consists of almost the whole county of Limerick, and which is now in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Courtenay.

The long projected invasion of this kingdom by the Spaniards (for which they had, many years, been making immense preparations) was now about to take place; and the Queen having notice of their intention of soon sailing, she sent orders to all the maritime counties, to embody their militia, and to make every necessary preparation, to defeat the designs of their enemies. These orders being received by the Mayor of this city, he acquainted the citizens, and represented to them the danger they were in, if they did not unanimously oppose the invasion of so cruel and implacable a foe: the citizens immediately put themselves in arms, and joined in an address to the Queen, declaring themselves ever ready to oppose her enemies, and to support the protestant religion at the hazard of their lives and fortunes; assuring her

† The dungeon here alluded to, cannot, at this time be ascertained. In the old goal, there was not the least vestige or appearance of any subterranean place of confinement; neither in the castle, if we except the passage (under the walls) to the sally port, commonly termed the dungeon, which was often used as a black hole for punishing soldiers; and a dreadful damp place of confinement it was.
and fit out 3 Ships.

The Queen sends a letter of thanks.

The Spanish fleet which sailed for England.

The Spaniards approach the English coast, and sail up the channel.

The Devonshire gentlemen exert themselves.

The Spaniards are several times defeated.

and they were in readiness to march, and join her army whenever wanted.

By a voluntary contribution, they also fitted out three ships, which were manned, armed and maintained at their own expence, and sent to reinforce the Queen's fleet.

The Queen, in a Letter, returned them her most grateful thanks, and granted them the honour of bearing the motto, Semper Fidelis, for ever under their city arms; and appointed John Carpenter, Esq. to be their muster master.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of 132 sail of large ships, 20 Caravels for conveying their artillery and stores, and 10 small vessels of six oars each; having on board 8,766 sailors, 2,088 galley slaves, 21,855 soldiers and 3,165 pieces of cannon; (these were to be joined by the Prince of Parma, on their arrival off the English coast, with 30,000 Foot and 1,800 Horse) set sail from Corunna; but meeting with a violent storm were obliged to put back; notice of which being obtained by the English fleet, then cruising at the mouth of the British channel, to intercept their passage, they returned into Plymouth; and thinking the danger over for that year; began to dismantle their ships: the Spaniards, however, soon repaired their damages, and again set sail for the English coasts; but being happily descried by Captain Winter, who commanded a small scottish privateer, he hastened to Plymouth, and gave notice to the English Commanders, of the approach of the Spanish fleet.

The contrary winds prevented the English fleet from coming out of harbour, and the Spaniards proceeded up the channel, (their fleet being drawn up in the form of a crescent,) and passing Plymouth, continued their voyage under a slow and easy sail, in sight of the inhabitants, who were posted in the most accessible parts of the coast, to prevent their descent.

The English having, with difficulty, warped their ships out of Plymouth, followed them, with a much inferior force: while the gentlemen of Devonshire greatly exerted themselves by fitting out all the ships they could procure, and hastening to join the English fleet; where they behaved themselves with the greatest intrepidity, and contributed highly to the success which followed.

The Prince of Parma was prevented, by the vigilance of the English and Dutch squadrons, from joining the Spanish forces: in consequence of which, and meeting with several defeats, the Spaniards endeavoured to escape homewards round the north of Scotland and Ireland, where so many of their ships were lost, as out of the whole which left Spain, only
97 returned, and most of their crews were lost. The loss of the English was only one ship and about 100 men; thus the despotic designs of the Spanish monarch, to subjugate this nation and extirpate the Protestant religion was frustrated, through the providence of the Almighty, and the bravery of our ancestors.

Among the Devonshire worthies, who distinguished themselves on this glorious occasion, were Sir Francis Drake, Sir Martin Forbisher, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Robert Cary, Knights; and Edward Fulford, Esquire, then Sheriff for the county of Devon.

The plague again appeared in this city; it broke out in the month of September, but was not of long continuance, as cold weather commencing, put a stop to its ravages.

The Serge market, heretofore kept in Northgate-street, was removed, by order of the Chamber, into Southgate-street, to be held between Bear-lane and the little conduit, as being a more convenient place.

Several of the city Butchers having riotously abused the country Butchers who kept the markets, and forcibly taken the meat from their stalls, were committed to prison for the said offences.

The front of the Guildhall was rebuilt.

This year there was a great scarcity of corn, and the poor A scarcity of corn. A money was advanced by the Mayor and Chamber, in order to erect a public granary, and to purchase a quantity of corn to have recourse to, in case of any future exigency.

A pension of 4l. per annum was granted to John Hooker, as a reward for the services done by his father to this city.

A great fire happening at Tiverton, a collection of 10l. was here made, and sent to the relief of the poor of that town.

The deep road between the Wynnard's Almshouses and the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was filled up and paved.

Another great fire happening at Tiverton, which consumed almost the whole town, 100l. was collected by the voluntary contributions of the Citizens, and sent as relief.

It was a custom in those days, (after the dissolution of the Monasteries) for men of fortune to take a certain number of young Gentlemen into their families in order to be educated by their Chaplains; some of these young gentlemen, who resided at Sir William Courtenay's, at Powderham castle were accused of wantonly assaulting and robbing several persons on the road, as they were going to Exeter market, for which they were arraigned and tried at the Assizes. Sir William Courtenay appearing on the Bench, to speak in their behalf, and insisting

The Devonshire gentlemen who distinguished themselves.

A. D. 1589.

1591.

1592.

1593.

1596.

A. D. 1601.

1602.
insisting that they did it only by way of a frolick, and that they were able and willing to make any reasonable satisfaction to their accusers, the Judge would not adhere to it, but declared that the law should take its due course: on this, Sir William rose up in a violent passion, put his hand on his sword, and loudly exclaimed, that he would make the Judge’s shirt red as his scarlet gown.

Sir William, however, reflecting coolly on the outrage he had committed against the person of her Majesty’s representative, and fearing the consequences, took horse immediately and rode post to London; and falling at her Majesty’s feet, he confessed his fault and implored her pardon, which the Queen for some time refused, and ordered him into custody; but having more than ordinary regard for his family, she soon released and pardoned him. 

Queen Elizabeth departed this life on the 24th March, 1603; to the great grief of her subjects. She was succeeded by James, (the 6th of that name) King of Scotland, and the first of England.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

John Paramore Ob. 1562. Andrew Geer.
Hubert Colwell. Philip Yard. 1565.

1563. William Woolcott.
John Blackall. John Peryam.
John Dyer. Thos. Richardson.

1561. Thomas Richardson.
William Hurst. Simon Knight.
Hugh Pope. Nicholas Martin.
Thomas Prestwood. John Pope.
Thomas Bird.
Morris Leckermore.

† Tradition says, he struck the Judge, and for that reason the family were obliged to bear a bloody hand in their coat of arms: this is a great mistake (the bloody hand, gules, being the arms of Ulster in Ireland, and is the badge of distinction of all Baronets) neither do I find that any of the family ever made use of that distinction, it being beneath their pretensions, as descendants of the ancient Earls of Devon.
1567.
John Smith.
William Chapel.
Thomas Martin.
John Hutchinson.
John Jones.

1568.
Robert Chace.
Edward Lymett.
John Levermore.
Richard Newman.
Roger Robinson.

1569.
William Chapel.
Thomas Bruerton.
John Pyle.
William Huat.
John Collins.

1570.
Simon Knight.
William Tryvett.
William Paramore.
Hugh Willson.
Walter Jones.

1571.
Thomas Bruerton.
Nicholas Martin.
John Dorn.
William Martin.
William Mongwell.

1572.
John Percyam, Ob.
John Blackall.
Tho Prestwood.
Thomas Raymond.
Henry James.
Richard Sweet.

1573.
William Tryvett.
George Percyam.
John Davy.

Alexander Mayne.
Thomas Chapell.
Nicholas Martin.
John Pope.
John Percyam.
John Sandford.
Richard Harding.

1574.
John Peter.
Richard Prowse.
George Smith.
Nicholas Spicer.
Richard Beaust.

1575.
Thos. Prestwood Ob.
Robert Chace.
Thomas Martin.
Thomas Spicer.

1576.
John Chapell.

1577.
George Percyam.
Michael Gerryn.
John Hakewill.

1578.
John Dod.
John Field.

1579.
Richard Prowse.
Jeffery Thomas.
William Perry.

1580.
Thomas Bruerton.
John Davy.
Robert Webber.
John Biggins.

1581.

1582.
Michael Gerryn.
George Smith.
John Howell.
John Follett.
John Moor.

1583.
Jeffery Thomas.
William Martin.
Thomas Walker.
Richard Jourden.
Nicholas Erom.

1584.
John Davy.
John Levermore.
John Prowse.
Thomas Bridgman.
Nicholas Spicer.

1585.
Nicholas Martin.
Thomas Chapel.
William Spicer.
Gilbert Smith.
Richard Perry.

1586.

1587.

1588.

1589.

1590.
Nicholas Martin.

1591.

1592.

1593.

1594.

1595.

1596.

1597.

1598.

1599.

1600.

1601.

1602.

1603.

1604.

1605.

1606.

1607.

1608.

1609.

1610.

1611.

1612.

1613.

1614.

1615.

1616.

1617.

1618.

1619.

1620.

1621.

1622.

1623.

1624.

1625.

1626.

1627.

1628.

1629.

1630.

1631.

1632.

1633.

1634.

1635.

1636.

1637.

1638.

1639.

1640.

1641.

1642.

1643.

1644.

1645.

1646.

1647.

1648.

1649.

1650.

1651.

1652.

1653.

1654.

1655.

1656.

1657.

1658.

1659.

1660.

1661.

1662.

1663.

1664.

1665.

1666.

1667.

1668.

1669.

1670.

1671.

1672.

1673.

1674.

1675.

1676.

1677.

1678.

1679.

1680.

1681.

1682.

1683.

1684.

1685.

1686.

1687.

1688.

1689.

1690.

1691.

1692.

1693.

1694.

1695.

1696.

1697.

1698.

1699.

1700.

1701.

1702.

1703.

1704.

1705.

1706.

1707.

1708.

1709.

1710.

1711.

1712.

1713.

1714.

1715.

1716.

1717.

1718.

1719.

1720.

1721.

1722.

1723.

1724.

1725.

1726.

1727.

1728.

1729.

1730.

1731.

1732.

1733.

1734.

1735.

1736.

1737.

1738.

1739.

1740.

1741.

1742.

1743.

1744.

1745.

1746.

1747.

1748.

1749.

1750.

1751.

1752.

1753.

1754.

1755.

1756.

1757.

1758.

1759.

1760.

1761.

1762.

1763.

1764.

1765.

1766.

1767.

1768.

1769.

1770.

1771.

1772.

1773.

1774.

1775.

1776.

1777.

1778.

1779.

1780.

1781.

1782.

1783.

1784.

1785.

1786.

1787.

1788.

1789.

1790.

1791.

1792.

1793.

1794.

1795.

1796.

1797.

1798.

1799.

1800.

1801.

1802.

1803.

1804.

1805.

1806.

1807.

1808.

1809.

1810.

1811.

1812.

1813.

1814.

1815.

1816.

1817.

1818.

1819.

1820.

1821.

1822.

1823.

1824.

1825.

1826.

1827.

1828.

1829.

1830.

1831.

1832.

1833.

1834.

1835.

1836.

1837.

1838.

1839.

1840.

1841.

1842.

1843.

1844.

1845.

1846.

1847.

1848.

1849.

1850.

1851.

1852.

1853.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. III.

William Braly.
Thomas Edwards.
1587.
John Peryam.
Philip Yard.
John Ellicott.
Jasper Horsey.
Roger Selby.
1588.
Thomas Chapell.
Thomas Spicer.
John Davy.
Thomas Radford.
Richard Reynolds.
Thos. Greenwood.
1589.
Richard Prowse.
John Chapell.
Edward Langdon.
Walter Horsey.
John Payne.
1590.
William Martin.
Richard Sweet, Ob.
John Howell.
Will. Newcombe.
Walter Borough.
Thos. Baskerville.
1591.
Michael Germyn.
Thomas Walker.
Jeremy Hilliard.
Hillary Galley.
John Deftford.
1592.
Nicholas Spicer.
Richard Beavis.

Walter Body.
Alnett Budley.
Richard Wheaton.
John Prowse.
John Taylor.
Nicholas Langdon.
Richard Body.
Thomas Spicer.
Henry Hull.
Alexander Germyn.
Paul Triggs.
Henry Payne.
John Howell.
Thomas Edwards.
Giles Savery.
William Martin.
Ignatius Jourden.

1593.
1594.
1595.
1596.
1597.
1598.

Richard Beavis, Ob.
Richard Beavis.
John Levermore.
Alexander Mayne.
Thomas Blackallet.
David Bagwell.
Robert Parr.

George Smith.
William Spicer.
John Sandy.
Samuel Alford.
William Pope.

1600.
1601.
1602.
1603.

Hugh Morell.
John Modyford.
William Martin.
Alexander Germin.
Robert Ellicott.
Richard Sweet.

Nicholas Spicer.
Hugh Crossing.
Nicholas Beavis.
Oliver Tapper.
Robert Hind.

A. D. 1603.

James, the first Monarch of England of the house of Stew-
art, was proclaimed with great solemnity, in this City, on
the 29th March, 1603, by the stile and title of King of En-
gland, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

The
The plague again visiting this city, the Mayor and Chamber, to prevent the spreading of the infection, provided a Pesthouse for the better relief of the poor people, who might be infected by this dreadful scourge; yet, notwithstanding all their precautions, it spread through the city, and paged with great violence for some time; which prevented Lammas and Magdalen fairs from being held this year.

The Tower of St. Sidwell's church, having been greatly damaged in the late insurrection of the Devon and Cornish rebels, a contribution was voluntarily raised by the citizens, to defray the expense of rebuilding the same.

Elegant, new silver maces, with the King's arms embossed thereon, was made for the city sergeants.

The dangerous road without Southgate, (termed from its deepness, Holloway,) was filled up, levelled and paved.

The prices of corn advancing greatly in the markets, a large quantity was procured from abroad, by the contributions of the rich citizens; and this was stored, and retailed to the poor at reduced prices.

Thomas Tooker, who had been lately elected sword bearer of this city, being convicted of the murder of his wife, was condemned at the assize, held at the Castle, and executed at Heavitree gallows.

The ancient counterscarp of the Castle, (now called Northernhay) was levelled, trees planted thereon, benches erected, and a fine gravel walk made, at the expense of the Chamber, for the accommodation of the citizens.

This year, the great Sir Walter Raleigh, whose merits as a statesman, soldier, seaman, or historian, can hardly be equalled, fell a sacrifice to the cunning artifices of Trunda- mor, the Spanish ambassador.

Sir Walter had been accused of being an accomplice in a pretended plot, in the beginning of this reign; for which he was condemned to die, but strong circumstances appearing in his favour, his execution was deferred, and he was confined a prisoner, under sentence of death, in the tower of London, for near 13 years: during this time, he wrote his incomparable History of the world.

At length, petitioning the King for his discharge, he was permitted to undertake a voyage to Guiana in South America, in order to discover, and take possession of some gold mines. America, accordingly, with the broken remains of his fortune, he fitted out three ships, and proceeded on his voyage; but this proving unsuccessful, after a series of misfortunes, and the returns un- loss of his only son, he returned home, after an absence of three years.
CHAP. III. On his return, his conduct was misrepresented to the weak King, who had been deceived in his hopes of the golden treasure; he expected from the voyage; and Gondomar exasperated at the great damages Sir Walter had done the Spaniards, in the late Queen’s reign (and willing to remove him out of the way) left no measure untried to gratify his revenge: he accordingly represented to the King, that Sir Walter had exceeded his commission, and done great damages to his Master’s subjects.

Is again committed prisoner, and beheaded.

The pusillanimous King commanded him again a prisoner to the Tower; from hence he was removed to the Gate-house, Westminster; and ordered to be returned to his former sentence: thus delivered to the Sheriff, he was beheaded in the palace yard, Westminster; and his body buried in St. Margaret’s church.

Before his execution, he, in a letter to his wife, desired her to beg his body of his chemist, to be interred, either in Sherborne church; or with his father, in Exeter cathedral; but this small request was not granted: the place of Sir Walter Raleigh’s birth has been disputed; some placing it at Budley, others at Exeter in the house adjoining the gate of the Bishop’s palace; for the latter there seems some reason; his father residing there many years: but whether a native of Exeter, or not, this tribute is justly due to his memory! §

King James was the most pacific monarch that had hitherto reigned in this kingdom; and softer than engage himself in the horrors of war, he submitted to many indignities, which his subjects received from foreign powers; particularly from the Spaniards and Dutch; the cruelties of the latter to the English merchants at Amboyna, will be for ever remembered, with a just indignation against a monarch, who tamely suffered his subjects to be cruelly tortured and murdered in cold blood, and by those who, but a few years before, had been delivered from the galling yoke of the Spaniards, through the assistance of the late Queen Elizabeth; and the valour of the English nation.

However, to give King James the praise where it is due, his pacific reign proved very advantageous to his subjects; by increasing their commerce, and encouraging their manufactories, particularly the Woollen which was greatly advanced.

The woollen trade greatly increased in this city.

§ Thus fell the great, and much lamented Sir Walter Raleigh, whose unmerited death will ever be a stain, in the annals of the weak James the first, for sacrificing the faithful servant of his benefactor and predecessor, to the artful wiles of an intriguing foreigner; and justly may the Satirist say,

(Rex fuit Elizabeth, nunc est Regina Jacobus.)

Elizabeth was a King; but James, a Queen.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

ced in this city; and proved a source of wealth; hitherto unknown to the citizens; their trade before this period, being confined mostly to the opposite coasts of France and Germany; but now it was extended to Italy, Turkey, and other parts of the Levant; and they sent their woolen cloths, in large ships of their own, and brought back the commodities of those countries: thus, many families rose to opulence, and laid the foundation of great estates, which are now enjoyed by their descendants, in the neighbourhood of Exeter: they were also concerned in the plantation of the American colonies, many families emigrating to America, where they built a town which they named Exeter, in remembrance of their native city.

The Mayor and Chamber having purchased the late dissolved priory of St. John, within Eastgate; procured a charter from the King for converting it into an hospital for poor men: they also expended upwards of 400l. of their own stock in the necessary repairs of the said hospital.

The King sent down his Letters patent, for renewing the commissions of the Deputy Lieutenants of this city and county.

The plague again visited this city: its beginning here was in the month of July; and it continued its ravages for the space of a year, cutting off whole families, and leaving the city almost destitute of inhabitants.

The plague continuing to rage, Thomas Walker, Esq. who had been elected Mayor, refused to take the office, through fear of the disorder, and retired into the country: upon which a petition was sent to the King, who by his Letter, commanded the said Mayor to undertake the office, on his allegiance, which he accordingly did, and executed it to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

A Pest house was purchased by the Chamber (in the parish of St. Sidwell) for the better accommodation of the poor, who might be infected with the plague: and an order was made by the Justices, for apprehending, and committing to the house of correction, all common beggars that should be found in the streets.

King James died on the 27th March, 1625, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles the first.
THE HISTORY OF

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of JAMES I.

1604.
John Davy.
Wm. Newcombe.
W. Horsham, Ob.
John Penny.
Thos. Crossing.
Thos. Richardson.
1605.
Henry Hull.
John Lant.
Thos. Martin.
Edward Clement.
Peter Colleton.
1606.
Richard Dorchester.
Gilbert Smith.
John Gupwill.
John Acland.
George Pyle,
1607.
Sir Geo. Smith, Kt.
Jeffery Waltham.
Robert Parr, Ob.
Peter Bolt.
George Leech.
Tho. Wakeman.
1608.
John Prowse.
Thomas Amy.
Chris. Spicer.
John Blight.
1609.
Hugh Crossing.
John Sheer.
William Grigg.
John Hayne.
William Birdall.
1610.
Walter Borough.

1611.
Ignatius Jourden.
Thomas Flay.
John Jourden.
John Lynn.

1612.
John Lant.
Thomas Martin.
Nicholas Spicer.
John Crocker.
John Tirry.

1613.
William Newcombe.
John Modyford.
William Mace.
Abraham Paul.
Anthony Salter.

1614.
Jeffery Waltham.
John Gupwill.
John Chave.
Gilbert Sweet.
James Taylor.

1615.
Thomas Walker.
Thomas Crossing.
John Levermore.
George Passmore.
Henry Willet.

1616.
John Taylor.
Richard Prowse.
Hugh Gernyn.
William Bartlett.

1617.
Ignat. Jourden.
Peter Colleton.
Adam Bennet.
John Hakewill.
John Savage.

1618.
Thomas Martin.
John Acland.
Nicholas Ricroft.
Roger Yeo.
Alex. Osborne.

1619.
John Prowse.
George Pyle.
Walter Wight.
John Pearse.
Geo. Langworthy.

1620.
Hugh Crossing.
John Lynn.
William Skinner.
Richard Sanders.
Thomas Tooker.

1621.
Walter Borough.
Thos. Wakeman.
Francis Crossing.
Henry Battishil.
John Garland.

1622.
John Modyford.
Roger Mallock.
Richard Herbert.
John Jourden.
John Mongwell.

1623.
John Gupwill.
Nicholas Spicer.
James
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Tristam Mitchell. Thomas Flay.

King Charles was proclaimed in this city, March 31st, 1625.

The plague raging in the city of Salisbury, a collection was made by the inhabitants of this city, for the relief of the poor of Salisbury, which collection, (amounting to a considerable sum) was accordingly sent.

This year, the King renewed the privileges of this city, and granted a new charter, which was not a confirmation only, of their former rights, but an addition thereto: it follows at large, in a faithful translation from the Latin original,

CHARTER.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas divers of our most illustrious ancestors, or pre-decessors, late Kings and Queens of England, have (of their special grace and royal favour, shewn towards their beloved subjects, the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter, and towards the public good of the same city: and also in consideration of the approved allegiance and faithful services, which they, the said Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty have, from time to time, done to the said Kings and Queens, and to the crown of England, particularly in the reign of our ancestor, the Lord Henry the seventh, late King of England; and also in the reign of Edward the sixth, late King of England, by most faithfully adhering to the said King in the time of commotion, and the insurrection and rebellion of his most ungrateful and unfaithful subjects, in divers parts of this kingdom of England, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall; and by boldly resisting the said rebels, and by defending the said city of Exeter, and the court of the said King against their most violent attacks, and against those who were continually besieging and blockading [them,] for a long time, and in a warlike manner, and with a great number of people, not only to the great cost, expence and burthen of the said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of the said city, but also the great hazard and loss of their lives, and distress for want of provisions, before the said late King with his arms and warlike forces arrayed against them, could raise the said siege) Granted and confirmed.

N.B. The words between crocketts [thus] are added by the translator to complete the sense.
Further Preamble.

Grant extent of the City and County as formerly.

Principal reasons for granting a new charter.

Of the Common Council.
said city for the term of their lives; and that none of them shall be amoved, unless it be for poverty, sickness, old age, or some other reasonable cause; which cause shall be adjudged and determined by the residue of the said twenty-four of the common council of the said city, or the major part of them; in which cases, we will and declare by these presents, that any or either of the said twenty-four of the said common council are from time to time amoyeable, by the residue of them, or the major part of them, for those causes, so allowed.

And that after the decease or amotion of any or either of such twenty-four, of the common council of the said city, in form aforesaid, the rest of the said twenty-four, or the major part of them, having notice, and being present, shall, within a convenient time, after such death or amotion, elect and choose one, or more, other persons or persons, of the most substantial and discreet citizens, and free men of the said city, to fill up the said number of twenty-four of the common council of the said city according to the custom used in our city of London, for the election of 24 aldermen there;"

And moreover, for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, We have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate constitute, and make our beloved and trusty John Ackland, Esq., the present mayor of our said city of Exeter; and our beloved Thomas Walker, Walter Burrow, Ignatius Jourden, John Modyford, Thomas Crossing, and John Taylor, aldermen of the same city; and George Pyle, John Lynn, John Jourden, Nicholas Spicer, Thomas Flay, Nicholas Martin, John Hakewill, Gilbert Sweet, John Crocker, George Passmore, Francis Crossing, Adam Bennett, Roger Mallack, James Tucker, John Hayne, John Penny, and Richard Sanders, merchants and freemen of the said city, to be the first and present twenty-four of the common council of the said city; to continue in that office or place, during their natural lives, unless in the mean time they, or either of them, shall for any cause be amoved as aforesaid. And further, we will, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, and to their successors, that it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of our city of Exeter for the time being, together with his brethren and the rest of the commonalty of the same city (being freemen of the said city) yearly, on every Monday next before the feast of St. Michael.
CHAP. III.

Michael the Archangel, to meet together and assemble themselves at the Guildhall of the said city; and then and there the said twenty-four of the common-council, or the major part of them, being present, may and shall, upon their oaths, appoint and nominate (by their secret votes, to be taken privately and separately by the recorder and common-clerk of the said city for the time being, or by their deputies, and upon their oaths to be collected and computed) two of the best and most substantial citizens of the said twenty-four of the said common-council; (that is to say) of those who have been before approved in the office of Mayor or receiver of the said city (except the Mayor for the time being;) of which two, one shall be chosen Mayor of the said city for the year then next following. And, that the said twenty-four, or the major part of them, being present, shall and may at the same time elect (as well out of the said twenty-four, as of the rest of the best and most substantial citizens and inhabitants within our city, being freemen of the said city, and of good name and reputation) four bailiffs of the said city, for the year then next following; of whom one may and shall be receiver of the said city. And that the said twenty-four, or the major part of them, being present, may on the same day elect, according to their discretion, three sergeants at mace, out of the freemen of the said city, who may best perform and attend upon their office. And after such scrutiny, nomination, and election shall have been so made and had by the said twenty-four, or the major part of them, being present, the recorder and common-clerk of the said city for the time being, or one of them, shall declare and publish to the commonalty of the said city (being freemen of the said city) the names of those two who shall have been nominated by the major part of the votes of the said twenty-four in the scrutiny aforesaid, for the office of mayor of the said city, for the year then following. And that the said commonalty shall choose one of the said two to be Mayor of the said city, for one year then next following.

And that he who shall have the major part of the votes of the freemen of the said city shall be placed in and admitted to the office of Mayor of the said city. And after this is done, the said recorder and common-clerk, or one of them, shall shew and present to the commonalty of the said city, in the presence of the said twenty-four of the common-council of the said city, being present, the names of all the other officers elected for the following year. And that yearly, and in every year for ever, the said citizen so elected "Mayor,
"Mayor, and all the said other officers, elected in manner and form aforesaid, and every of them, shall, upon Monday next after such assembling, election, and publication in the Guildhall of the said city, at the court there to be held before the judges of the same court for the time being, according to the ancient usage and laudable custom of our said city of Exeter, take their corporal oaths, upon the holy Evangelists of God, well and faithfully to execute their offices respectively. And that they be so respectively elected, placed, and sworn into those offices for one whole year then next following, according to the usage and custom aforesaid.

And that the said Mayor, after he shall have been sworn in form aforesaid, shall nominate and choose one able citizen, and a freeman of the said city, to be the fourth sergeant at mace of the said city, according to the ancient custom of the said city. And that, in case of the death or amotion of the Mayor, bailiffs, or sergeants at mace, or of any or either of them, one or more other person or persons, shall, within a convenient time after such death or amotion, be elected in manner and form aforesaid, into the place, or places, of him, or them, so happening to die or be amoved, to continue in those offices respectively during the residue of the year then unexpired; and they shall also be sworn as is before appointed. And further we will, and do, by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and to their successors; and we also do appoint and ordain, that the nomination, election, and swearing of the recorder and common-clerk, shall and may from thenceforth for ever be done, made, and had, on the same days, in the same places, and at the same time, and in such manner and form as hath been heretofore, by ancient custom in the said city, in lawful manner used and approved.

And moreover, we will, and do, by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter, and to their successors, that if any person or persons of the common-council, or of the rest of the citizens and freemen of the said city (whether he or they shall be residing or abiding within or without the said city, or the county of the same city, the liberties, or precincts thereof) who shall hereafter have been nominated or elected into the office of Mayor, or bailiff, or into the number of twenty-four of the common-council, or into the office of sheriff, coroner, or constable, or into any other inferior office or place..."
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. III. — place of the said city, or any or either of them (the office of
recorder and common-clerk of the said city being excepted) and having notice and knowledge of that election and
nomination shall refuse,*

that office, or those offices to which he or they, so refusing, shall have been elected and nominated; that then, and so
often, it shall and may be lawful for the said twenty-four
of the common-council of the said city for the time being,
or the major part of them, to commit to the gaol of the
said city such person, or persons so refusing to execute
that office, or those offices, to which he, or they, shall
have been so elected or nominated; there to remain until
he or they, shall be willing to execute such office, or offices:
And to tax, and to impose fines, and amerceaments upon
such recusant, or recusants, as shall in reason seem expedi
tent to the said twenty-four of the common-council for
the time being, or the major part of them; and that they
may and shall detain (in gaol) such person, or persons,
so refusing and committed, or to be committed, to the
gaol of the said city for the time being, until he, or they,
shall have fully paid, or caused to be paid, those fines or
amerceaments to the public use of the said city; and, if it
shall seem expedient to the said twenty-four of the com-
mon-council of the said city for the time being, or to the
major part of them, to disfranchise, expel, and amove him,
or them, from the liberties and franchises of the said city.
And also we do, for ourselves, our heirs and successors,
constitute and ordain, by these presents, that, as well every
person so as aforesaid refusing to undertake his office in
form aforesaid, as every other person who shall disturb,
hinder, or oppose, contrary to the tenor of these presents,
these our ordinances concerning the election of the said
officers, any or either of them, or shall, at the time of
making such elections, be guilty, either by words or deeds,
of any insolence, disturbance, or breach of peace, shall
incur the penalty of the high displeasure of us, our heirs
and successors.*

Power to make byelaws.

Difficulties, not clear and plain.

* We have moreover granted, and, by these presents, for
ourselves, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said
Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and to
their successors for ever, that if any customs, which have
hitherto obtained and been used in the said city, are in any
respect difficult or defective, or in any respect happening
de novo, for which no remedy hath been before appoint-
ed,

* It seems as if the word [exercere] to execute, was here omitted.
ed, shall stand in need of amendment, then the said twenty-four of the common-council of the said city for the time being, or major part of them (of whom we would the mayor of the said city, for the time being, should be one) may, when and as often as it shall seem most expedient to them, appoint and ordain by their common assent, a proper remedy, agreeable to good faith and reason, for the common advantage and government of the citizens and inhabitants of the same city, and others our subjects resorting to the same; so as such ordinances be profitable to us and to our people, and agreeable to good faith and reason as is aforesaid, and so as they are not repugnant to the royal prerogative of us, our heirs and successors, nor contrary to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England then being in force.

And whereas the Lord Henry the Eighth, late King of England, by his letters patent, sealed with the great seal of England, bearing date, at Westminster, on the twenty-third day of August, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, granted, amongst other things, for himself, his heirs and successors, to the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, that the Mayor and recorder of the county of that city, and each of the other eight aldermen who had borne, supported, or sustained, or then after might bear and support the burden of the Mayoralty of the said city, and their successors, as long as they should be aldermen of the said city, should be justices and keepers of the peace of the said late King, his heirs and successors, everywhere within the county of the said city, and the precincts and liberties thereof, as well within the liberties as without, in every place within the boundaries and limits of the county of the said city. And that they, the Mayor, recorder, and eight other aldermen of the said county of the city of Exeter, or three of them (of whom the Mayor and recorder for the time being were, by all means, to be two) should from henceforth, for ever, be justices of the said late King, his heirs and successors, there to enquire of, hear, and determine all and singular such and the like felonies, trespasses, and other misdeeds, from thenceforth to be committed and perpetrated, within the same county of the city of Exeter, and the liberties thereof, happening, as well within the liberties as without, and in the same manner as the justices of the said late King assigned to keep the peace of the county of Devon, could or might enquire of, hear, and determine, by virtue of the commission of the said King directed to them, and by
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. III.  

Gaol delivery.

Justices of the county of Devon not to intermeddle.

Recital of some inconveniences in the charter of Henry 8.

Remedy.

"force and authority of the laws of this kingdom of England. And that the same Mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or three of them (of whom the said Mayor and recorder, for the time being were by all means to be two) should be justices of the said late King, his heirs and successors, to deliver the gaol of the said county of the city of Exeter, from time to time, as often as there should be occasion, of the prisoners then being therein, according to the law and usage of the kingdom of England. And for the doing and performing divers other things, for the keeping of the peace of the said late King, his heirs, and successors, within the county of the said city, and the liberties thereof, as well within the liberties as without, in the said letters patent more fully and especially set forth; so that neither the justices and keepers of the peace of the said late King, his heirs and successors, nor the justices of him his heirs and successors assigned or to be assigned to enquire of, hear, and determine, divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors, nor the sheriff, coroner, escheator, nor any other justice of the said late King, his heirs and successors, of the said county of Devon, nor either of them, should enter within the county of the said city and the liberties thereof, on account of any thing, causes, complaints, matters, defaults, or articles belonging or appertaining to the justices of the peace of the said late King, his heirs and successors, or to the justices of the said late King, his heirs and successors assigned, or to be assigned, to enquire of, hear, and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanors; nor should they, or either of them, in any manner, on any account, intrude themselves there, in respect thereof, as by the said letters patent particularly and more fully appeareth. And whereas also it may happen, that the Mayor and recorder of the said city (who alone are appointed justices of the quorum by the said letters patent) or one of them, being prevented by sickness or infirmity, or some other unavoidable cause, may not be able to attend the necessary business of the said city, so that the rest of the justices cannot proceed in holding the sessions for the said city and county thereof, to the furtherance of the service of the public there in the absence of the said Mayor and recorder, or one of them, to the delay of justice, or the impunity of offenders: we (being willing to apply a remedy in this behalf, and that our peace may be the better kept, and that all other acts of justice may be there in all future times performed duly and at their proper seasons, and may remain firm and established)
of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and
our own mere motion, have granted, and by these presents,
for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said
Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and to
their successors, that the Mayor, recorder, and aldermen
of the said city for the time being, in all times to come;
may and shall be justices, and every of them shall be a
justice, of us, our heirs and successors, for the preserving
and keeping, and causing to be preserved and kept, the
peace of us, our heirs and successors, within the city of
Exeter, and the county of the city of Exeter, and within
the limits, liberties and precincts of the said city and county
thereof, as well within the liberties as without. And also
for the correcting [offences against] preserving and keeping,
and causing to be corrected [offences against] the statutes
concerning artificers and labourers, weights and measures
within the said city, and the county of the same city, and
within the limits, liberties, and precincts aforesaid. And
for the doing of all other things which do belong, or which
hereafter shall belong, to be done by justices assigned to keep
the peace. And that the said Mayor, recorder, and aldermen,
so as aforesaid made and constituted, or to be made and
constituted, justices of the peace, by virtue of these pre-
sents, or any three or more of them (of whom we would
that any [two] of the said Mayor, recorder, and two first
and senior aldermen of the said city for the time being,
should be two) may and shall appoint, hold, and keep the
sessions of the peace, in the same manner and form as any
other justices assigned, or to be assigned, to keep the peace
or to hear and determine misdeeds or trespasses, in any
counties of England, can or may now or hereafter. And
that they shall have full power and authority to enquire of
all offences, crimes, defaults, and articles whatsoever, done,
promoted, or committed, or hereafter to be done, promoted,
or committed, within the said city and county of the said
city, and within the liberties, limits, and precincts of them
or either of them. And to do and execute all other things
there, which keepers and justices of the peace, in any
county of our kingdom of England, can and may, or in
future shall and may, enquire of, do, or execute, by the
laws and statutes of the said kingdom of England, as
justices of the peace, or as justices assigned, or to be assign-
ed, to hear and determine felonies, trespasses, and other
misdemeanors committed within any county, or any city,
town, or borough incorporate within this kingdom of
England: so that no other justice or justices assigned, or
146

THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. III.

Foreign justices not to intrude.

Goal delivery.

Quorum.

Sheriff and coroner to be attendant on the gaol delivery.

Shall execute precepts.

Power to commit murderers, felons, &c.

"To be assigned; to keep the peace of us, our heirs and successors, shall, by virtue or pretence of any commission, or of any association or otherwise, by any means, in any manner, intrude himself, or themselves, to make, do, or order any matter or things within the said city, or the county of the same city, or within the liberties, limits, or precincts thereof, which do or shall respect or belong to justices of the peace, so assigned to keep the peace, there."

"We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and to their successors, that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or three or more of them (of whom we would that the mayor and recorder of the said city for the time being, should be two) may, from time to time for ever, be justices of us, our heirs and successors, to deliver our gaol of our said city of Exeter, and county of the city, of the prisoners being therein from time to time, according to the laws, customs, and statutes of our kingdom of England. And that the sheriff and coroner of the said county for the time being shall make return of all juries, inquisitions, pannels, attachments, and indentures taken, or hereafter to be taken, by them, before the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or any three or more of them (of whom we will that the mayor and recorder of the said city for the time being, in form aforesaid, should be two) from time to time, when and as often as they shall have determined to deliver the gaol of the prisoners being in the same gaol: and shall be attendant upon them in every thing concerning the delivery of the said gaol: and shall from time to time execute the precepts of them, the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or of any such three or more of them, as aforesaid, in the same manner and form as any sheriffs or coroners, within our kingdom of England, have been accustomed and ought to do, return, attend upon, or execute before justices assigned, or to be assigned, to deliver the gaol in any other counties in the kingdom of us, our heirs and successors, in any manner whatsoever, by the laws and statutes of this our kingdom of England. And that the said Mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or any or either of them, may, by themselves, or by their officers or deputies, take and arrest all murderers, persons accused of homicide, felons, thieves, and other malefactors found, or to be found, within the said city, suburbs, liberties, and precincts
THE CITY OF EXETER.

"precincts thereof, and within the county of the said city, and shall cause them to be safe kept there until they shall be delivered by due course of law; any other ordinance, decree, order, or custom in any wise notwithstanding: so that neither they, nor either of them, shall in any manner hereafter proceed to the determination of any treason, or misprision of treason, within the said city, liberties or precincts thereof, or within the county of the said city, without the special mandate of us, our heirs and successors."

"And moreover, of our more abundant grace, and for the Grant of support and improvement of our said city of Exeter, we have granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, that they and their successors, from henceforth for ever, shall have all and all manner of fines forfeited, and to be forfeited, redemptions, issues, and forfeitures, as well real as not real, recognizances forfeited and to be forfeited, and all forfeitures and amercements whatsoever (although we, our heirs or successors, shall be parties) for trespasses, oppressions, extortions, deceits, conspiracies, concealments, regreting, forestalling, maintenance, ambidexters, forgeries, escapes, neglects, felonies, misprisions, and all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever, and all fines pro licentia concordandi; and all and all manner of amercements, redemptions, fines, issues forfeited, real and not real, chattels of felons of themselves, of fugitives, and of those put in the exiogen, deodands treasure-trove, forfeited, and all and all manner of forfeitures, as well by all writs, precepts, bills, and mandates of us, our heirs and successors, and every thing which may or ought to belong to us or our heirs, by the laws or statutes of this kingdom of England, arising, or hereafter to arise, by reason of any murders, escapes of felons happening through negligence, rapes of women, from all kinds of felonies, and from any other cause whatsoever, within the county of the said city, which are [prosecuted] either at the suit of us, our heirs and successors, or at the suit of another, or himself, or at the suit of another who [sues] as well for us, our heirs and successors, as for himself, and happening or arising of and from all and singular the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, abiding or residing within the county of the said city for the time being, in any county or court of us, our heirs or successors; or before us, our heirs and successors, wheresoever we or they shall be in England; or before us, our heirs and successors, in the chancery of us, our heirs and successors."
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. III. cessors; or before the treasurer and barons of the ex-
chequer of us, our heirs and successors; or before the
barons of the exchequer of us, our heirs and successors;
or before the justices of us, our heirs or successors, [as-
signed] to hold pleas before us, our heirs or successors; or
before the justices of us, our heirs or successors, of the
common bench; or before the steward and marshall of the
household of us, our heirs or successors; or before the
coroner of the household of us, our heirs or successors;
or before the clerk of the market of us, our heirs or suc-
cessors, for the time being; or before the justices in eyre
of us, our heirs or successors, assigned to hear and deter-
mine the common pleas of our crown; or before the jus-
tices of us our heirs or successors, assigned, or to be as-
signed, to hear and determine felonies, treasons, murders,
trespasses, oppressions, excesses, or any other grievances
and misdemeanors, as well at the suit of us and our heirs,
as of any other person or persons; [or before] our justices;
assigned, or to be assigned, to take assizes, juries, certi-
ficates, and any other inquisitions, or to deliver a gaol;
or [before] justices, or keepers of the peace of us, our
heirs or successors, assigned, or to be assigned, to cause
to be kept the statutes and ordinances concerning artificers,
labourers, servants, workmen, victuallers, forestallers, and
concerning weights and measures; as before any other jus-
tices, officers, and ministers of us, our heirs or successors,
as well in the presence as in the absence of us, our heirs or
successors, wheresoever it shall happen that such sub-
ject of us, our heirs or successors, or either of them,
within the said county of the said city of Exeter, or their
successors, or either of them, shall be adjudged to make
fines, to be amerced, to forfeit issues, to forfeit recogni-
zances, [to incur] forfeitures on [account] of escapes of
felons happening through negligence, murders, or other
felonies, although we ourselves, our heirs or succes-
sors, or any of us, should be a party or parties thereeto;
and although any other person or persons shall have pro-
secuted for himself, or themselves; which said fines, issues,
amerceaments, recognizances, forfeitures in respect of es-
capes of felons, murders, felonies, being forfeited, ought
to belong to our heirs and successors, if they had not
been granted by these presents to the said Mayor, bailiffs;
and commonalty of the said city, and their successors:
And that it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, bailiffs,
and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, for
ever, by the said bailiffs and sheriffs, or their officers, to
levy,
levy, collect, take, and have all the said fines, amerce-
ments, redemptions, issues, recognizances, forfeitures
made, or to be made, and every thing which can or may
belong to us, our heirs or successors, from the said mur-
ders, felonies, escapes, and other premises; and to put
themselves in possession thereof, to the use and benefit of the
said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city of
Exeter, and their successors, without the challenge, im-
peachment, or hindrance of us, our heirs or successors;
or of any justices, officers, or ministers of us, our heirs or
successors; or of any other justices, escheators, sheriffs,
coroners, mayors, bailiffs, constables, ministers of us, our
heirs or successors; although the said subjects of us, our
heirs or successors, or either of them, their, or either of
their, pledges, manucaptors or bail, or either of them shall
hold [lands] of us, our heirs or successors, or of any other
person or persons, within the said county of our said city
of Exeter, or elsewhere; and although the said subjects of
us, our heirs and successors, or any of them, shall be bai-
lifs, officers, or ministers of us, our heirs and successors,
or of the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, and their
successors, or of any other person; and also, although the
said pledges, manucaptors or bail, or either of them, shall
dwell or inhabit within the said county of the city of Exe-
ter, or out of the said county."

"And moreover, we have granted, and, by these presents;
for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Mayor,
bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, for ever, that nei-
ther the treasurer, chancellor, nor barons of the exchequer
of us, our heirs or successors, nor any nor either of them,
shall, for the future, make any process against any justice
of the peace of us, our heirs or successors, of the said county
of our city of Exeter, nor against any justices of us, our
heirs or successors, assigned or to be assigned, to hear and
determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other misde-
meanors, committed, and to be committed, within the
said county of the said city of Exeter, and the liberties
thereof; nor against any or either of them, for the sending
or delivering into the exchequer of us, our heirs or succes-
sors, any estrates of their sessions there made, or hereafter
to be made: but we will and grant, by these presents, for
ourselves, our heirs and successors, that all and singular
such justices of us, our heirs and successors, and every of
them, shall for ever, by these presents, be exonerated as are con-
cerned against us, our heirs and successors, from the delivery of cerned.

T 2  "" such
CHAP. III. "such estreats of their sessions, to be made for the future as aforesaid."

"And whereas in our said city of Exeter and the county or or the said city, and in the parts adjacent, many merchants and clothiers do reside, in respect of whose daily commerce and traffic there, it would much conduce to the public good of the said city, and the better expediting [the business] of our subjects living in those parts, and resorting thither, in their mercantile contracts and agreements, that the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, should have the power to recognize between merchant and merchant, and to make executions thereupon, according to the statutes de mercatoribus, and the statutes lately enacted at Acton-Burnel, in like manner as in other cities, boroughs, and towns corporate of less eminence, hath been long since granted and established: we, graciously consenting to the common advantage of our said city of Exeter, and of the public good and benefit of our subjects in those parts, will, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and our own mere motion, do grant to the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city of Exeter, and to their successors, that the Mayor of the said city for the time being, and the clerk (to be appointed in manner and form hereafter in these presents expressed or mentioned, for the taking and sealing the recognizances of debt, according to the form of the statutes de mercatoribus, and of the statute lately made at Acton-Burnel) shall have, for ever, full power and authority to take and receive all recognizances, and to make executions thereupon, according to the form of the statute de mercatoribus, and of the statute lately made at Acton-Burnel; and also, to do and execute all other things within the said city, and the county of the said city, which doth, or can, or may belong, by force of the said statutes, or of either of them, to any Mayor, sheriff, bailiff, or other officer, and to any clerk, or either of them, appointed to [take] recognizances of debts, according to the form of the said statutes, or of either of them, in any city or borough incorporate, within these our kingdom of England. And that the Mayor and clerk for the time being may and shall have, and, by force of these presents, shall make, take, and use one seal of two pieces (of which one part shall be the greater part, and the other part the lesser part) for the sealing the said recognizances, to be hereafter acknowledged before them, according to the form of the said statute de mercatoribus.
mercatoribus, and of the statute lately made at Acton-Burnel; which said seal shall be, and shall be called, from henceforth for ever, The King's Seal, for the sealing recognizances, to be taken within our said city of Exeter; of which said seal the greater part shall always remain in the custody of the Mayor of the said city for the time being, and the other part of the said seal shall be and remain always in the hands and custody of the clerk for the time being, deputed and appointed to write and enroll the said recognizances, according to the intent of these our letters patent. And that the common-clerk of the said city for the time being, may and shall be, as long as he shall continue in that office, the clerk of us, our heirs and successors, to take, write, and enroll the recognizances of debts, according to the form of the said statutes, or either of them, within the city and the county of the said city, and the liberties, limits, and precincts thereof; and to preserve and keep the rolls, memorandums, and records thereof, and to keep the lesser piece of the said seal; and to do and execute all other things which belong to any clerk appointed to take recognizances of debts, to do and execute according to the form of the said statutes, or either of them. And we do, for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordain, and constitute, and, by these presents, without any writ to be obtained in this behalf, and without any other election to be made, the said common-clerk of the said city, the clerk of us, our heirs and successors, to take, write, and enroll the recognizances of debts within the said city, according to the form of the said statutes, and either of them, and to keep the lesser part of the said seal; and, moreover, to do and execute all other things which belong to any clerk appointed to take recognizances of debts, to do and execute, according to the form of the said statutes, and either of them."

And whereas, also, divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments have been heretofore given and granted to certain feoffees and trustees, for the fulfilling several good and pious uses within the said city, and county of the said city, which said feoffees desire to place such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the hands of the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city of Exeter, for the better security of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and for the better disposing and governing the same, according to the laudable intention of the first and original donors thereof, we, graciously approving such good desires, of our especial grace, and of our certain knowledge, Feoffees to charitable uses may grant the lands to the twenty-four
and of our own mere motion, have given, granted, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and to their successors, that it shall and may be lawful for all and singular such seoffees of any manors, lands, tenements, tythes, rents, or hereditaments, to fulfil any good or pious use within the said city, or county of the said city, being seized of an estate of inheritance therein, to give, grant, and alien the same manors, lands, tenements, and other the premisses of the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty to the said city, and their successors: and also, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city to have, require, and take to them, and their successors, for ever, the said manors, lands, tenements, tythes, rents, or hereditaments from the said seoffees, and the survivors of them, the statutes concerning the not putting lands and tenements, in mortmain, or any other statute or provision, law, restraint, or custom to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Provided always that the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, shall be bound to convert and dispose of all and singular the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments so granted to them, as aforesaid, by virtue of these presents, and also the issues and rents proceeding from time to time therefrom, to such and the same pious and public uses to which the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, respectively, were first and originally given and granted, according to the will and true intention of the donors of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, declared respectively in their writings, and according to the form of the statutes of this our kingdom of England in this behalf made and provided, or hereafter to be made and provided, any thing in these presents to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And furthermore, know ye, that we, to the intent that the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, from time to time, be the better enabled to sustain and support the public charges and expences of the said city, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and own mere motion, have given and granted, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, special licence, and free and lawful power, capacity, or authority of having, acquiring, and taking to them, and their successors, for ever, as well from us, our heirs,
heirs and successors, as from any other the subjects and liege people of us, our heirs and successors, or of any other persons whomsoever, any manors, messuages, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reservations, services, and other possessions and hereditaments (which are not held of us, our heirs and successors in capite, nor by Knight's service, nor of any other person or persons not consenting by Knight's service) not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of one hundred pounds over and above all charges and reprisals; and besides all manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments heretofore granted to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, or to their predecessors, by any or either of our ancestors or predecessors, late Kings or Queens of England; and besides all other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which they or their predecessors have heretofore purchased, or which they or their successors can or may hereafter purchase, by virtue, force, or pretence of any other charters or letters patent, [granted] by any of our ancestors or predecessors; the said statutes concerning the not putting lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other statute, act, provision, law, restriction, or custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding: wherefore we will, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to every and any, the subject and subjects of us, our heirs and successors, that they, any or either of them, may and shall have power to give, grant, sell, devise or alien to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and to their successors, any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reservations, services, and other possessions and hereditaments, which are not held of us, our heirs and successors, in capite, or by Knight's service, or of any other person or persons not consenting by Knight's service; so that the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, so to be given, granted, devised, or alienated, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds, over and above all charges and reprisals; and besides the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so, as afore said, granted, purchased, or to be purchased, the said statutes concerning the not putting lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other statute, act, ordinance, law, provision or custom, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

"And moreover, we will, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Mayor, bailiffs,
bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city of Exeter, and their successors, that the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, may, for ever hereafter, have and hold all and all manner of liberties, authorities, exemptions, manors, lands, tenements, fines, forfeitures, redemptions, issues, and other hereditaments, privileges, quitances, jurisdictions, and franchises, which are mentioned to have been granted by any letters patent of any of our ancestors or predecessors to the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the county of the city of Exeter, or which were granted ever heretofore to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, by any name, or by any incorporation, or by pretext of any incorporation, or which the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city of Exeter now have or hold, or which they have used and enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, use, or enjoy, of any estate of inheritance, by reason or pretext of any charters or letters patent, in any manner heretofore made, granted, or confirmed, by any of our ancestors or predecessors, kings or queens of England, or by any other lawful method, right, title, custom, usage, or prescription heretofore lawfully used, had, or accustomed; although the same, any or either of them, have or hath been heretofore not used, or abused or ill used, or discontinued: And although the same, any or either of them, are or have been forfeited or lost; to have, hold, and enjoy [the same,] to the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors for ever; and yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, every year, so many, so much, such, the same, and the like rents, services, sums of money, and demands whatsoever, [as] have been accustomed to be rendered and paid for the same to us heretofore, or as they ought to yield or pay: wherefore we will, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, firmly enjoin and command, that the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of our said city of Exeter, and their successors, may have, hold, use, and enjoy, and may and shall be able fully and absolutely to have, hold, use, and enjoy for ever, all liberties, free customs, authorities, jurisdictions, quitances, aforesaid, and other the premises, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patent, without the let or impediment of us, or any of our heirs and successors; willing that the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, and their successors, or any or either of them, should not be hindered, molested, harassed, or aggrieved, or in any respect disturbed by us, or
THE CITY OF EXETER.

by our heirs or successors, by reason of the premises, or of either of them; willing, and, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, commanding and charging, as well the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as our attorney-general for the time being, and every of them, and all other officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, that neither they, nor any, nor either of them, shall sue out or continue, or cause to be sued out or continued, any writ or summons of quo warranto, or any other writ or process whatsoever, against the Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, or any or either of them, for any causes, things or matters, offences, claims, or usurpations, or any of them, due from, claimed, attempted, used, had, or usurped, by them or any of them, before the day of making these presents: willing also, that the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the said city, or either of them, should by no means be molested or charged by any person or persons, justices, officers, or ministers aforesaid, in or about any dues, usages, claims, usurpations, or abuse of any other liberties, franchises, or jurisdictions, before the day of making these our letters patent, nor be compelled to answer for these things or either of them. Notwithstanding that express mention is not made in these presents of the true annual value of the certainty of the premises, or of either of them, or any grants heretofore made by us, or by any of our ancestors or predecessors, to the said Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty; or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction heretofore had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself, at Westminster, the seventeenth day of December, in the third year of our reign."

WOLSELEY.

By writ of privy seal.

Fine assessed at XX. marks.

TWO. COVENTRY.
The town of Cambridge being infected by the plague, a considerable sum of money was collected by voluntary contribution, of the inhabitants of this city, and sent to the relief of the poor of that town.

A scarcity of corn being likely to ensue, from the extreme wetness of the summer, the Mayor, this year, Thomas Playe Esq. imported a large quantity from abroad, which, with a large quantity of fuel, he laid up in storehouses, and re-tailed to the poor, in the ensuing winter, at prime cost; to their great relief, and without any profit to himself; a laudable example to succeeding magistrates.

Nicholas Vaughan, Gent. was elected muster master of this city and county, and a pension of 6l. per annum conferred upon him.

Part of St. John's hospital was converted into a free-school (for instructing the youth of this city in classical learning) at the expense of the Mayor and chamber, who also built a convenient dwelling-house, adjoining the said school, for the master, and endowed the same with an annual salary of 30l. a year for the master and 10l. for an usher. 

A new cap of maintenance, and scabbard for the sword, of velvet richly embroidered with gold, were ordered to be made, and worn by the sword bearer.

The new burying-ground, dedicated to St. Bartholomew (the land of which had been given by the chamber) was enclosed with walls, at the joint expense of the church and city, and consecrated by Bishop Hall, on the 24th of August being St. Bartholomew's day.

The plague raging in Taunton, the sum of 185l. 17s. 4d. was collected by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of this city, and sent to relieve the poor of that town.

The Mayor this year, Robert Walker, Esq. and Simon Snow, Esq. were elected citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament.

The misunderstanding which had for a long time subsisted between the King and his parliament, now, unhappily broke out

This gentleman, in the dissension which soon after broke out between the King and parliament, endeavouring to seize some arms belonging to the rebels, was slain by a shot from a window, at Dunford, in the county of Devon; and interred, with military honours, in St. Bartholomew's burying ground.

The donations of several benefactors towards this foundation, and other pious uses, will be given in respective places in the descriptive, part of this work.

There seems to be some mistake in the date of this return (King Charles called this parliament in 1640) unless the two representatives for this city were removed by death, and others chosen in their room.
out into an open war: the occasion of these disensions have
been so faithfully related by Lord Clarendon and other histo-
rians, that it would be needless to repeat them here. In the
account of this war, I shall only particularize such events, as
most materially relate to the share which the city of Exeter,
and its neighbourhood had in it, and leave the reader to the
above-mentioned authors for further information.

On the second of March both houses of parliament (by an
act of their own) wrested the power of ordering the militia
out of the King’s hands: and appointed such Lord Lieute-
nants of the several counties as were considered their friends,
in opposition to those who were legally appointed by the
King: accordingly, Francis Earl of Bedford, was sent down
by them, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, and
city of Exeter, with full power to assemble and regulate the
militia; he, therefore on his arrival, ordered them to assem-
ble at Exeter, where he cashiered those officers who were
suspected of being friends to the royal cause, and filled their
places with such as he could depend upon.

The Earl having thus got possession of Exeter, disarmed
the loyal part of the citizens, made additions to the fortifi-
cations, mounted 25 pieces of cannon on the walls, and garri-
sioned it for the parliament, to the great discontent of, by far
the major part of the inhabitants, who, being thus surprised,
were obliged to submit patiently to the exactions and outra-
ges of the republican soldiers.

The parliament next proceeded to abolish episcopacy, as
too much resembling the hierarchy of the church of Rome;
and such of the clergy, whose consciences would not suffer
them to comply with such new regulations, were ejected
from their livings, and their places filled with presbyterian
or independent preachers.*

They next made an ordinance for sequestrating the estates
of the royalists; another, for levying a tax throughout Eng-
land and Wales, for the support of their armies and appoint-
ed commissioners in the several counties, cities, &c.

The commissioners appointed for the county of Devon,
were Sir Peter Prideaux, Sir George Chudleigh, Sir John Pole,
Sir John Northcot, Sir Edmund Powell, Sir Samuel Rolle, Sir
Shilston Calmady, Sir; Nicholas Martin, Sir Francis Drake,
Sir John Davie, Barons; Robert Savery, Henry Walrond,
John Worthy, Hugh Fortescue, Arthur Upton, and George
Trowbridge, Esquires; and, for the city of Exeter, Christo-
pher U 2

§ In those days, termed Trained-bands.

* The whole of the clergy belonging to Exeter Cathedral, and thir-
teen of the parochial ministers, were thus dispossessed of their living.
CHAP. III.

Empowered to seize horses, arms, &c. for the use of the Parliament army.

The Earl of Stamford left governor of Exeter.

The Earl of Bedford, having settled his business at Exeter, left the Earl of Stamford governor of it, with a sufficient garrison to overawe the citizens and the neighbouring country, and set out to join the parliament army, under the command of the Earl of Essex.

The war had now spread itself throughout the whole kingdom; parties were in arms in most of the counties, and many skirmishes and battles had been fought, with various success; in the West, the parliament's committee were in possession of the whole county of Devon and part of Cornwall.

At this time, the Marquis of Hertford, having transported himself from Wales into the latter county with a small body of Royalists, was joined by Sir Ralph Hopton with about 150 horse, and soon after by Sir Bevil Greenville and other gentlemen; when, setting up the royal standard, the gentry, and inhabitants of that loyal county resorting to them in great numbers, a considerable army was soon formed; they then attacked the parliament's forces on Bradock-down near Lec-keard, and defeated them, taking all their cannon, most of their colours, and 1250 prisoners, with very little loss on the King's side. Soon after this victory, the royalists advanced to Tavistock, where the Earl of Stamford was endeavouring to collect the scattered remains of the defeated army; but on the approach of the royalists he retreated, with what forces he could collect, to Exeter.

The parliament having passed the ordinance for levying a new tax, by which, no less a sum than 33,936l. was to be collected weekly throughout the kingdom, and delivered to their commissioners, proposed (in order to secure the payment of that part allotted to the county of Devon, and which county was very rich, populous, and entirely under their subjection) a cessation of arms between the two counties of Devon and Cornwall; and this proposal being agreed to, the royalists retired into the latter.

This
This treaty, although ratified by the most solemn oaths and obligations, was no longer adhered to by the republicans, than while it served their purpose: for after collecting a large sum of money (both from their friends and enemies) and recruiting their forces, their Major General James Chudleigh, attempted, at the head of a large party of both horse and foot, to surprize Launceston, the head quarters of the royalists; but, after a sharp conflict, being repulsed, he retreated to Oakhampton.

About the middle of May, the Earl of Stamford having recruited his forces, marched from Exeter against the royalists: his army consisted of 1,400 horse, and 5,400 foot, with thirteen pieces of brass cannon, one mortar, and a large magazine of ammunition and provisions: the Royalists, though not consisting of half that number, and in great want of ammunition and stores, were determined to give them battle, and accordingly made every preparation. During this, the Earl had detached Sir George Chudleigh on an attempt to surprize the Sheriff of Cornwall, and some other gentlemen who were assembled at Bodmin; the royalists, having obtained intelligence of his march, thought it a fair opportunity of attacking the enemies camp, while their horse were separated from them.

Reduced as the royalists were, even to the bare subsistence of a biscuit per man, for a whole day, they marched with great resolution, and attacked the enemies camp at Stratton, which, after a bloody and well-disputed battle, they forced, and gained a complete victory.

In this battle, a great number of the republicans were slain; Major General Chudleigh, with 30 other officers, and 1700 men taken prisoners; and all their artillery, stores, tents and baggage, with 70 barrels of gunpowder and a great quantity of provisions fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The Earl of Stamford fled to Exeter (being the first to carry the news of his defeat, to his republican party in that city, which threw them into the greatest consternation,) and was soon after followed by Sir George Chudleigh. The conquerors having solemnly returned thanks to God, (in the field of battle) for their signal victory, refreshed themselves a day and night in the camp, on the spoil of the enemy, and then marched into Devonshire, intending to attack either Exeter or Plymouth, the two most considerable garrisons in that county: but receiving an express from the King, informing them that he had sent his nephew, Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Berwick, with a large body of horse to reinforce their army; and that the parliament designed to send

The Earl of Stamford Marches from Exeter against the Royalists. Sir George Chudleigh dispatched to surprize the Sheriff of Cornwall. Battle of Stratton.

The Republicans defeated, with the loss of all their artillery, &c. Earl of Stamford and Sir George Chudleigh seek refuge in Exeter. Royalists march into Devon.
CHAP. III.

Skirmish at Tiverton.

Joined by Prince Maurice at Chard. 

Sir John Ackland garrisoned his house at Columb-John, for the King.

send Sir William Walter, with a fresh army into the West; the royalists (leaving a small party of horse and foot at Saltash, to defend the borders of Cornwall) marched, by Exeter, to Tiverton, where they surprised a republican regiment, commanded by Colonel Ware: they then proceeded to Chard, where they were joined by Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford.

The greatest part of the county of Devon was still in the hands of the parliament forces; and the royalists had not a single garrison throughout the whole county, except Sir John Ackland’s house at Columb-John, which he had fortified and garrisoned with a small, but resolute band: this band made frequent incursions, even to the gates of Exeter, and kept that garrison in continual alarm.

Prince Maurice then sent Sir John Berkley back into that county, with Colonel Howard’s regiment of horse; and he being joined by great numbers of Gentlemen, and other well affected persons in the King’s cause, soon formed a body of troops sufficient (not only for keeping the disaffected in awe, but) for blockading several of the Parliament’s garrisons, particularly that of Exeter, extending their quarters within a mile, and fixing guards even in the sight of the gates of the city.

The Earl of Stamford, expecting to be besieged, ordered all the houses in the suburbs near the city walls to be demolished; and the trees in the Northern and Southern keys (some of which were upwards of 100 years growth) to be felled, and thus laid open all the approaches to the city walls, and made every preparation for a vigorous defence.

Prince Maurice, after taking Dorchester, marched for Exeter, and summoned the governor to an immediate surrender; this being refused, he blocked up all the avenues to the city, and commenced a close siege. The Parliament being informed of the siege of Exeter, ordered the Earl of Warwick, who commanded their fleet, to harass the coast of Devon, thinking thereby to force the royalists to abandon their attempt; but Sir John Berkley being sent with all the horse to watch their motions, the Earl seeing no likelihood of making good his landing, sailed for the mouth of the Exe, hoping, by means of his smaller vessels getting up the river, thereby to raise the siege, or throw in succours of relief.

Accordingly, with a flood tide and a fair wind, they proceeded up the river; but Sir John Berkley, by forced marches from Totness, coming time enough to take possession of some points of land which commanded the channel, and being supplied with some cannon from the Prince’s army, so effectually
factually opposed their passage, that after a warm action of, nearly, four hours, they gave up their attempt, and endeavoured to retreat, leaving three of their ships (which had grounded by reason of the tide's failing,) one of which was burnt, and the other two were taken possession of, by the royalists. While the siege of Exeter was thus continuing, the garrison of Plymouth in conjunction with the inhabitants of the North of Devon (who were notoriously disaffected) assembled what forces they could, in order to, force the royalists to withdraw the siege. On notice of this, Sir John Berkley sent Colonel Digby, with a party of horse and foot, to Torrington; and the republicans having assembled at Bideford, to the number of about, 1200 foot and 300 horse, under the command of Colonel Bennet, proceeded to attack the royalists at Torrington; but they having notice of their coming, marched from the town to meet them; and though greatly inferior in numbers, after a short action, entirely defeated them; killing 200 on the spot, and in the pursuit taking 200 prisoners. Colonel Digby immediately proceeded to Bideford, which, with Barnstaple and Appledore, surrendered on the first summons, and were taken possession of, by the royalists.

The garrison of Exeter, thus deprived of all hopes of relief, surrendered, on articles, on the 4th of September; and on the King's troops taking possession, Sir John Berkley was appointed governor, to the great joy of the major part of the citizens, who were firmly attached to the royal cause.

The King, Queen and family, who had for some time resided at Oxford, being apprehensive that, that city would be besieged by the parliament army under the command of the Earl of Essex; and the Queen, being then pregnant, she was removed (at her own request) to Exeter, as a place of greater security: she was received with great acclamations of joy by the garrison and loyal citizens, who conducted her to Bedford house, which had been fitted up for her reception. Soon after the Queen's arrival in Exeter (16th June) she was delivered of a Princess, who was baptized, in the Cathedral, by the name of Henrietta Maria: the sponsors were, Sir John Berkley, Lady Poulett, and Lady Dalkeith; on this occasion a handsome font was erected in the body of the church, under a rich canopy of state, and Doctor Burnell, Chancellor of the Church, performed the ceremony.

The repub-

The republican army assemble at Bideford.

The King's troops, and Sir John Berkley appointed governor.

A. D. 1644.

The Queen retires to Exeter as a place of more safety, and lodge at Bedford house.

The Queen delivered of a Princess.

The young Princess baptized.

This Princess, for her beauty and personal accomplishments, was esteemed the handsomest in Christendom. She was afterwards married to the Duke of Orleans (brother to the French King;) but did not long survive her marriage.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. III.

The Earl of Essex proceeded rapidly towards Devonshire, at the head of a powerful army. This put the Queen in fear of her personal safety, and she removed to Falmouth, where she embarked for France, and safely arrived, escaping the vigilance of the republican cruisers, that were purposely sent to intercept her. Before her departure from Exeter, she was presented, in the name of the citizens, with a purse containing 200l. in gold, which she most gratefully received.

The Earl of Essex made no attempt on Exeter, but proceeded to Tiverton, which surrendered to him after a slight defence. Among the prisoners taken there, was a Captain Howard, a near relation to the Duke of Norfolk, who, being charged with desertion from the parliament’s army, was tried by a court martial, condemned and executed. Sir John Berkley, being informed of this circumstance, immediately ordered that Turpin, a sea Captain, who had been taken prisoner in one of the ships that attempted the relief of Exeter, and who had deserted from the royalists, to be executed in a similar manner.†

The Earl of Essex continued at Tiverton, until he received advice of the King’s following him with a large army, and finding no possibility of retreating Eastward, he marched into Cornwall. His Majesty, after defeating several rebels in his route, came to Exeter, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and a great number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who had continued steadfast in their loyalty; at his entrance into the city, he was received by the Mayor and citizens with every token of respect, and congratulation. His Majesty took his residence at Bedford House; the Prince, at the Deanery, and the Noblemen and others were lodged in the houses of the principal citizens, who entertained them with the greatest hospitality: during the King’s stay at Exeter, a negotiation between him and the Earl of Essex was attempted; but the Earl’s demands running very high, it proved unsuccessful. Before his Majesty departed, the citizens presented him with 500l. in gold, and the Prince with 100l. The King proved successful in his expedition into Cornwall; and having defeated the Earl of Essex, and dispersed his army, returned in triumph to Exeter, where he staid but one night, and then proceeded to Oxford.

The King being defeated, at the fatal battle of Naseby, by Cromwell, his affairs began to decline: General Fairfax was sent, by the Parliament, with an army, into the West; and, after

† A retaliation unjustifiable by the dictates of humanity.
after taking Bridgewater, he rapidly reduced most of the
King's garrisons in his march: took Tiverton by assault, and
made the garrison, which consisted of about 500 men, pris-
oners; among whom, was a Major Sadler, formerly an
officer in the parliament army, who, deserting it, had enter-
ed into the King's service; and, being tried for this by a
court martial, he was condemned to die: but making some
overshoots to Fairfax, was released, and came to Exeter,
where he pretended he had broke from his prison: he was,
however, suspected by the Royalists, and, being detected in
stratified correspondence, he was tried and convicted, and
was shot on Southernhay.

It was now the depth of winter; and Fairfax, not thinking
it proper to besiege Exeter, contented himself with blocking
up all the avenues to the city, by placing parties of his troops
in the different villages, and gentlemen's seats in its vicinity,
in order to prevent any intercourse between the garrison, and
the neighbouring country: particularly at Bishop's Clee,
Stoke-canon, and Poltimore house. He then proceeded to
Ottery St. Mary, where he fixed his head quarters; and a
sickness breaking out among his troops, he rested for some
time in that town.

During his stay at Ottery, he detached Sir Hardress Waller
to seize Crediton; and other parties to take possession of, and
garrison, Powderham castle; Sir George Chadleigh's house at
Asham; Lord Cherlester's and Mr. Davy's at Canonsleigh,
which so straitened the garrison of Exeter, that they were
reduced to the greatest distress for want of provisions.

Fairfax having ordered his army to rendezvous between
Crediton and Oakhampton, sent Lieutenant General Cromwell to
Bovey tracey, where he surprised a party of Royalists, under
the command of Lord Wentworth; took most of the men pris-
oners, 400 horses, and seven stand of colours.

Fairfax now proceeded to Dartmouth, and taking it by
storm, he raised the siege of Plymouth, and then marched to
Torrington, where the Royalists had assembled the greatest
part of their forces, in order to endeavour to raise the blockade
of Exeter. On the 14th February, the armies came to a ge-
neral action, which was fought with great inveteracy and
slaughter on both sides, and ended in the total defeat of the
Royalists.

Soon after the conclusion of the battle, a melancholy scene
ensued: the royalists, who had been taken prisoners were
crowded together in Torrington church, in which were nearly
80 barrels of gunpowder: these, by some unknown means,
took fire, and blew up, with a dreadful explosion, which not only destroyed the unfortunate prisoners, but many of the captors: demolished the Church, and laid in ruins great part of the town.

Fairfax pursued his victory, and immediately marched into Cornwall, where he again defeated Lord Hopson, (who had collected together the dispersed royalists) and in a short time reduced the whole counties of Devon and Cornwall (except the city of Exeter) to the obedience of the parliament. After this, he directed his march towards Exeter, and closely invested it; and sent Sir Hardress Waler to besiege the fort at Exmouth, which very soon surrendered.

The governor, and garrison, of Exeter being in great want of provisions, and seeing no hopes of relief, agreed to a truce of six days; at the expiration of which, they surrendered on articles: the principal of these articles were, that the garrison (except the officers who were to retain their swords) should lay down their arms, and have liberty to depart to their own homes, or to the nearest garrison belonging to the King, without any hurt, or molestation from the parliament's troops: that the citizens should not be plundered, and that they should enjoy the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, and all such other privileges, of which they were possessed before the war; and that the Princess Henrietta, her governess and household, should have liberty to pass with their plate, money, goods, &c. to any place in England or Wales, at her desire, in 20 days.

The parliament's forces took possession of the city and castle, on the 9th of April; and, in violation of the articles which had been agreed to, they made the citizens suffer severely, for the part they had taken in behalf of their King and constitution: they demanded a large sum of money, by way of contribution, to preserve them from being plundered; free quarters for a large body of troops; and displaced the city receiver, who had become obnoxious to them, by his loyalty. They again ejected from their cures, all the episcopal ministers, and took possession of the houses of the Bishop, Dean and other residentiaries.

The Cathedral they divided into two parts; one for a presbyterian, and the other for an independent meeting, separating the choir from the nave by erecting a wall, where the screen which supports the organ now stands. The beautifully painted glass of the windows they beat to pieces as objects of romish superstition; they did the same by the sepulchral monuments, and other sculptures, which time, and the reformation had spared; the Bishop's throne they ordered
ordered to be taken down, as useless; and the soldiers wantonly fired their muskets at the altar piece, (the marks of the bullets are still visible;) in short they committed the most horrid outrages, in this venerable and ancient house of God; not sparing even the dead, whose sepulchres they ransacked, and scattered their bones, for the sake of the leaden coffins.

The Chapter house they turned into a stable for the troopers’ horses; and the Bishop’s palace, Deanery, and Canons’ houses, into barracks for soldiers.

The parish Churches being deprived of their pastors, and the incomes reduced, by the smallness of the congregations, none of the dissenting ministers would accept of the cures; and 13 of them were exposed for sale, by the common cryer.

Fairfax, having thus reduced the counties of Devon and Cornwall, marched with his army to Oxford, leaving Lieutenant General Harwood, governor of Exeter, with a garrison of three regiments of foot.

John Lovering being appointed Receiver of this city, refused to be sworn; for which he was fined 100l, and Nicholas Broking was, three months after, appointed in his room.

On General Fairfax’s approaching Oxford, the King left that city; but not knowing where to go for safety, he repaired to the Scotch army, (then in England) on a supposition that they would protect him. The Scots paid him, at first, all the honours due to Majesty, but afterwards, basely delivered him to the Parliament’s commissioners, who imprisoned him for a considerable time, in different places.

After this, the house of commons (composed entirely of independents) established a pretended high court of justice, by which the King was condemned to be beheaded; and this sentence was executed on January 30th, 1649. §

Soon after the death of the King, proclamations were sent, by the assumed government, to James Gould Esquire, the then Mayor of this city, which he refused to receive or publish; and (the messenger having left him in his house) threw them out from his door; when the judges of assize came on their circuit, he likewise slighted them; nor would he acknowledge their power; for this they fined him 200l, and

‡ Some worthy gentlemen took care of the materials of the throne, and had them privately conveyed to a place of security, where they remained until the restoration, when they were replaced, with (happily) very little damage. The Dean of Exeter, Dr. William Peterson was maintained by Sir William Courtenay at Powderham castle, during the whole time of the usurpation.

§ Impartiality obliges us to observe that it was neither the Scotch nor the Presbyterians, nor the parliament who put the king to death; but the independents, who hated them all.
sued him in the court of Exchequer for the sum; but he defended himself so well, that the Attorney-general entered at length a nullum prosequi against him. The next summer assures the judges executed their commission at Tiverton (which had never been done before, nor has since) to revenge, in some manner on the citizens, the behaviour of their Mayor. This gentleman, though low in stature, was of undaunted courage and resolution.

A melancholy accident happened about this time, at the White hart inn, Southgate-street: two carpenters, Paul Penrose and William Johnson, being employed to cleanse a well, which had long been neglected, and covered up; the former was let down into the well, and instantly suffocated, by an uncommon stench; the latter went down after him, and shared the same fate; a third man went down to endeavour to save his friends, and would have also fallen a victim, had he not been immediately drawn up; he was almost expiring, but proper medicines being used, was restored: he declared that such a putrid effluvia arose from the bottom of the well, that it overpowered his senses: this must have been occasioned by the stagnant air, which had been long confined, and produced a mortal damp.

**MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of CHARLES I.**

1625.
Thomas Walker.
Nicholas Martin.
William Golding.
James White.
George Jourden.

1626.
John Taylor.
John Hakewill.
Robert Walker.
John Berry.
Jos. Trowbridge.

1627.
John Ackland.
Gilbert Sweet.
George Harris.
John Anthony.
Richard Maddock.

1628.
John Lynn.

Francis Crossing.
John Taylor, jun.
John Cupper.
Hamp. Bidgood.
Nicholas Spicer.
Adam Bennet.
John Martin.
Thomas Blackall.
John Maddock.

1630.
Thomas Flay.
Roger Mallock.
James Gould.
John Gill.
Will. Blackall.

1631.
Nicholas Martin.
John Crocker.
Simon Snow.

1632.
John Hakewill.
James Tucker.
Richard Crossing.
Ralph Herman.
Richard Mayne.

1633.
Gilbert Sweet.
Robert Walker.
Phillip Crossing.
Richard Yeo.
Edward Anthony.

1634.
Francis Crossing.
John Hayne.
Chris. Broderidge.
Thomas Knott.
John
THE CITY OF EXETER.

John Pinchard. Thomas Kendall. Nicholas Somers. (CHAP. III.

1640. John Colleton, removed.

1636.

1641.

1646.

1637.

1642.

1647.

1638.

1643.

1648.

1639.

1644.

1649.


Thomas Crossing. Christopher Clark. Adam Bennett.

1638.

1643.

1648.

1639.

1644.

1649.


INTERREGNUM.

The Independent party in the House of Commons, having thus removed the King published a declaration against the proclaiming Charles Stuart (the late King’s eldest son,) or any other person whatsoever, on pain of being punished, as in cases of high treason. They next passed an Act, for abolishing the kingly power, as entirely useless, burdensome and dangerous; and soon after, set a price on Prince Charles’s head: they also annulled the House of Lords, set up a common wealth, and obliged all persons possessed of any

The common wealth
A.D. 1649.
any public post, or office, to take out new grants and fresh oaths, in order to qualify themselves for holding the same. This year, Richard Crossing, Esq. being elected Mayor, refused to take the oaths appointed by the now (usurped) government; and, no fine being set on him, nor any other Mayor chosen, the office, for the year was supplied by deputies.

Richard Culling was appointed one of the bailiffs; but he, refusing the office, was fined, and William Cowell placed in his stead.

Edward Foxwell was appointed to the said office, and refusing the same, was fined, and accordingly paid; but, being appointed again, the year following, he executed it.

There not being a sufficient number of members in the common council below the chair, that had qualified themselves (by having been either receivers or bailiffs) to serve the office of Mayor; two receivers were, this year appointed for that purpose; and the same method was pursued the following year.

A remarkable accident happened to Mr. John Betts, Rector of the parish of St. Mary Clist; he, on the 11th Jan. about six o'clock in the evening, was returning home from Exeter, on horseback, with his wife behind him, when in going down Paris-street, the horse, with its riders, fell into a well near 40 feet deep, which had been but slightly covered over. The neighbours being alarmed, came to their assistance, and by the help of ropes, extricated the Parson and his wife, providentially, unhurt: but the horse, being much bruised, died.

Oliver Cromwell having established his authority on the ruins of the parliament, caused himself to be proclaimed, Protector of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and accordingly he was proclaimed as such in this city, with great military pomp, on 19th December, 1653.

Some gentlemen of Wiltshire, uneasy at the persecutions which the royalists experienced, had recourse to arms; and on Sunday 11th March entered Salisbury, with about 200 men, where they seized all the horses they could find, and took the commissions from the Judges; it being then the time of the assizes: but finding their numbers increase but slowly (as the people were deterred from joining them, through fear of the consequences,) and having no prospect of success, in Wiltshire, they retreated into Devon; where some troops of horse were sent in pursuit of them, which overtook them at Southmolton: a slight skirmish ensued, when overpowered by numbers, they surrendered, on promise of pardon,
The City of Exeter.

and were brought prisoners to Exeter, where, as the jails were full of them, and they in great distress, the citizens charitably administered every relief and consolation in their power.

A special commission of Oyer and Terminer was held at the castle, for the trial of these unfortunate men; a great number were found guilty, and (in violence of the promise made to them on their surrender,) John Penruddock and Hugh Grove Esquires, were beheaded in the castle; several hanged are tried & executed at Heavitree; and a great number transported to America.

The body of Mr. Penruddock was buried in St. Laurence’s church, and that of Mr. Grove in St. Sidwell’s.

The Church yard of St. Peter (which had hitherto been the common cemetery for the city at large) was levelled and railed in, at the sole expense of the Chamber; and for this purpose 100 trees were felled, and brought from Duryard wood: the Chamber also caused the horseway from the Broadgate to be in paved at their expence.

The Corn market was removed from the Fore-street, to the new shambles.

Oliver Cromwell died on the 3d September, 1658; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, in the protectorate.

Oliver had greatly augmented the naval power of England, and encouraged its commerce and manufactories, which greatly increased the riches of the kingdom; and Exeter shared in the general benefit, by an extension of its woollen manufactories.

Richard was proclaimed Protector, in this city, September 7th, 1658; but, not having the abilities of his Father, the General Officers of the army soon usurped the whole powers of government, and considered him as a mere cypher; and after a short anarchy, restored the Long Parliament, which had been dissolved by Oliver in 1653.

The nation at this time was divided into three parties; the Parliament, or Commonwealth; the Army; and the Royalists, who hoped for the restoration of the exiled king.

The latter were joined by a great number of presbyterians, among whom were many of the principal ministers, who equally dreaded the assumed power of the army, and the hatred of the independents: hence commotions arose in different parts of the kingdom, and particularly in Exeter, where the inhabitants assembling in arms, declared for a free parliament; this created such a confusion, that it put a stop to all kinds of business; insomuch that the shops were not opened for the space of three days.

These disturbances happening in the Sessions week, the Justices
Justices and principal Gentlemen of the county of Devon were assembled in the castle: when a remonstrance was by them agreed to, and sent to the Parliament, couched in the following terms,

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM LENTHALL, Esq. SPEAKER OF
THE PARLIAMENT.

"We, the gentry of the county of Devon, finding ourselves without a regular government (after your last interruption,) designed a public meeting to consult remedies, and which we could not so conveniently effect till this week of our general quarter sessions at Exon, where we found divers of the inhabitants groaning under high oppressions, and a general defect of trade to the utter ruin of many, and fear of the like to others, which is as visible to the whole Country, that occasioned such disorders as were no small trouble and disturbance to us, which, by God's blessing upon our endeavours, were soon suppressed, and quieted without blood; and though we find, since our first purposes, an alteration in the state of affairs, by your re-establishment at the helm of government, yet conceive that we are but in part redressed of our grievances, and that the chief expedient will be the recalling all those members who were secluded in 1648, and sat before the first force upon the Parliament, and also by filling up vacant places, and all to be admitted without any oath, or engagement previous to their entrance, for which things if you please to take a speedy course, we shall defend you against all opposers, and future interruption, with our lives and fortunes, for the accomplishment whereof, we shall use all lawful means, which we humbly conceive may best conduce to the peace and safety of the nation."

This remonstrance was accordingly sent to London, and presented by Thomas Bampslyde, Esq. and became a precedent for many other cities and towns to follow their example; the whole power of government was usurped, at this period, by a committee of twenty-three persons (most of them officers in the army;) and the parliament, not being able to wrest the authority from their hands, endeavoured to draw over General Monk (then in Scotland) to side with them: Monk, who had long designed the King's restoration, took advantage of this opportunity, and declared for the Parliament: his example being followed by others, he assembled his army, and marched for London, where, gaining the good will of the citizens, he, according to the general desire of the nation,
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The Parliament thus restored, dissolved themselves in a few days after their meeting, and summoned a new parliament to meet on the 25th April following.

The new Parliament soon came to a resolution of restoring the King, and the ancient form of government: accordingly they sent some of their members to invite his Majesty over. He was proclaimed in London 8th May, 1660, and on the Friday following, at the usual places, in this city, viz. at the Guildhall, the little Conduit, in St. Peter's Churchyard, the Serge market, at the great Conduit, and at St. John's Bow: the procession was conducted with great solemnity and magnificence; consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Members of the Common council, and City officers, in their wigs and other robes; the different incorporated companies, or guilds, in their livery gowns, preceded by their beadle and banneret; then the Herald at arms, dressed in his Tabard, and mounted on a stately horse; surrounded by the constables of the different wards, and attended by a Troop of horse (with silver trumpets) commanded by Major Hagedott: then followed the different companies of the city Trained-bands, armed, and in their buff coats; the whole attended by many thousands of the citizens, who testified their joy by repeated and loud acclamations; the conduits poured wine; the bells rang; and the thundering of cannons from the Castle, with repeated volleys of musquetry, rent the air; while every thing contributed to testify the happiness of the citizens, in being delivered from anarchy and confusion, to a settled form of government both in Church and State!

MAYORS and BAILIFFS during the INTERREGNUM, and USURPATION.

1649.
Richard Crossing, refused.
Richard Sanders, Adam Bennett, deputies.
Richard Evans.
Samuel Slade.
Richard Candish.
William Rolston.
1650.
Richard Evans.
Richard Sweet.
Fran. Lippingcott.
Richard Cullen, refused.
J. Mongwell, jun.
William Cowell.
1651.
Richard Sweet.
Thomas Ford.
Walter Deeble.
William Bruen.
Edward Foxwell.
1652.
Ralph Herman.
James Pearsey, resigned.
Simon Snow.
Richard Spicer.
Richard White.
Edward Foxwell.
1653.
Simon Snow.
Chris. Clark, jun. resigned.

James
End of the third Chapter.
CHAPTER IV.

From the Accession of King Charles II. to the 44th of King George III.

King Charles, immediately after his restoration, rewarded General Monk for the great share he had in promoting that desirable event, by creating him Duke of Albermarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp and Bury; and Knight of the Garter; and the citizens of Exeter, in testimony of the great regard they had for him, and his merits, presented him with the Freedom, and elected him by a patent under their common seal, to be Lord High Steward of their City.

The citizens, to welcome his Majesty's return home, presented him with plate to the value of 700l. and his sister Princess Henrietta Maria, with plate to the amount of 800l.

Y 2

General Monk, son of Sir Thomas Monk, was born at Potheridge, near Great Torrington, in the county of Devon. Sir Thomas having a large family, and living in an expensive style, much superior to his income, greatly reduced his paternal fortune, and involved himself in such difficulties, that he was obliged to secrete himself from his creditors. It happened at a particular time, that there was to be a general meeting of the gentlemen of the county of Devon, at Exeter castle; Sir Thomas rightly judging that some writs had been issued against him, and yet, being desirous to attend the meeting, applied to the Sheriff by letter, desiring that such writs might not be executed at that time; but that if he could not make a compromise with his creditors, he would surrender himself when called for. The Sheriff returned in answer, "that upon his honour, Sir Thomas should be free from his officers, during the time of the said meeting;" but contrary to this promise, he caused Sir Thomas to be publicly arrested in the presence of the whole meeting. This news, being brought to the young George Monk, (afterwards the General,) so exasperated him, that he immediately took horses and came to Exeter, where, in the presence of all the gentlemen, he not only upbraided the Sheriff, but chased him very severely: for this a prosecution was commenced against him, and he was obliged to seek for safety by flight; and to shelter himself from his pursuers, he entered as a common sailor on board a King's ship, where, after some time, he, for his good behaviour and bravery, was made a Lieutenant; and this was the first beginning of his military career.
The Bishops were now restored to their Sees; and those which had been vacated by death; since the abolition of episcopacy, were filled up: among these, Dr. John Gauden was promoted to that of Exeter.

On his first visit to his Diocese, he was met by the principal gentlemen of the county of Devon, who attended him to Exeter, forming a grand cavalcade of coaches, and some hundreds of horses: when he entered the city, he was received at the Eastgate by the Mayor, Chamber, and incorporated Trades, in their usual formalities, and some thousands of citizens, who conducted him to the Cathedral, with great testimonies of joy and respect.

Grenewoldo Moly, Gent. was elected Master of this City and County; and a yearly pension of 60l. was allowed him.

Any person arrested in this city is ordered to be examined by the Mayor, and bailiffs, that if any person should be an prisoner upon a warrant issued from the Provost's court, the Plaintiff bring not the declaration in writing into the court within three weeks after the arrest, and file the same, that the defendant should be discharged from his imprisonment.

Sir James Smith, Knight, and Robert Walker, Esquire, were elected representatives in Parliament, for this City.

The Musical waits (after many years sequestration) were restored, by the Mayor and Chamber, to their places and salaries.

The Queen-mother, returning to England, was presented in the name of the city, with plate to the value 300l. as a testimony of their joy for her safe arrival.

An act of parliament was this year passed, which enabled the King to grant commissions to diverse gentlemen in the several counties, for the regulation of all corporations within their respective districts; those appointed for the county of Devon, were Sir Copleston Bampfylde; Sir James Smith, and Thomas Mother, Esquire; (the two latter were representatives for the city, in parliament, and had greatly distinguished themselves by able speeches in the house;) Sir Edward Seymour; Sir Thomas Berry; Sir Courtenay Pole; Sir Peter Prideaux, and Sir Henry Furd.

John Martin, Esquire, being elected Mayor, refused serving the office; of this, notice being given to the King, he commanded him on his allegiance to accept the same, to which he assented, and executed it with reputation and honour.

Two new receivers were chosen and sworn successively to qualify.
qualify themselves for serving the office of Mayor; the like precedent was pursued in the following year, for the same purpose.

The road in Paris-street † being much out of repair, and full of noisome and dangerous pits, was repaired and paved, under the inspection of the Mayor, John Butler, Esquire.

On the 23d of March, war was declared in this city, against the states of Holland, with the usual solemnities, by the Herald at arms, preceded by the Lord Lieutenant, (the Mayor being deceased and no other elected in his stead) Aldermen &c. and attended by a troop of Horse with four silver trumpets, and other martial music.

The public walk on Northernhay, having been ruined in the late civil wars, the fine elms cut down, and the scite (again) converted into an outwork, or counterscarp of the castle, it was now levelled, new gravelled, upwards of 204 young elms planted, ‡ and seats erected.

A new burial place being much wanted, the lower end of Southernhay-green was enclosed with a brick wall, at the expense of the Chamber, and solemnly consecrated on 28th October, (for that purpose) and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by Bishop Ward.

King Charles, forgetting the obligations he lay under to the Presbyterians, for the great share they had in promoting his restoration, prevailed on the parliament, in the year 1662, by the persuasion of his ministers, to pass an act of uniformity in religion; and which was this year, tackled to the corporation act, and again passed both Houses: by this, all persons holding offices either in Church or State, were obliged, to qualify themselves by receiving the communion according to the Church of England; and this act being put into force, with great rigour, many learned and worthy men, who refused compliance, were deprived of their livings, and cruelly persecuted, by fines and imprisonment.

Among those ejected in this city were, Ferdinand Nicholas, Ministers of the Church, B. D. Thomas Fawk, A. M. Alexander Hodges, A. M. Thomas Downe, A. M. Thomas Powel, A. M. Robert Atkins, A. M., and Mark Downe, A. M. By this act they were forbid to preach or pray in any private conventicle, under the following penalties: for the first offence, a fine of £5, or three months imprisonment: for the second, 10£, or six months imprisonment;

† This road is now kept in repair, at the expense of the Parish of St. Sidwell.

‡ Some of the elms planted at this time are still standing in situ, and are a great ornament to the walk, from their majestic height, bulk, and agreeable shade.
imprisonment; and for the third offence, transportation to
some of the American plantations.

A large contribution of several hundred pounds collected
from the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Exeter,
was sent to London, and different towns, which were infected
with the plague, towards the relief of the poor; and for the
better preventing the spreading of this dreadful calamity,
should it visit this city, a pesthouse was purchased, in an airy
and detached situation, near the city, with proper con-
veniences for the reception of patients who might be visited
with this malady.

King's arms, which had been placed at the entrance of
the new canal or haven (on the point of land, from thence
termed, King's arms point,) having been demolished during
the late usurpation, another was erected at the expense of the
Chamber.

On the last day of February, war was declared in this city,
against the French.

The greatest part of the town of Bradninch having been
consumed by an accidental fire, a voluntary contribution
was made by the citizens of Exeter, towards the relief of the
distressed inhabitants of that town.

A dreadful fire, on the 2d September this year, having
destroyed the greatest part of the city of London, the sum of
270l. 19s. was collected in this city, and sent, towards the
relief of the poor, who were reduced, by this circumstance,
to the greatest distress.

The old lines and outworks to the city walls, upon South-
ernhay, were levelled, and laid out into pleasant walks, on
which, upwards of 200 young elms were planted in different
rows.

On Midsummer eve this year, and about midnight, a fire
was discovered in the stable of the Blue Anchor Inn, near
St. Lucies' lane, § in the High-street, which raging violently,
consumed several stables andouthouses, with many horses
that were therein, and greatly endangered the whole neigh-
bourhood, but providentially by the exertions of the inhabi-
tants, it was happily prevented from spreading its ravages.

In the month of June a Sturgeon was taken, by an in-
habitant of this city, in the river Exe (opposite the red rock, or
Good-man's-well, on this side Topsham) which measured nine
feet and half in length, and six feet in girth.

A new Citadel having been built at Plymouth, his Majesty
came by water, to view it: and, on his return to London,
taking this city in his route, he was received by the Mayor,
Chamber,

§ Now Gandy's-lane.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Chamber, and incorporated trades, at the West-gate; and after the usual solemnities of presenting the city regalia, keys of the gates, &c. he was conducted to the Deanry, where he lodged that night. During his stay, the Mayor, aldermen and members of the Common-council were admitted into his presence, and had the honour of kissing his hand: he also knighted the Mayor, Benjamin Oliver, Esq.
The next morning he pursued his journey.

On the 7th of February this year a sudden fire happened about midnight, without the Westgate, which destroyed four houses, and most of the inhabitant's goods: three persons, viz. Thomas Hayne, his Wife and Niece, a girl of seventeen years of age, perished.

On the 16th of April, war was proclaimed against the Dutch.

The King, when on his visit to this city, having promised (as a testimony of his regard) to present it with a portrait of his Sister, the late Duchess of Orleans, * sent it down agreeable to his word, in a rich gilt frame, and which, with that of the late General Monk, was fixed up in the Guildhall.

A number of beggars and idle people infesting the streets of the city, pointed out the utility of a public work-house; and as several sums of money had been bequeathed by different benefactors, for employing and setting the poor to work, the same was now taken into consideration; and in addition to the said benefactions, a general contribution among the citizens, enabled the Trustees to erect a convenient work-house at the end of Paris-street; † by which the streets were cleared from the nuisances complained of, the incorrigible punished, and the aged, with the infant and industrious poor relieved.

* This amiable Princess was poisoned, as plainly appears from a letter of the Duke of Montague, then ambassador at the Court of France, wherein he says that Madame the Dutchess being at St. Cloud on Sunday 29th June, 1670, with a great company, called, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon for a glass of Chicory, or Succory water, which was prescribed for her as a drink, she having found herself for two or three days after bathing much indisposed: that she had no sooner drank it, than she cried out "I am dead," fell into Madame Masebourg's arms, and desired to be put to bed; then sent for her Confessor: she continued in the greatest agony imaginable till 3 o'clock in the morning, when she died.

† This work-house (after the building of the present one) was used as a Bridewell for the city: after which it was converted into an Infirmary, by the name of the Exeter Hospital; but being united to the present Devon and Exeter Hospital, the house, &c. was converted into a manufactory for weaving Tapestry, under the protection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; but not meeting with due encouragement, it failed; and the premises are now occupied by poor tenants.
The street of St. Sidwell's from Eastgate to St. Ann's chapel, was paved at the expense of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, they being Lords of the manor: part of the city wall (near the new burying ground on Southernhay) 50 feet in length and 35 feet in height fell down suddenly, in the night, but without hurt to any one; and was rebuilt at the expense of the Chamber.

Mrs. Elizabeth Play, widow of Thomas Play, Esq. bequeathed by Will, a silver basin and ewer, partly gilt, to the Chamber, for the use of the Mayor of this city, and his successors, for ever.

Thomas Walker, Esq. † an alderman of this city, was elected one of its representatives in parliament, in room of his father deceased.

A great scarcity of corn happening at this time, and the price increasing, the Mayor, Isaac Mauditt, Esq. procured the sum of 300L. with which he provided a public granary, from whence Wheat, ready ground was sold to the poor at a much less price than they could purchase it in the markets.

About 7 o'clock on the morning of December 29th, the house of Richard Jewell, in the parish of St. Sidwell's, suddenly fell down; by which the said Jewell, was dangerously hurt, and his wife and grand child were killed on the spot.

Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, was made a freeman of this city.

An Act of parliament having been passed for the better regulating of the militia, his Grace Christopher Duke of Albermarle (son of the late General Monk) Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon, and city of Exeter, came here for that purpose and during his stay (which was upwards of three weeks) lodged at the Deanery, where he kept a plentiful table, and gave free entertainment to all visitors. He twice honoured the Mayor's table with his presence, and was elegantly entertained; he accepted the freedom of the city: and for this purpose went to the Guildhall, and there took the accustomed oath: his Grace was attended by Sir Edward Seymour; Sir Coppledge Bampfylde; Sir Arthur Northcote; and Sir Hugh Ackland, Baronets; Sir John Rolle; and Sir William Leach, Knights of the Bath; Sir Thomas Daniel; Sir William Waller, and Sir Henry Ford, Knights Batchelors, with

† There are two descendants from this gentleman, who, at this present time (1801) fill the important offices of Justices of the peace, and aldermen of this city; viz. Edward Walker, Esq. (brother-in-law to the Right Honourable Earls St. Vincent and Viscount Hood;) and Benjamin Honeycombe Walker, Esq. a Captain in Colonel Wright's Regiment of Exeter Volunteers.
The City of Exeter.

with several other gentlemen of quality; who were likewise complimented with their freedom, and sworn accordingly.

The Wharfage of the city quay (which had heretofore been farmed by lease) reverted into the hands of the chamber; and, by the indefatigable diligence of Mr. Henry Smith, receiver-general, the navigation to the city was much improved, by cleansing the river, cutting a new leat through the marshes, about half a mile in length, and enlarging the pool; making it so capacious that 100 sail of ships may safely ride therein; by this means, vessels, which before were often detained upwards of a fortnight, waiting for the spring tides, could now daily pass up and down, to the great advantage of the merchants and others; and thus abated the price of conveyance of goods, nearly one third. The quay, and adjoining island,§ were also levelled, and encompassed with a strong wall, alongside which ships may lie with great conveniency, either to discharge, or take in their cargoes. A new custom-house was built on the quay, with convenient offices and cellars for storing goods. In these works, the chamber expended upwards of 3,000l. exclusive of the great benefactions received from different well-wishers to the undertaking, among whom ought not to be forgotten the Rev. Dr. George Carey, Dean of the Cathedral, who was a most liberal benefactor.

The town of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, near the straits of Gibraltar (part of the portion received by the King, with his Queen Catherine of Portugal) being besieged by the Moors of Barbary, a new regiment of Foot was ordered to be raised, as a reinforcement to that garrison, accordingly a commission was issued for that purpose to the Duke of Albemarle, and he appointed the city of Exeter to be the rendezvous, for assembling and training the said regiment; which, through the Duke’s great influence in the said city and county of Devon, was soon completed, and honoured with the title of the King’s own Tangierena Regiment. *

At the Summer Assizes, this year, three poor, ignorant, and aged women, named Temperance Lloyd, Mary Trembles, and Susannah Edwards, were tried and convicted at the Castle, for

§ Now termed the Coal Quay.

* This regiment, now known by the name of the King’s own, or 4th regiment of Foot, (consisting at first, mostly of natives of Exeter, and the neighbouring country) were termed the Exeter guards, which epithet they never disgraced. They have ever been remarked for their steady discipline and valour, in the various actions in which they have been; and have, more than once, been honoured with the thanks of their King and Country.
CHAP. IV. for witchcraft. The evidence against them was direct and positive, which was confirmed by the confessions of the prisoners themselves, who acknowledged that many parts of the accusation against them, were true. This confession, which nothing but their own weakness of mind could have induced, or the most consummate ignorance could have believed, was the only ground of their conviction, and even at the gallows, the poor deluded wretches, assented to its truth. They were natives of Bideford, and were executed at Heavitree, on August 25th, 1682, and were the last sufferers under the detestable statutes, enacted, against the supposed crimes of sorcery, and witchcraft, in this County. †

The unbridled licentiousness of the King, and the ill government of his ministers, created great discontent among his subjects, and it seems they reached this city: for this year, his Majesty by a quo warranto, demanded a surrender of the charter, which was accordingly delivered up; and in the following year (1684) a new charter was granted, by which the following gentlemen were nominated and appointed, viz.

James Walker Esquire, Mayor.
Thomas Gibbon Esquire, Recorder.

ALDERMEN.

John Snell.

Edward Cross Esquire, High Sheriff.

COMMON COUNCIL MEN.

Thomas Hill.

† The particulars of this extraordinary trial, which made a great noise throughout the country, was printed and published, and the nature of the evidence, may be seen from the following extract of Elizabeth Eastchaut, one of the principal witnesses. "The said informant upon her oath, saith, that upon the 2d day of July, the said Grace Thomas, (one of the persons supposed to have been under the power of witchcraft,) then lodging in this informant’s husband’s house, and hearing her complain of great prickings in one of her knees, she, this informant, did see her said knee, and observed she had nine places in her knee, which had been pricked; and that every one of the said prickings was as though it had been the prick of a thorn; whereupon this informant upon the 2d of July, did demand of the said Temperance Lloyd, whether she had any wax or clay in the form of a picture, whereby she pricked and tormented the said Grace Thomas; unto which the said Temperance made answer, that she had no wax or clay, but confessed that she had only a piece of leather, which she had pricked nine times."
THE CITY OF EXETER.

King Charles died on the 5th February, 1685, † and was succeeded by his only surviving Brother, James, Duke of York; who was accordingly proclaimed King, in this city, on the 9th of February.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of CHARLES II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1661</th>
<th>1665</th>
<th>1667</th>
<th>1668</th>
<th>1669</th>
<th>1670</th>
<th>1671</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Oliver</td>
<td>John Butler, ditto</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>John Parr</td>
<td>Francis Kingwell</td>
<td>John Warren</td>
<td>Peter Risdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Knowling</td>
<td>Allan Penny</td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td>Thomas Edmonds</td>
<td>Henry Gandy</td>
<td>John Collins</td>
<td>William Bodley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Shapcote</td>
<td>John Gubbins</td>
<td>Samuel Calle</td>
<td>William Cope</td>
<td>Abisha Brocas</td>
<td>Isaac Mauduit</td>
<td>Wm. Glyde, jun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Quash</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>1671</td>
<td>1672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Butler</td>
<td>John Butler</td>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>Isaac Mauduit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declined</td>
<td>Benjamin Beard</td>
<td>Joseph Mauduit</td>
<td>Joseph Mauduit</td>
<td>Joseph Mauduit</td>
<td>Joseph Mauduit</td>
<td>Henry Cudmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Salter, do</td>
<td>Henry Smith</td>
<td>Edward Cross</td>
<td>Edward Cross</td>
<td>Edward Cross</td>
<td>Edward Cross</td>
<td>Humphrey Leigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Isaac</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>1669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gandy</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver</td>
<td>John Sparke</td>
<td>John Carwithen</td>
<td>Samuel Calle</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Beard</td>
<td>John Gandy</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
<td>William Sanford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Smith</td>
<td>Benjamin Oliver</td>
<td>John Sparke</td>
<td>John Carwithen</td>
<td>Samuel Calle</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1664</td>
<td>1665</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>1669</td>
<td>1670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alan Penny</td>
<td>Anthony Salter</td>
<td>John Parr</td>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Salter</td>
<td>Robert Buckland</td>
<td>Richard Hooper</td>
<td>Peter Hagedot</td>
<td>Isaac Mauduit</td>
<td>Hum. Levermore</td>
<td>George Saffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Tuthill</td>
<td>Richard Hooper</td>
<td>Peter Hagedot</td>
<td>Isaac Mauduit</td>
<td>Hum. Levermore</td>
<td>George Saffin</td>
<td>Z 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Parr</td>
<td>Robert Buckland</td>
<td>Richard Hooper</td>
<td>Peter Hagedot</td>
<td>Isaac Mauduit</td>
<td>Hum. Levermore</td>
<td>George Saffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Buckland</td>
<td>Richard Hooper</td>
<td>Peter Hagedot</td>
<td>Isaac Mauduit</td>
<td>Hum. Levermore</td>
<td>George Saffin</td>
<td>Z 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Great suspicion was held that the King was poisoned; as the prevailing party at Court would not allow the Surgeons who opened the body, a sufficient time to examine his stomach and intestines; and, but a few hours after his death, such an offensive smell came from the corpse, that the attendants were obliged to leave the room: a circumstance very extraordinary in one of so healthy and vigorous a constitution.
CHAP. IV. Nicholas Trype. 1678. John Carwithens.
Simon Trobridge. Wm. Southmead.
Job Beard. Nathaniel Gist.
1675. William Sanford.
Henry Smith. Simon Gandy.
Fran. Worth, Ob. Edward Dally.
Thomas Smith. Thomas Horn.
John Pearce. John Collins.
1676. Philip Cheeke.
William Hyde. Peter Battishill.
1689. Henry Smith.
Daniel Gunby. John Snell.
George Sanford. Roger Cheeke.
1677. Andrew Bowman.
George Tuthill. 1681. James Walker.
Endymion Walker. Malachi Pyne.
John Boyland. Roger Mallack.
Thomas Barons. Charles Alden.

A. D. 1685. James 2d.

**King James** ascended the throne amidst the greatest aclamations of his subjects, and was crowned on the 23d of April, 1685.

In his first speech from the throne, he declared, "that he was determined to defend and maintain the Church of England, and to preserve the government in Church and state, as established by law," and had he fulfilled this promise, he would have prevented the miseries which afterwards befell himself and his family; but his well known predilection for the Popish religion gave just grounds to his subjects to doubt his sincerity; and therefore, before he was settled on his throne, a rebellion broke out in Scotland.

The Duke of Argyle (who had been banished in the late reign) landed in Scotland with a small force, which was joined by many zealous protestants, amounting to near 3000; with this reinforcement he erected his standard, and declared his intentions of supporting the Protestant religion: but government receiving early intelligence of his designs, he was defeated, taken, and beheaded.

This commotion was no sooner over, than another broke out in England, when the Duke of Monmouth (a natural son of
of the late King) landed at Lyme on the 11th June, accompanied by near 100 officers and gentlemen, and bringing with him, arms for 5000 men: as soon as his little troop were got on shore, he published a declaration which charged the king with burning the city of London, of poisoning his brother (King Charles,) and of his intentions to introduce Popery into this kingdom. This declaration brought numbers of the middling and common people to join his standard; and he soon found himself at the head of 6000 men, whom he regimented, though he could not completely arm. Four days after his landing, he marched to Axminster; to which place, the Duke of Albemarle (who had hastily assembled the Militia of the county of Devon) was marching from Exeter, with 4000 men: Monmouth having taken possession of, and fortified the avenues, the King’s troops retreated in great confusion back to Exeter.

On the 18th June, the Duke of Monmouth, (instead of pursuing the fugitives §) marched for Taunton, where he was received with great acclamations, and testimonies of joy: in this town he was proclaimed King, and thence proceeded to Bridgewater, where he was also proclaimed by the Mayor (Mr. Alexander Popham;) but this epitome of royalty was of short duration.

The King’s troops having collected together under the command of the Earl of Feversham, a general engagement took place on Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, in which the Duke was defeated and taken prisoner; and being carried to London, was beheaded.

This ill-timed rebellion (though greatly instrumental in promoting the glorious revolution) proved fatal to numbers of the Duke’s unhappy followers. That monster of cruelty, Lord Chief Justice Jeffries was sent into the West with a special commission of Oyer and Terminer, to try the delinquents, attended by a body of troops under the command of Colonel Kirk, a barbarian like himself: they proceeded to the greatest acts of cruelty, sparing neither age nor sex. In the course of their circuit they condemned above 500 persons; 239 were executed, 60 of whom, suffered in Exeter; and their mangled quarters were exposed on trees in the public roads, to the great annoyance and terror of passengers.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Bath, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, and city of Exeter, was presented with the freedom of the city: and the following year A. D. 1686. The Earl of Bath & the Earl of Dartmouth admitted to the freedom of the city.

§ The Duke has been much blamed for not pursuing the fugitives to Exeter, as he might easily have taken it, and provided his men with sufficient arms and stores, of which they were much in need.
CHAP. IV.

The year the Earl of Dartmouth was admitted to the same privilege.

The King, listening entirely to the advice of his popish counsellors, stretched the royal prerogative to the utmost, and, by the unjust decisions of his courts of Justice, alienated the affections of his subjects, which occasioned a general discontent.

Among other stretches of his power, he sent a mandamus to this city, for removing the Mayor and other officers, and appointing others in their room: the letter was couched in the following terms,

James Rex,

Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. Whereas We have, by our order in council, thought fit to remove John Snell, Esquire, from being Mayor, and one of the Aldermen of that our city of Exeter; George Saffin, John Cholwich, James Walker, and Henry Smith, from being Aldermen; Christopher Coke, from being one of the Sheriffs, and of the common council; Humphrey Leigh, Charles Alden, Thomas Potter, Nathaniel Gist, Malachi Pine, Edward Dally, John Carwithen, and William Joyce, from being of the common council; and Richard Rous, from being Sword bearer of our said city: We have thought fit hereby to will and require you forthwith to elect and admit Our trusty and well beloved Thomas Jefford Esquire, to be Mayor and one of the Aldermen; George Tethill, Merchant, William Glyde, Gent.; Edmond Starr, Merchant, and Thomas Atherton, Merchant; to be Aldermen; Richard Cunningham, Gent. to be one of the Sheriffs, and of the common council; John Curson, Receiver, and of the common council; John Starr, Merchant; John Pym, Merchant; John Boyland, Merchant; Robert Buckland, Vintner; Jeremiah King, Grocer; Robert Tristram, Merchant; Tobias Allen, Merchant; and Hugh Bidwill, Fuller; to be of the common council; and Joseph Bradshaw, to be Sword bearer of our said city, in the room of the persons above-mentioned; and Humphrey Bowden, Fuller; to be one of the Aldermen, in room of Endymion Walker, deceased, without administering to them any other oaths, but the usual oath for their executing of their respective places, with which we are pleased to dispense in this behalf; and for so doing, this shall be your Warrant; and so we bid you farewel.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, this 28th day of November, 1687, in the third year of our reign.

By his Majesty’s Command,

SUNDERLAND.

To our Trusty and well beloved, the Deputy, Recorder, Aldermen, Common council men and Freemen of the Corporation of the City of Exeter.
On the 24th January, 1687, Mr. Jefford, * the Mayor, was desired by the then Chamber, to surrender into his Majesty’s hand, the former Charter, which was done accordingly; and on the 27th March, 1688, the new charter was first executed; and the new Mayor Knighted by the King.

On the 27th September following, the King’s mandate was sent down, to elect and continue Sir Thomas Jefford, to be Mayor of this city, and Richard Cunningham, Esq. to be Sheriff, for the year ensuing; in the following words:

James Rex, 27 die Septembris, 1688.

Trusty and Well beloved, We greet you well. Whereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty and ability of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Jefford, Knight, the present Mayor, and Richard Cunningham, Esq. the present Sheriff of that our city of Exeter; We have thought fit hereby to require you to elect and continue him the said Sir Thomas Jefford to be Mayor, and the said Richard Cunningham, Esq. to be Sheriff of our said city, for the year ensuing, with all the rights, profits and advantages thereunto belonging, without administering to them any oath or oaths, but the usual oath for the execution of their respective places, with which we are graciously pleased to dispense in this behalf; and for so doing this shall be your warrant; and so We bid you Farewell. Given at our Court at Windsor, this 27th day of August, in the 4th year of our Reign.

By His Majesty’s Command, SUNDERLAND.

The King now threw off the mask by his public profession of the Roman Catholic religion, and in order to reconcile his three kingdoms to the Holy see, he sent the Earl of Castlemain ambassador to the Pope; he likewise (the better to answer his purpose) dispensed with several of his officers and councillors from complying with the Test act; and by the advice of his popish ministers laid aside the penal laws and sent a circular letter to the Bishops, with orders to prohibit the inferior clergy from preaching upon controverted points.

* Sir Thomas Jefford was very skilful in his profession of a Dyer, by which he accumulated a large fortune: but being ambitious and aspiring to honours, procured himself the civic chair of this city, which he enjoyed but a short time. There is a tradition that, having dyed a piece of fine broad cloth, blue on one side, and crimson on the other, he presented it to the King, who was so much pleased with it, that he ever after held him in great esteem. Sir Thomas, with the other members of this new created chamber, were presbyterians: which seems to be the reason for the King’s dispensing with the usual oaths of qualification.
points of Divinity; he also published a declaration granting liberty of conscience to dissenters of all denominations, which declaration he ordered to be publicly read in all the churches and chapels; several of the Bishops refusing to comply with this order, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and six other Bishops, were committed prisoners to the Tower of London; but being tried in the Court of King’s Bench were acquitted, (to the great satisfaction of the people.) Those acts of oppression, and the apprehension of again being subjected to the superstition and tyranny of the Court of Rome, entirely alienated the affections of his subjects; and the episcopalianism uniting with the dissenters, resolved to set the Prince of Orange on the Throne. Several noblemen, and other persons of distinction, went over (on various pretensions) to the Hague, to consult with the Prince of Orange, and to desire assistance in rescuing the nation from the impending dangers which now hung over it; to this his Royal Highness consented, and accordingly set sail from the Brill in Holland; and on Monday the 5th of November, 1688, the fleet consisting of fifty capital men of war, twenty-six frigates, twenty-five fireships, and about three hundred transports and storeships, came into Torbay, the Prince was on board a new ship of thirty guns, whose flag was the English colours, with this motto: The Protestant religion and Liberties of England, and underneath I will maintain it; he then hoisted a red flag at the mizen-yard-arm, and proceeded to make good his landing, which was accomplished without any opposition, the people welcoming and hailing him as their deliverer, bringing in all necessary provisions both for man and horse, for which they were honestly paid their demands; the Prince the same day sent a Captain to search Tor Abbey (and other houses inhabited by papists) for horses and arms.‡

The Prince’s army, consisting of near 30,000 well armed, and disciplined troops, were safely landed by Tuesday afternoon, and their baggage, ammunition, and stores were sent to Topsham by water, from whence they were brought strongly guarded to this city. On Wednesday the 7th, the Prince came to Ford House (near Newton Bushel,) where he was most

† One of these Bishops was Sir Jonathan Trelawney, then Bishop of Bristol, but afterwards of Exeter: a native of Cornwall; and his confinement greatly exasperated the Cornish men.

‡ A popish priest residing at Tor Abbey discovering the fleet, and the white flags on some of the men of war, concluded it was a French fleet come to the assistance of King James, against the Prince of Orange; and (transported with joy) ordered all the family to repair to the chapel, to sing Te Deum, for the arrival of the French: but he was soon undeceived, and laughed at, for his mistake.
most hospitably received and entertained, by order of the noble owner Sir William Courtenay, where he lay that night at Newton [place]; he was met by a clergyman, who preceded him to the market place, where he read the Prince’s declaration, which was received with every demonstration of joy.

The same day Captain Hicks with a party of horse came to Exeter, where great numbers flocked to him to enlist themselves in the Prince’s service, which the Mayor, hearing of, sent for him, and questioned him if he had a commission for what he did; to which he would return no direct answer, nor give any account of the Prince’s designs; for this contempt, he was ordered to prison; but the populace who were assembled in great numbers about the Guildhall, would not permit his being carried away; therefore he was suffered to remain in the Hall under the custody of two constables; and was amply provided for (during his short confinement) by the Mayor’s orders. Thursday the Lord Mordaunt, and Dr. Barnet, (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury) with four troops of horse, came to Exeter; when they arrived at the Westgate, they found it shut against them; upon which Lord Mordaunt ordered the Porter to open the gate on pain of death, which being presently done, he required him, on the same penalty not to shut it again; as soon as they were entered the city, Lord Mordaunt went to the Guildhall and set Captain Hicks at liberty; that afternoon Lord Mordaunt, and Dr. Barnet, waited on the Mayor requesting him to meet the Prince at the gate, and govern the city under him, which he absolutely refused, and told them he was under the obligation of an oath to his Majesty, and desired that the Prince would lay no commands on him that should be prejudicial to his constituents; and after some further debate on the matter his Lordship departed much dissatisfied. All Thursday the soldiers continued to enter the city; and on Friday the Prince came with his guards, who continued marching through the city, to the adjacent villages and towns, without ceasing for the space of three hours; the Prince’s public entry into Exeter was very magnificent and conducted in the following manner. The Right Honourable the Earl of Macclesfield, with two hundred horse; most of whom were English nobles and gentlemen.

There is a tradition, that, the Porter refusing to open the gate, George Tushill, Esq., one of the aldermen, opened it, and admitted the troops; and that he afterwards, meeting with great toasts as such, was much reduced in his circumstances, which coming to the knowledge of the Prince, after his advancement to the thrones, he gratefully rewarded him with a pension of 200l. per annum.
gentlemen, richly mounted on Flanders Steeds, completely clothed in bright armour.

Two hundred negroes (attending the said gentlemen) had on embroidered caps, lined with white furs, and plumes of white feathers; two hundred Finlanders, clothed in beavers' skins, in black armour and with broad swords; fifty gentlemen and as many pages, to attend and support the Prince's standard; fifty led horses all managed and broke for war, with two grooms to each horse; two state coaches; the Prince on a milk white horse, in a complete suit of bright armour, a plume of white Ostrich feathers on his head, and forty two footmen running by his side; two hundred gentlemen and pages on horseback; three hundred Swiss guards armed with fusées; five hundred Volunteers with two led horses each: the Prince's guards, in number six hundred, armed Cap-a-pie; the rest of the army brought up the rear; they had fifty waggons loaded with cash, and one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon.

On the road his Highness was met by great multitudes of people who welcomed him by loud huzzas and acclamations, the same was done at Exeter, where the streets were thronged; and the windows filled with joyful spectators; he was conducted to the Deanery, which had been prepared in a hasty manner for his reception; and where he kept his court during his residence in this city; and by his affability, and the strict discipline and good behaviour of his troops, gained the esteem of all ranks of people.

After taking some refreshment, the Prince went to the Cathedral to render thanks to Almighty God for his safe arrival, when being seated in the Bishop's Throne, the Choir sang Te Deum, and after divine service, Dr. Burnet, read the Prince's declaration. On Sunday he again attended divine service at the Cathedral, when Dr. Burnet preached; the text was taken from the last verse of the 107th Psalm, "who is wise will ponder these things and they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord." Notwithstanding this kind reception the Prince met with from the middling and lower class of people, the magistrates, and clergy, were very backward, particularly in this city, where only alderman Tuthill, and one other member of the chamber, declared in his favour; it was likewise the same with the gentlemen of the county of Devon; not one of whom joined his standard except Mr. Burrington.

* Bishop Llandaff, on the news of the Prince's approach, left the city in a great hurry, and repaired to the King (by whom he was advanced to the Archbishopsric of York) and was soon after followed by the Dean, and most of the resident clergy.
Bearington, of Sampford (a Major of the Militia) who came to him on the Monday, and was kindly received.

It does not appear that this backwardness proceeded from any ill motive or design to retard the Prince from proceeding on his expedition, but rather from a dread of its failure; these having had sufficient experience of the sanguinary disposition of the King and his Ministers, from the recent examples made of the unhappy followers of the late Duke of Monmouth, their mangled bodies, being still exposed to their views.

The backwardness of the Devonshire gentlemen, damped the spirits of the Prince, and he had some thoughts of abandoning his design; but he was soon relieved from his anxiety by the arrival at Exeter of the Lord Colchester, (who brought some of the King's troops with him) he was soon after followed by many other persons of distinction; and many gentlemen of the first quality in the county of Devon now appeared to his standard, who assembling together in the Cathedral at the instigation of Sir Edward Seymour (Recorder of this city) entered into, and subscribed the following association:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, who have now joined with the Prince of Orange for the defence of the Protestant religion, and for the maintaining of the ancient Government, and the Laws and Liberties of England, Scotland, and Ireland, do engage to Almighty God, to his Highness the Prince of Orange, and to one another, to stick firm in this cause in the defence of it, and never to depart from it, until our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, are so far secured to us in a Free Parliament, that we shall be no more in danger of falling under Popery, and Slavery. And whereas we are engaged in this common cause under the protection of the Prince of Orange, by which case his person might be exposed to danger, and the cursed attempts of Papists and other bloody men; we do therefore solemnly engage to God, and to one another, that if any such attempt be made upon him, we will pursue not only those that make it, but all their adherents, and all that we find in arms against us, with the utmost severity of a just revenge to their ruin, and destruction. And that the execution of any such attempt, which God of his infinite mercy forbid! shall not divert us from prosecuting this cause which we now do undertake, but that it shall engage us to carry it on with all the vigour that so barbarous an action shall deserve."

"Given under our hands and seals, in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, this 17th day of Nov. 1688."
This association was speedily published throughout the country, and many Noblemen and others came to the Prince; whilst King James (who had assembled his army at Salisbury) finding himself daily deserted by many of his principal Noblemen, and Commanders who brought entire Regiments with them, joined the Prince at Exeter, now too late perceived his error, and published a Declaration promising to call a free Parliament, and to govern according to the Laws; but this Declaration was little attended to, and he found himself deserted by those he put most confidence in.

The Prince of Orange marches for London.

The King escapes to France.

The Prince of Orange (thus encouraged) after a stay of twelve days, marched for London; † leaving the government of Exeter to Sir Edward Seymour, (the Recorder) and Colonel Gibbon with a small garrison, in charge of his heavy artillery and stores, which on account of the badness of the roads, he was obliged to have behind him.

Before the Prince left Exeter several thousands of men enlisted themselves in his service, and many thousands more would have followed their example, had they been permitted; but no occasion existed for their services. On the news of the Prince’s approach, the King driven to despair, and not knowing whom to trust or confide in, left his army and returned to London; from whence on December 23d, he abdicated the government, and secretly made his escape to France, to which country he had before sent his Queen, and Son, the Prince of Wales.

Impartial historians all agree, that this unfortunate Monarch, was a kind father, a tender husband, a good master; and would have been a good King, had he not been misled by his wicked ministers; and that the religion he professed was the source of all his troubles; it being highly probable, that his reign would have been propitious, had he himself been a Protestant, or his subjects Roman Catholics.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of James II.

Humphrey Leigh. Robert Foster.
William Sanford. George Saffin.
Issac Gibbs. Christopher Coke.

1686.

1687.

† Previous to the Prince’s departure, he caused the surrounding heights to be surveyed, intending to fortify the city, to secure his retreat in case he should be compelled so to do; but his engineers representing to him the almost impracticability of it, by the nature of the city’s situation, he abandoned his design.
On this occasion there were great rejoicings in this city; the streets were lighted with wine, and at night there were great illuminations; the populace almost used with joy; insulted the houses of the Papists, and were proceeding to acts of violence, when a timely stop was put to them, by the interference of the Magistrates.
The City's charter restored.

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council. "Whereas, in his Majesty's late Proclamation, issued, for restoring Corporations to their ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights, and Franchises, the ancient Corporation, and Body Corporate of the City of Exeter, is one of those therein excepted, upon a supposition, that the deed of surrender by them made to his late Majesty was recorded; but upon further examination, and producing the said deed of surrender, it appearing that the same never was recorded, his Majesty in council, (designing the same benefit to the said City and the ancient Corporation thereof, as to other cities in the said Proclamation not excepted) in pursuance to the power reserved to his Majesty in the Charter of Incorporation lately granted to the said City, is pleased to order; and it is hereby ordered; that the Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Town Clerk, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and all and every other Magistrate, Officer, and Minister of, or in the said city, be, and they are hereby removed, displaced, and discharged of and from the said Offices, Magistracies, and Places; saving, and reserving to them and every of them, such Right, Privilege, Place, or Office, as they have, or lawfully may claim by the ancient Charter, or Franchises of the said City: and, it is further ordered, that the Mayor, Sheriff, Aldermen, Recorder, Town Clerk, Common Council Men, and all and every other Minister and Officer of the said City, that were such at the time of the sealing of the said Deed of Surrender, do take upon them the execution of their respective Offices and Magistracies, and proceed to make due Elections, and to act and do as they lawfully might if no such deed had ever been had or made."

PHILIP MUSGRAVE.

This order, on account of the dissensions occasioned by the revolution, was not immediately put in execution; but soon after Christopher Brodrige, Esq. was reinstated in the office of Mayor, and on the 8th of December, Christopher Bate. Esq. was elected for the residue of the year.

The Kingdom of Ireland, espousing the cause of the abdicated King, a rebellion broke out, and most part of that island (a few garrisons in the North part only excepted) declared in favour of King James: the French King sent a large army to their assistance, and therefore orders were sent to different parts of England for levying troops; and a commission for raising a regiment of foot raised in Exeter.
regiment of foot being sent to Exeter, many gentlemen of the city, and the neighbouring country, accepting commissions therein, the regiment was soon completed and sent to Ireland, where they behaved with great bravery. §

The Right Honourable the Earl of Danby, was presented with the freedom of this city.

On the 29th of May great rejoicings were made for the glorious victory gained by the British fleet, over that of the French King, off Cape la Hogue in Normandy, on the 19th of this Month; in which the French lost nineteen of their largest ships besides their Admiral, and a great number of transports which were burnt; this fatal blow almost ruined the French navy, and put a stop to their invasion of this kingdom.

The utility of having the water from the river Exe conveyed to the houses of this city being taken into consideration by the chamber, an act of Parliament was procured, and an engine for that purpose erected (at the head of the new leat) on a very ingenious model; which, notwithstanding the elevated situation of the city, plentifully supplies (by the help of wooden pipes) such inhabitants, who, on the payment of an annual rent, are desirous of being furnished therewith.

The bad state of the silver coin, requiring the interference of the Legislature, six new mints were established by act of Parliament, one of which was placed in this city; the chamber granting for that purpose part of Hele’s (or the Blue Maid’s) Hospital, where furnaces were erected, and an assay master, and proper officers appointed; in this mint a large quantity of silver was coined, all which may be distinguished by having the letter E placed under the bust.

Queen Mary died of the small pox, on the 28th of December, greatly regretted by the King, and the whole nation.

A Patent under the common Seal of this city, was granted to James Duke of Ormond, to be Lord High Steward thereof;

§ In this Irish war, the Rev. Mr. Walker a native of this city, gave signal proofs of his bravery and zeal for the Protestant religion. The City of Londonderry being besieged by King James at the head of a numerous Army, and the garrison being deserted, most cowardly, by his governor; at the desire of the garrison and inhabitants, this gentleman took upon himself the government, and made a most remarkable and gallant defence, during the siege: in which the inhabitants were reduced by famine and sickness, to the greatest distress; he acted in a threefold capacity, preaching in the morning, then presiding in judicial matters, and in the afternoon visiting the fortifications, exhorting the Soldiers, and oftentimes heading the sallies which were made on the besiegers; in short, by this exemplary conduct, and prudence, he prevented that important fortress from falling into the hands of the enemy; and preserved the North of Ireland. This gentleman was slain by a musquet ball at the battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690, greatly regretted by King William, and all the Army.
he likewise was admitted to the freedom of the city. This year, on September 10th, the famous Peace of Ryswick, which secured to King William the quiet possession of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; as also the restitution of his principality of Orange) was signed; and on the 29th of the same month, Peace was proclaimed at the usual places in this city. Notwithstanding this treaty, so lately signed, the perfidy of Lewis the 14th (King of France) concerning the Spanish succession, again set Europe in a flame; and King William preparing to revenge himself on this perfidious monarch, was prevented by a fall from his horse, near Hampton Court, which occasioned his death on the 8th of March, 1702. The death of this Prince was greatly lamented by his Protestant subjects, as he was a zealous defender of both their civil, and ecclesiastical liberties, as well as the Protector of Europe from the encroachments of the perfidious French monarch.

On the death of the King, the Crown (by the act of succession) devolved to his sister-in-law, the Princess Anne, second daughter to the abdicated King James, and wife of George, Prince of Denmark.

The city of Exeter enjoyed a share, with the rest of the British Empire, in the good effects of the revolution; its foreign trade greatly increased; and liberty of conscience being tolerated to christians of all denominations, encouraged many foreign merchants to settle here, which enlarged its correspondence, and opened new markets for its woollen manufactures, ships sailing every year with cargoes of woollen, and other goods, to most parts of the world, even to Turkey and the West Indies; and a Sugar-house, and a Glasshouse were built between this city and Topsham, which employed a great many labourers, to the general benefit of the country.

**MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of King William III.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mayor</th>
<th>Bailiff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>Richard Peryam</td>
<td>Richard Pounford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>Edward Cross</td>
<td>John Newcombe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1691</td>
<td>Gilbert Yard</td>
<td>Edward Seaward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1692</td>
<td>John Pyle</td>
<td>John Burnell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Monkley</td>
<td>Francis Lydstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Cross</td>
<td>Joshua Hickman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Hibbert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1694.  

1695.  

1696.  
Christopher Bale.  Joshua Hickman.  
Joshua Hickman.  John Gandy.  

Queen Anne was proclaimed in this city, on March 13th, 1702; and immediately on her accession to the throne, declared her resolution of pursuing the plan formed by her predecessor, of curbing the exorbitant pride, and power of the French Monarch, and securing the liberties of Europe from his encroachments; accordingly a war (which was declared in this city, May 8th, 1702,) proved glorious to the British nation, as it was attended with an almost uninterrupted series of prosperities, victories, and triumphs; which humbled the pride of France, and almost annihilated her navy. The Earl of Rochester coming to Exeter, was complimented with the freedom thereof; during his stay (which was for several days) he was elegantly entertained by the Mayor. On the 26th of November, this year, about eleven at night, a terrible storm of wind arose, which did incredible damage: A great storm of wind. A great number of ships were wrecked, and many thousands of men drowned; this hurricane continued with great violence until four o'clock the next morning; in this city, many houses were unroofed, stacks of chimneys blown down, and trees torn up by the roots, particularly in St. Peter's Churchyard.
CHAP. IV.  

yard, where a row of large elms, of near one hundred years' growth, were mostly destroyed.

A.D. 1704.

The beginning of September, this year, news arriving of the glorious victory obtained over the French, by the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim, occasioned great rejoicings in this city.

Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, who had filled the office of Recorder of Exeter for many years, resigned it on account of his great age; and Sir Nicholas Hooper, Knight, was elected in his room.

In the year 1699, an act of Parliament was procured for the better employment, and maintenance of the Poor inhabitants of this city, and county, and the next year, a new Workhouse was begun, on an elevated and healthy spot of ground, in the parish of St. Sidwell's, which was carried on with such vigour, that in the same year, the central part of the building was finished; but the whole was not completed till the year 1707, at a very great expense to the citizens. This building forms a large quadrangle, open towards the South; the centre contains a handsome Chapel, terminated by a cupola, in which is a clock, and dial, convenient apartments for the governor, different offices for the use of the house, and spacious rooms for the meeting of Committees. The wings, which extend to a great length, are divided into Wards (or, Ranges) which are kept clean, and wholesome, and are spacious enough to contain several hundreds of paupers; behind, are buildings designed for the better accommodation of those who, having lived in credit, are reduced through misfortunes to apply to their Parishes for relief. There are likewise workshops, and other conveniences, with a spacious Green in front, planted with rows of trees, where the poor inhabitants may both take the air and recreate themselves: a Chaplain is also provided, who preaches every Sunday, and reads prayers twice in every week, when each pauper, if not bedridden, is obliged to attend. The whole building, green, and gardens, are surrounded by a lofty brick wall, and at the time of its erection, was esteemed the first building of its kind in England.

The Government of this house is invested in forty citizens, who are termed, Guardians of the Poor, and are chosen at the different Wardmotes for life, (unless incapacitated through infirmity, or insolvency) by those inhabitants of their

* The remaining elms were felled by order of the Dean and Chapter, for the sake of uniformity; and Lime Trees planted in their room; but these not thriving, most of them were grubbed up, and standing elms were planted.
their respective Wards, who pay two-pence per week in their own right towards the Poor-rates; these, with the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, for the time being, are invested with full power of levying such rates on the different parishes, and precincts within the city and county, as the necessities of the Poor may require, which are collected by the different overseers, and paid to the Treasurer, who, is annually elected by, and from the forty Guardians. This Body Corporate has the sole government, and management, of the Poor within the city and county of Exeter.

This year is memorable for an Institution which reflects immortal honor on its pious author, Dr. Offspring Blackall, Bishop of this Diocese: this worthy Prelate observing with great concern, that numbers of poor children in this city, and neighbourhood, either through the inability, or negligence of their parents, were bred up in a very illiterate manner, and without any instruction of their duty as Christians either to God, or their neighbour, preached a Sermon on the occasion, in which he strongly recommended the duty of Charity, and the benefits occurring to the community at large, by rescuing from ignorance, and providing for the education of the children of their poor neighbours, and by erecting Public Schools for that purpose; his Lordship also sent a circular letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, exhorting them to promote this work of piety, and charity. This sermon was blessed with its desired effects; for the very next day, a great number of the inhabitants of the city, entered into a subscription for the institution of the charitable purposes therein recommended; and they were greatly assisted by the resident and other clergy, the Dean and Chapter granting towards its support, the money arising from a donation of Chancellor Spike’s, which was given for the purpose of maintaining lights in the Cathedral, during the afternoon service, from Alhallow-tide, to Candlemas: The Chamber also, greatly promoted this pious work, not only as individuals, but by a large benefaction from their public stock; and granted part of the Blue Maid’s Hospital in St. Mary Arches Lane, for the use of one of the girls schools; thus, through the well timed benevolence of people of all ranks, and denominations, four schools were established in the city, two of which were appointed for boys, and two for girls; each consisting of fifty children. The Masters were allowed a salary of 30l. per annum, † each, with a convenient house of residence; and the Mistresses, 25l. with a house each: the boys are instructed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,

A.D. 1708.

Charity Schools founded in Exeter through the instigation of Bishop Blackall.

and by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens.

The Chapter great benefactors to the work, likewise the Chamber.

† The Salaries, I am informed, have been, since, augmented.
CHAP. IV. so as to qualify them for the middling ranks of life; and the girls are taught to Read, Sew, and Knit; they are all decently and comfortably new clothed annually at Easter, from head to foot, with the addition of new shoes, and stockings, every fifth day of November. They are furnished with Bibles, Common Prayer, and Spelling books; and attend divine service at the Cathedral every Wednesday, and Friday, and on Festival days, at six o'clock in the morning, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and are examined in their Catechism every Sunday evening.

The benefits of this well-intended institution, have been happily experienced by the succeeding generations; many worthy characters have received their education through this charity, and by that means have risen to opulence and magistracy, who otherwise might have ended their days in poverty, and ignorance.

At the first institution of these schools, the subscriptions and benefactions, amounted to about 250l. per annum; but since that, have been greatly increased by the care of the trustees, and by succeeding donations. The following benefactions having came to my knowledge; I cannot forbear mentioning them, in order to record the pious intentions of the donors. In 1712, Mr. William Eakins of this city, goldsmith, by his last Will and Testament gave 50l. per annum, for ever, to the charity schools, for the instructing boys, therein educated, in the mathematics, especially navigation. In 1713, Mr. Nathanael Rowland, Merchant, gave 200l. for the benefit of the poor children educated in these schools. In 1721, Richard Sandford, Gent, a native of Exeter, by his last Will, gave 500l. to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, the produce thereof to be appropriated to the benefit of the said schools.*

The Right Honourable Lord Poulett, Baron of Hinton St. George, being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon, and city of Exeter, was admitted to the freedom of the city.

In this year, Sir Coplestone Warwick Bampfylde, and John Snell, Esquire, were elected Members of Parliament for this city.

The war with France now raged to such a height, and caused so great a loss of men, that recruits could not be procured to fill up the vacancies in the army, any otherwise than by the unconstitutional mode of pressing; and warrants for that purpose were sent to this city, which were executed by

* Many considerable benefactions to this charity, have from time to time, been given, too numerous to be mentioned in this work.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

by the constables with such rigour, that they did not spare even the poor peasants, whose business brought them into the city, but forced them from their horses, and sent them away immediately; this was attended with very bad consequences to the citizens, as a general scarcity ensued, from the countrymen being thus deterred from bringing in the necessary supplies.

John Harris, and Nicholas Wood, Esquires, were elected representatives in Parliament, for this city.

The major part of the nation tired of a long, bloody, and expensive war, were clamorous for peace; and the Queen accordingly entering into negotiations for that purpose, a peace was concluded, and signed at Utrecht, on the 11th of Peace pro-April, 1713; which was proclaimed in this city with the claimed usual solemnity, on the 30th of April following.

The Queen did not long enjoy the blessings of peace; she was seized with a kind of lethargy, and expired (to the great grief of her subjects) on the 1st of August, 1714; and on the same day, † George, Elector of Hanover was proclaimed King of Great Britain, &c.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of Queen Anne.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1702</th>
<th>1703</th>
<th>1708</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Gandy</td>
<td>Thomas Barons</td>
<td>Edward Spicer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Barons</td>
<td>Edward Collings</td>
<td>John Pyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Battishill</td>
<td>Thomas Jeffery</td>
<td>Thomas Townsend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho. Coplestone</td>
<td>Benjamin Brown</td>
<td>Edward Edmonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Knolles</td>
<td>John Southcombe</td>
<td>Philip Bishop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1703</th>
<th>1706</th>
<th>1709</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Newcombe</td>
<td>Nicholas Wood</td>
<td>Edward Collings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Spicer</td>
<td>Thomas Salter</td>
<td>William Sandford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trist. Whitehair</td>
<td>Hugh Palmer</td>
<td>John Peryam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Taylor</td>
<td>Benjamin Pearse</td>
<td>William Drake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will. Staplehill</td>
<td>Samuel Symons</td>
<td>Robert Dawe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1704</th>
<th>1707</th>
<th>1710</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Wood</td>
<td>Edward Dally</td>
<td>Thomas Salter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Yard</td>
<td>Jacob Rowe</td>
<td>Nath. Dewdney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Elston</td>
<td>James Fortescue</td>
<td>John Phillips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stephens</td>
<td>Robert Mudge</td>
<td>Anthony Tripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Yeo.</td>
<td>Geo. Langworthy</td>
<td>Jasper York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† The 1st of August being the day of accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, was for many years commemorated in this city, by the ringing of the Cathedral bells.

A. D. 1714.
George 1st. Proclaimed.

On the receipt of the news of the death of Queen Anne,
George Lewis, Elector of Hanover, was proclaimed in this
City, on the 4th of August, King of Great Britain, France,
and Ireland, in six several places, viz. at the Guildhall; in
St. Peter's Church yard, the Sergé-market, at the Great Con-
duit, St. John's Bow, and before the New Inn, in the High-
street, with great solemnity, by a deputy Herald at arms,
mounted on a state horse, and dressed in his tabard, preced-
ed by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common council-men, and
the other city officers, in their scarlet and other robes, ac-
 companied by the different incorporated trades in their respec-
tive liveries gowns, with their banners displayed; whilst an
innumerable concourse of spectators testified their joy by
repeated acclamations. The day was spent in great rejoic-
ings; and at night there were bonfires, and grand illumina-
tions; the gentlemen of the chamber, and the principal
citizens, at the invitation of the Mayor, met at the Guildhall,
where they drank (in repeated bumpers of wine) to the health
of his Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family; and passed
the evening in joyous festivity.

At his Majesty's coronation, which was performed Octo-
ber 20th, rejoicings were made throughout the Kingdom,
which were much disturbed by some factious persons, who
committed great outrages; particularly in London, and Bristol,
the rioters breaking windows, and pulling down several
dissenting Meeting-houses: symptoms of the like kind ap-
peared in this city, but the timely interference of the magis-
trates preserved peace and tranquility.

A new Parliament having been called, the election through-
out the Kingdom were much contested, the nation being
divided into two parties, which were termed High, and
Low Church, or Country and Court. The contest was
carried on amidst great tumult and acrimony; much blood
was spilt from the broken heads and noses of the contending
mobs: the dispute however was terminated in favour of the
Blue, (or Country party) and John Harris, and Nicholas
Wood, Esquires, were returned duly elected.

About this time, the Honourable Sir William Courtenay,
was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum, of

Great riots throughout the kingdom.
The City of Exeter.

The County of Devon, and City and County of Exeter. The Duke of Ormond, Lord High Steward of Exeter, being attainted by Parliament, and withdrawing himself from this kingdom, was deprived of his office; and his Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, being pleased to honour the city with his acceptance of it, a patent under the City’s Common Seal, was granted for that purpose, which was presented to his Royal Highness by Sir Peter King, (a native of Exeter,)/ Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The friends of the exiled family, now caused great commotions throughout the kingdom, on which occasion the famous Riot Act was passed, which made it death for any tumultuous persons, to the number of twelve, to continue together for the space of one hour after Proclamation being made for their dispersing.

The Jacobites, not being contented with sowing dissensions through the realm, broke out into open rebellion in Scotland, and the North of England; where they proclaimed the:

A Rebellion in the

North.

§ This great, and eminent Lawyer, was the Son of Mr. King, a respectable Grocer in the High-street of this city, who, designing his Son by the same profession, gave him but a slender education; and, at an early age, when he had attained but very little knowledge of the Classics, took him from school in order that he might assist in the business; but young King paying little attention to trade, and constantly employing himself in reading such books as fell into his hands, made the old gentleman uneasy; and he often complained to his acquaintance that his Son Peter would never be fit for any thing; however, the young man by a strong application to his studies attained such a degree of knowledge, that before he came to manhood he published several learned Treatises, which gained him the esteem of his friends, and they prevailed on his Father to send him to the University, where he studied Divinity; but wisely judging that study was an unlikely road to preferment, (he having been bred a Dissenter from the Established Church) he turned his thoughts to the study of the Common Law, in which he made such proficiency that he was soon called to the Bar, where he gained so much reputation that he was appointed Queen’s Serjeant at Law; and from thence, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; next, Lord Chief Justice, and afterwards, Lord Chancellor: his Lordship was also created by Patent, a Baron of this kingdom by the title of Lord King, and this honour is still enjoyed by his descendant the present Lord King. It has been reported by many aged people, who well knew the parties, that Mr. King, intending to visit his Son after he was created Lord Chancellor, being of a mercenary disposition, went on foot to London for that purpose; and, on his arrival, being directed to his Son’s house enquired for Peter King; this so irritated the Porter (little judging by the meanness of his dress, the near affinity he bore to his Master) that he shut the gate against him, and a scuffle ensued betwixt them. His Lordship hearing the noise, and coming to the window, perceived his father whom he instantly recollected, and hastening to the door, he fell on his knees to ask his blessing, the sight of which so frightened the Porter that he fell on his knees, and humbly begged for pardon: this his Lordship, after severely reprimanding him for his insolence, granted.
CHAP. IV

An Association for supporting King George, formed in this city.

A. D. 1716.

Bampfylde and Drews Election.

A great Frost.

1719.

The Right Honourable Lord Carteret, was appointed Lord Lieutenant, &c. of the County of Devon, and City and County of Exeter. Francis Drew, and John Bampfylde, Esquires, were this year, elected Members of Parliament for this City.

The close of the last year, and the beginning of this, were remarkable for a very severe frost; the Exe was frozen over for near six weeks, a stop put to all business, and many post boys and others, were frozen to death.

The nation was greatly alarmed at the vast preparations made by the French, for the invasion of England; and the government, in order to counteract their designs, fitted out a strong fleet, and sent many regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, into the West of England, three regiments of which came to Exeter, and encamped during the summer on Clis Heath.

1721.

A custom which had been long established, that of the Mayor and chamber’s providing a public dinner for the Judges, and grand jury at the assizes, proving very expensive, was this year discontinued, and in lieu thereof, a present of wine is sent, and handsome lodgings provided for them at the Mayoralty house during their stay in this city.

His Majesty paying a visit this year to his electoral dominions, was seized with a lethargic disorder, which terminated in his death at Osnaburg, on the 11th of June, in the 68th year of his age; and he was succeeded by his only son, George Prince of Wales.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of GEORGE I.


1718.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

1717. 1720. 1723. 1724. 1725.

Christopher Aunt. Robert Bussell.
James Rous. Nicholas Lee.

1718. 1721.

Arthur Culme. Emanuel Hole.
John Kelly. Matthew Spry.

1719. 1722.

Thomas Copleston. Thomas Salter.
Nicholas Wood. Robert Taylor.

His Majesty, King George the Second, was proclaimed in this City, on Friday the 23d June, 1727. On the 7th August the Parliament was dissolved, and a new one summoned: at the election in this City, parties ran to very great lengths, but after a smart contest, Sir Copleston Warwick, Rampfyle, Bart., and John Snell, Esq. were duly elected.

On the 14th March, the famous, but impolitic scheme of Sir Robert Walpole, for a general Excise, was brought into the House of Commons, which created a great tumult and discontent among the people. It was petitioned against by this and many other cities, and the bill was dropped, which caused great rejoicings.

In August, this year, was was declared against Spain.

This year commenced with a very severe frost, which has since been termed the hard winter: the cold was so very intense, that the fowls and fishes were frozen to death; the poor suffered much, many of them perished through the severity of the season.

Many worthy and benevolent Gentlemen, duly reflecting on the numerous accidents and disorders, to which the mechanics, and labouring poor are subject to; and the consequent distresses they suffer, from not having the means of obtaining medical advice, and assistance in cases of the greatest A. D. 1727.

1733.

1739.

1740.

1741.

Devon and Exeter Hospital.
greatest need, were strongly influenced to provide a proper place of reception for such unhappy objects: accordingly, through the indefatigable industry of the pious, and benevolent, Dr. Atured Clarke, Dean of this Cathedral, a meeting was appointed at the Castle, to which were invited, all such who were willing to encourage so useful, and charitable an institution. The first meeting of Subscribers was held in the Chapter-house belonging to the Cathedral, 23d July, 1741, when a chairman and treasurers were elected, and many subscriptions and benefactions reported.

John Tuckfield, Esq. (one of the worthy Representatives for this City,) generously accommodated the Governors with a convenient piece of ground, (situate at the lower end of southernay,) and all the materials on it, for erecting the Hospital; for though it was thought necessary, that those lands should be formally purchased of Mr. Tuckfield by the Governors, it was really a Donation; he very generously giving back the whole price fixed on, as the consideration in the deed of conveyance, and was therefore recorded by a general court of Governors as the most generous Founder of this institution. On Thursday the 27th August, 1741, the foundation stone was laid in a very solemn manner; on which occasion, a great number of Gentlemen, Benefactors to this Charity, assembled in the Chapter-house, (where several meetings respecting this institution had been held,) from whence they went in procession to southernay, where a party of soldiers were drawn up, who saluted them with three vollies of small arms. The stone was then laid by Dean Clarke, assisted by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq. member for this City, and other Gentlemen, who acted as proxies for John Tuckfield, Esq. in presence of several thousand of spectators. The ceremony being ended, the Dean made an excellent and solemn oration on the occasion, offering up his prayers to the Almighty for success in the undertaking, recommending to those who were in affluent circumstances, the duty of assisting the poor in time of sickness, and exhorting the poor to be obedient to their superiors, and grateful to their benefactors. The Cathedral, and other bells were rung on the occasion, and general gladness prevailed amongst every class of people. The Building was carried on with great alacrity, and the Hospital was opened, with thirty beds, for reception of patients, 1st January, 1742-3.

Thus, by the zealous endeavours of this excellent Divine,* the Devon and Exeter Hospital justly owes its foundation; an institution which will always reflect honor on its promoters. Its benefits having been so great, that before Lady-day, 1805,

* He had before been instrumental in the foundation of an Hospital at Winchester, in 1736.
1805, upwards of forty-two thousand Patients have been restored to the blessings of health; and nearly ten thousand more, received considerable benefit.

This Hospital, through the Donations of many charitable persons, and the care of the Governors, has received great additions, and the beds for patients have, at several times, been augmented. In 1748, they amounted to 100. It does not come within the compass of this work to point out all the particular times when additions and improvements were made in the institution to the year 1790, when 184 beds were open for the reception of Patients; In 1796, owing to the reduced state of the finances, no less than 43 beds were obliged to be shut up; but in 1797, a ward containing 9 beds; in 1799, another of 10 beds; and in 1802, a ward in which there were 6 beds, were again re-opened, which made the number for accommodation of Patients to be then 166. This establishment continued until the present year, 1805, when it was found necessary to examine into the state of the finances of this institution, and a select Committee of Governors was appointed for that purpose; in consequence whereof, a report was made by them to a general Court, held on the 13th June, that on examining into the alarming state of the funds, they found the expenditure, on an average, for the last seven years, had exceeded the income annually 3917. 18s. 1d. though the average number of In-Patients, during that period, had been only 140. In consequence of this report, it was reluctantly but unanimously resolved to reduce the Patients’ beds to 120. The Report of the select Committee and the Resolution of the general Court being published, a considerable number of Nobility and Gentry, and particularly those within the County of Devon and this City, came forward with large Donations, many volunteer companies devoted one day’s pay, friendly societies of labouring mechanics for support of sick members, &c. made their contributions. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Exeter (who gave a handsome Benefaction himself,) sent a circular letter to all his clergy within Devon and Exeter, in which his Lordship requested them, to preach in each of their churches a sermon, as soon as possible; exhorting their hearers, by every motive they could urge, to support, by their liberal and voluntary contributions, so excellent and truly Christian Institution. An eminent dissenting Minister of the City of Exeter,† likewise sent a circular letter, on the same occasion, to the Ministers of the different meeting-houses in the county of Devon. The contributions in consequence whereof were liberal beyond expectation,

† Rev. James Manning.
pectation, and the Governors were, on the 10th September, enabled to devote 140 beds to the reception of Patients. Besides the In-Patients, there are a great number of Out-Patients, (sometimes there have been upwards of 200,) who are relieved with advice and medicines gratis. Prayers are read in some ward by one of the resident Clergymen in Exeter, who, in weekly rotation, give their attendance. The Physicians, and Surgeons (who give their advice gratis,) regularly visit the Patients under their care; and the Apothecary (who resides in the house,) attends every sick person daily, and administers such medicines as are ordered by the Physicians: in short, nothing is wanting for the comfort and relief of the objects under their care.

A. D. 1744.

On the 4th of April, 1744, a war was declared in this City, against France.

An alarming rebellion broke out this year, in Scotland, which threw the whole kingdom into great consternation: the young Pretender having landed in that kingdom. Many associations were formed, for the support of his Majesty and the present Government, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes: but the retreat of the rebels into Scotland, and their total defeat on the 16th April, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Culloden, put a stop to the apprehensions of the people, and restored domestic tranquillity.

His Majesty, in return for the loyalty of the citizens of Exeter, was graciously pleased to send them a letter of thanks, couched in the warmest terms.

His Majesty on the 18th June, dissolved the parliament, and a new one being summoned, Humphrey Sudenham and John Tuckfield, Esqrs. were duly elected for this City.

On April 19th, 1748, preliminary articles of peace were signed by the contending Powers, and in July following, the definitive treaty was concluded, to the great joy of the whole Nation; great celebrations were made here on the occasion, splendid Fire-works were exhibited on the Friars, at the expense of Mr. Claude Passavant, an eminent merchant, to the amount of 500l.

An act was this year passed, for the more speedy execution of murderers, and delivering their bodies to the Surgeons to be anatomized; the first person executed on this act in Exeter, was Mr. Huish, a gentleman of some fortune, who had served an apprenticeship in the city, with Mr. Arundel, a capital serge-maker; but turning out very wild, and undutiful to his parents (who lived at Cheriton-Flitpynge,) he was accused of poisoning his father, and beating his mother.

§ A motion was this day made for establishing a Fever Ward, which being seconded, after some discussion was withdrawn.
ther to death; the first of these crimes he was acquitted of, on his trial; but found guilty of the second, for which he was executed at Heavitree-Gallows, and his body sent to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, where it was anatomized; his bones remained there in the cupola, for many years (a striking example to all parricides) till they mouldered into dust.

The King this year dissolved the parliament, and writs were issued for electing a new one; the contest in this city ran very high; great opposition being made against Humphrey Sydney, Esq. one of the representatives in the last parliament, on account of the decisive part he took, in carrying in the Bill, and voting for the naturalization of the Jews; consequently he lost his election, and John Tuckfield and John Rolles Walter, Esquires, were duly returned.

A great riot happened in St. Sidwells, where some evil disposed persons on the 10th of June (being the Pretender's birth day) decorated the sign of the Poltimore Inn, with white roses, which being judged a mark of disaffection to the government, some soldiers belonging to the 4th regiment of foot, (then quartered in Exeter) pulled down the sign post, with the obnoxious badges thereon; immediately a great tumult ensued, and many persons were severely hurt; but the Magistrates interfering, many of the rioters were apprehended, and committed to Southgate, and after being convicted of the said offence, were punished by fines, and imprisonments. About this time, also, several of the inhabitants making themselves foolishly conspicuous by wearing white roses on the 10th of June, were taken into custody; and one Mark Farley for printing a seditious song, was imprisoned in Southgate where he was confined for many years.

On the 1st of November, 1755, a most dreadful Earthquake happened at Lisbon, which laid that city in ruins, and destroyed upwards of 10,000 of its inhabitants; the news of which very much alarmed the merchants of Exeter, who had great connexions and property there; but their loss (which was very considerable) did not prevent them from expressing their Philanthropy, and entering into subscriptions for sending relief to the distressed inhabitants; accordingly two ships were sent from this port, laden with provisions, household furniture, and other necessaries, which arrived safe, to the great comfort of the afflicted Portuguese.

On Friday, the 22d of May, 1756, war was declared again in this city, against France.

The war having greatly encreased the price of provisions, and the poor being unable to purchase the necessaries of life at the advanced prices; subscriptions were opened in Exeter, and...
and a considerable sum of money collected for their relief; large quantities of Wheat, Rice, and Flour, were purchased; and sold at the different Churches, to the poor of the respective Parishes, at reduced prices, which greatly alleviated their distresses.

An Act of Parliament having lately been passed for forming a National Militia, it was this year put in force, and 1,600 men (the quota to be raised by the county of Devon and city of Exeter) were formed into four battalions; the head-quarters of the Eastern Regiment was fixed at Exeter where they accordingly rendezvoused, and after being disciplined, marched under the command of their Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, to Tavistock. The great benefit accruing to the Nation, from the establishment of a Militia, is evident; as it gives an opportunity of sending considerable bodies of our Regular Troops, on foreign expeditions.

March 23d, 1758, A new act of Parliament was passed for explaining, and amending the act of the 9th and 10th of King William the 3d, for the better employment, and maintenance of the Poor of this city;

This year writs were issued for summoning a new Parliament; and a great contest ensued at the election for this city; the members in the late Parliament, John Tuckfield, and John Rolle Walter, Esquires, were opposed by William Mackworth Praed, Esq., and Sir Thomas Sewell, Knight, the two first were supported by the interest of both the Chamber and Church, and the High Church or Country party; the other by the Merchants (in general,) the Dissenters, and by those who were termed the Low Church; the contest ran very high and the opposite parties expressed the greatest acrimony against each other; at the beginning of the Poll, the mob in favour of Messrs. Praed and Sewell, got possession of all the avenues to the Hustings, and prevented the votes of the other party from Polling; the managers for Messrs. Tuckfield, and Walter, in order to counteract these unfair proceedings, very injudiciously sent into the country for their labourers, and dependents, who, to the number of 400 men, coming the next morning into the city, were armed this mopsavas, and took possession of the Guildhall; this so irritated some of the Merchants, that they sent a messenger to order up the crew of the Exeter Greenland ship, (then lying at Lyme Stone) and such other sailors as they could collect; these, to the number of between 50, and 60, parading into the city, with flags flying, and a drum beating before them, were soon joined by a large mob of the citizens, and proceed-
ing to the Guildhall, a desperate conflict ensued, the sailors falling on the poor ill-advised countrymen, beat them so desperately, that they were soon driven from their station, and forced to fly for shelter in every direction; many of them were dangerously wounded; and one of them (reported to be Mr. Tuckfield’s Gardener) died of his wounds. These disorders putting a stop to the election, an agreement was made by the contending parties, for proceeding in a more peaceable manner; when the Poll again commenced, and at its final close, John Tuckfield, and John Rolle Walter, Esquires, having a very decided majority, were returned duly elected.

His Majesty King George the second suddenly departed this life, at his palace of Kensington, on Saturday morning, the 25th of October, 1760, greatly regretted by his subjects, by whom he was greatly beloved; and the next day his grandson, George Prince of Wales, (our present most gracious Sovereign) was proclaimed in London, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

MAYORS and BAILIFFS in the reign of GEORGE II.


1739.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. IV.

    1749. John Manley.

1740. Nicholas Lee.  1747.
    1753. John Luckett.
    Joseph Elliott.
    Edward Walker.
    Nicholas Jackson.
    George Midgley.

1741. William Newcombe.  1748. Lewis Portbury.
    1754. Nicholas Arthur.
    Richard Densham.
    John Flood.
    John Cave.
    Henry Flood.

    1755. Lewis Portbury.
    Richard Jackson.
    Benjamin Godfrey.
    William Ley.
    Thomas Brown.

    1756. William Trosse.
    Samuel Pearse.
    Charles Pearse.
    Thomas Flood.
    John Williams.

    Samuel Dix.
    Thomas Dodge.
    Joseph Johnson.
    John Churchill.

    1758. Richard Densham.
    Edward Walker.
    Chris. Burnett.
    James Grant, Jun.
    John White.

1759. Richard Jackson.
    Gregory
King George the third, (whom GOD long preserve to be a blessing to his subjects,) was proclaimed in this city, on 29th October, with great solemnity and rejoicings.

The War, which had been glorious and successful on the part of the British Nation, whose arms were victorious in every quarter of the globe, was now terminated, and Peace was proclaimed; though not upon such terms as were satisfactory to the generality of the people.

Twelve new alms-houses, for poor decayed freemen, were built and endowed by the Chamber, on the city walls, near Northgate; these are comfortable habitations; consisting of an under and upper room each, with convenient places behind; supplied with water from the river; and the endowment consists of Two Shillings and Six-pence weekly, to each poor resident.

Soon after the settlement of the Peace, an act of parliament was passed, for laying a heavy tax upon Cider; which subjected both the grower, and dealer, in that necessary article, to the unconstitutional, and disagreeable visitation, of the Excise Officers; this tax caused a great murmuring in the Cider counties, and was likely to be attended with disagreeable consequences, most people expressing their dissatisfaction in very plain terms, particularly in this city; on the thanksgiving day for the Peace, when the Mayor went to the Cathedral according to custom, not a single member of the chamber attended him; and during the time of divine service, an Apple Tree, and empty Hogshead, decorated with black streamers, and lables inscribed, with, Excise the first Fruits of Peace, were paraded through the streets in a cart; and in the evening, those who illuminated their houses, had the same legend in transparent paintings. This tax, which at first, was estimated would produce 70,000l. per annum, the first year scarcely realized half that sum; but, in the next, which was more productive of fruit, about 50,000l. was raised by it. Many Farmers grubbed up their orchards, and it was feared the landed interest would be greatly hurt: strenuous endeavours were made to get the act repealed; and several well written tracts were published, strongly representing the consequences that would ensue, if it were not repealed, and forcibly reproving it; one of which, written by Benjamin Heath, Esquire, Town Clerk of this city, described its fatal effects in the most poignant
poignant language. Many petitions were sent to the House of Commons, and instructions to the Members for those places more immediately concerned, praying relief; and on the 31st January, 1765, at a meeting held at the Guildhall for that purpose, a petition was agreed to, and signed by the Mayor, the gentlemen of the Chamber, and most of the principal inhabitants. The Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Frederick Keppel, who had for some time been appointed Bishop of Exeter, coming down about this period, and it having been reported that he had voted for the Cider Tax, was not received with the usual eclat; the mob hissed and insulted him, and one fellow had the assurance to throw an apple at his head.

A terrible fire broke out on Friday the 6th of February, between the hours of 11 and 12, at night, at the Workshop of Messrs. Harold and Cant, Coachmakers, near Northernhay style, which in a short time entirely consumed the shop and dwelling-house, with all their stock in trade, books of accounts, several new carriages, and most of the workmen's tools.

The latter end of this year, died John Tuckfield, Esquire, one of the representatives of this city, in parliament. He was truly regretted by his constituents, from his upright conduct as a senator, his unbounded charity, and zealous attachment to the interest of his country. William Spicer, Esq. was elected, without any opposition, in his place.

The Ministry finding the Cider Tax not so productive as was at first imagined, listened to the great number of petitions which had been presented for its repeal; the request was acceded to, in this Session of Parliament, and there were great rejoicings in Exeter on the occasion.

In digging for the foundation of the present house, and workshops, of Mr. Harold, Coach-maker, opposite Paris Street, in a deep pit, surrounded with bricks, and covered over with stones, and loose earth, the workmen found some old plate, many gold, and several hundred silver coins, supposed to have been concealed there in the grand rebellion, as they consisted mostly of James, and Charles 1st coins: none being of a later date. The houses which formerly stood on this ground, were burnt in those troubles, and not again rebuilt. The Gentlemen of the chamber demanded them as treasure trove, and recovered a great number of them.

The spirit of improvement began now to manifest itself in this city, and it may justly date its beginning from the public spirit of William Mackworth Praed, Esq. who coming into possession of an estate in the High-street, (formerly the Green Dragon Inn, &c.) opposite St. Lawrence's Church, and finding
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Finding it in a ruinous condition, rebuilt the houses in a more modern style; and the want of a commodious room for holding public balls, assemblies, concerts, &c. being much complained of, the same gentleman built the Hotel, in St. Peter's Churchyard, in which he erected a large, and elegant room for those purposes. Before this period, the assemblies &c. were held at the Vine Tavern, in a very inconvenient, and irregular room, (now Mr. Dyer's Library,) and the concerts, in the hall belonging to the College of Vicars Choral.

The tower of St. Mary Major, § being in a ruinous state, and the upper part declining from the perpendicular, near two feet over its base, it was thought necessary to prevent the accidents that might accrue from its fall, to take down the upper part of it, which was done to near 40 feet; and the present cupola erected in its place, and towards defraying the expenses thereof, the parishioners sold five of their bells.

The great increase of wheel carriages making it necessary to improve the avenues into this city, and particularly that from the North, that ancient bulwark the Northgate, * (which had often prevented the entrance of besieging enemies, withstood many a storm, and was, no doubt, erected in the Saxon Era,) was taken down, together with several houses without it; and in order to ease the declivity of the hill, the deep ravine without, was filled up, a lofty wall erected, the present road made, and a row of brick houses built on the left hand of the entrance into the city.

The Duke of Bedford, who had made himself obnoxious to the people, by consenting (as reported) to a secret article in the late treaty of Peace, by which the French were allowed to import their silk and other manufactures, into this kingdom, on 19th July, 1769, paid a visit to this city, (the first after his appointment to the Lord Lieutenantcy of the county of Devon, and city of Exeter) and was very ill treated by the populace; on coming out of the Guildhall, (where he went to receive the freedom of the city) the mob insulted him with D'd ² hisses.

§ The reader will see a particular account of this ancient building, in the Descriptive part.

* This gate, from its singular construction, bore evident marks of great antiquity; it had no flanking bulwarks, but projected from the wall, with two small curtains, in which were stairs that led to two guardrooms, they had orillons for the defenders to discharge their missile weapons on any attacking enemy; on the top of the gate, was a square platform, with a lofty battlemented curtain. There were no remains of Armourial bearings, or sculptures, which is another proof of antiquity; on the top was, also, a Vane, which now infurns the Whittington's office at the Quay. The interior was occupied as a public house, which (from the darkness of its rooms) was, ironically, termed Hell.
hisses, so much, that the Mayor, (with his officers) were obliged to protect and conduct him to Bampfylde-House; from thence he went to the Castle, where he received fresh insult; from thence he proceeded in his coach, to the Cathedral; the Bishop, Clergy, and Choir, waited to receive, and pay him the customary honours, but, as soon as he alighted, there was great confusion, the mob rushed upon him, dispersed his attendants, and it was with extreme difficulty he got into the choir unhurt. They likewise insulted the Bishop; and the Rev. Mr. Chater Snow, being infirm, was thrown down, and miraculously escaped with his life. His Grace, to escape the fury of the populace, went by a back way into the Bishop's Palace, where he remained until the evening, when the mob had dispersed.

A. D. 1770.
The city's charter renewed; and more Justices added to the Quorum.

The passage from the High-street, to the Castle, being very narrow and dangerous for wheel carriages, the ancient avenue was again opened; several houses were taken down to enlarge it; and thus, a view of the venerable Saxon entrance to the Castle (which, before, was obscured) opened to the High-street: the old gate was taken down, and a new one built, over which was placed a sham portcullis. In levelling the road, the foundation of the ancient Drawbridge which crossed the fosse was discovered; and the present gateway was built with the stones of it: several brass Roman coins were found, particularly, one of Nero two of Constantinus, and one of Aelcitus in good preservation.

The great Conduit at Conduit, (venerable for its antiquity) which had been standing near 300 years, and had often poured wine to the rejoicing citizens, now fell a victim to modern improvers. Its situation in the centre of the High-street, not only intercepted the view, but frequently caused a stoppage of carriages, to the great inconvenience of the neighbouring inhabitants, and danger of passengers; for this reason sentence being passed upon it, it was taken down, and a new building erected, to which the eistern was removed.†

† This was originally a beautiful edifice, as may be seen by the annexed plate, (the drawing of which was taken, prior to its being demolished.) It was decorated with pinnacles at the four corners, on which were (appropriately) vases; but they had long since fallen victims to time, and were
West View of the GREAT CONDUIT at Carluix.

taken down 1770.  

I. Heyman Del.  

A. Jenkins Fec.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The intricate, and inconvenient entrance into the city over the Old bridge (by which all carriages, and travellers, were obliged to enter at West Gate, and, to avoid the steep ascent of Fore-street hill, proceed commonly by the way of Rock-lane) made an alteration absolutely necessary; accordingly a plan was drawn for building a new bridge, in a line from the bottom of Fore-street, across part of Exe-Island, a little above the old one; the expences to be paid by an additional toll at the Turnpikes. An Act of Parliament having been passed for this purpose, the first stone was laid 4th October, 1770, in the presence of many thousand spectators, by the Right Worshipful John Flood, Esq. then Mayor of the city of Exeter, under the direction of a Mr. Dixon, an Architect from London, and the building proceeded with great rapidity, when an unlucky accident put a stop to it: the arch on St. Thomas's side, was completely finished, and the greater part of the centre arch turned, when suddenly, a flood happening, the whole fell down, (owing to the negligence of the Architect in not having a proper foundation for the Piers, and not striking the centres, which pending back the water caused a great pressure on the Piers) and the old bridge must have shared the same fate, if timely precautions had not been taken, in clearing the arches from the wreck of the centres, which beat against them with great violence, and made the whole fabric shake. This disaster not only greatly increased the expence, but put a stop to the building, as it required much time to recover the stones which had fallen into deep water; Mr. Dixon, being discharged from the work, Mr. John Goodwin, who had been an assistant to the former, undertook to complete the work: well acquainted with the errors of his predecessor, he proceeded in a very different manner: he turned the course of the river by erecting a strong dam, and cutting a canal at the foot of the old bridge; and, to prevent the water from pending back, he caused another bay to be built below the first, and then, by the assistance of chain and other pumps, he effectually cleared the bed of the river, and laid a firm foundation on the solid rock. In the course ther; also, niches in the East and West fronts, in which were mutilated statues. On the top of the architrave, at the corners, were two lions, and two unicorns (these must have been placed long after the erection of the edifice, as it is well known that the unicorn was substituted in the room of a dragon as a supporter to the British arms, by King James 1st.) It was likewise adorned with cherubins, and armorial bearings, which were so much injured by time, that only those of the Courtenay family could be distinguished.

† The arches gave way, 16th January, 1775; and the first stone of the new foundation was laid, by the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Nuswarde, 13th July, 1776.
course of a few years the building was completed, to the great credit of the Architect, who had many difficulties to encounter. In some places it was necessary to elevate the ground, near 40 feet, in order to form a level; and arches were turned over the Mill Leats, and avenues into the Island, and Bonhay. At the bottom of Fore-street, directly in the way of the intended opening, stood the tower, and remains of the Parish Church of St. Allhallows on the Walls, which was taken down: in short, though this undertaking was attended with the expence of near 30,000l. the great improvements made by it, counterbalances the expenditure, as the entrance from the West, (which was, before, infamous, and dangerous) now gives a view of the city, and neighbouring country, which can scarcely be paralleled at the entrance of any city, or town in this kingdom. As soon as the new bridge was completed, the greater part of the old one was taken down, as far as the houses at the Eastern end, and a road made from the new bridge to that part of the old, left standing, a great conveniency to such people as have occasion to go to the Southern parts of the city.

Some estates, which had long been withheld from the Chamber, falling into their hands, they, according to the Will of the Donor, erected twelve Alms-houses, neat and convenient, which at first they endowed with two shillings, but since, with four shillings, per week. They stand in a pleasant, and healthy situation, at the lower end of Northernhay, and enjoy every conveniency, water being conveyed to them by leaden pipes from the river. On a Marble stone in front, is this inscription, “For poor and impotent Woollen Manufacturers, by the charity of Lawrence Attwell, erected ed, 1772.”

The ancient residence in this city, of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford, commonly called Bedford-house (formerly a Priory of Benedictine Monks, and granted at the Reformation to John Lord

§ This church was demolished in the siege of this city, by the parliament army, during the grand rebellion; and upon removing the foundation at this time, the remains of many human bodies, and fragments of inscribed tomb-stones, were dug up.

* The old bridge, which consisted of thirteen pointed and irregular arches, (not two of which were alike) was similar to most ancient bridges, very narrow; and, had recesses on the piers: houses were at each end, (of which, those at the East are remaining,) and an open space was in the centre, where was a doorway, and a flight of steps, that led to a long vaulted room, commonly called the Fozhay, or Fairy house. There was a walled way below the bridge, to prevent the fall of water from injuring the foundation, which was of square stone laid on an innumerable quantity of oak piles, driven thick into the ground. Some of these, on being drawn up, were very hard, and black as jet.
Lord Russell,] which had been for many years let to different tenants, was now taken down, and the scite and gardens let on a building lease to Mr. Robert Stirling, of Exeter, Builder; who erected thereon the present regular, and elegant pile of building, called Bedford Circus, the first stone of which was laid 27th May, 1773.

In digging for the foundation, great numbers of human bones were dug up, with the foundation of a church, broken mouldings, fragments of sepulchral monuments, and other ruins of a sacred edifice, and its adornments; and, in the garden were discovered, some feet deep, several lead coffins, containing human skeletons; also a thick leaden box, or chest, within which were the remains of three or four human sculls, and bones. This discovery occasioned various conjectures, as there was not length enough for receiving a body. All these were emptied of their contents, for the small value of the lead, and the bones thrown among the rubbish, to the disgrace of humanity: a lasting odium must ever shade the name of a mercenary, unfeeling man!

On the 7th November, 1773, died the learned, and facetious Mr. Andrew Brice, Printer, and native of this city; author of the laborious, and now highly esteemed work, "Brice's Topographical Dictionary," and several others; whose satirical vein of humour in his "Mobiad, or Battle of the Voice," (which strongly exposed, and reformed, many ridiculous customs of his fellow citizens) will for ever entitle his memory to esteem and gratitude. His remains were interred in St. Bartholomew's burying ground, 14th November, attended to the grave by many Lodges of his Brother Masons, and a great concourse of spectators.

The old Courts in the castle being very inconvenient, and greatly beneath the dignity of the large and opulent county of Devon, were taken down, and the present structure begun; the first stone of which was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay, 25th March, 1774.

For holding the Assizes, County Courts, &c. during the time of building new ones, two temporary Courts were erected. They were afterwards taken down, as also the Chapel, and Castellan's house, when a new house and guard house were built; the area of the castle was levelled and gravelled, and the banks planted with young elms. In the course of these alterations, many Roman coins, and other coins, were found; human bones dug from under the foundation of the Chapel, and several other parts of the castle. Those venerable remains of ancient fortification, the Donjon, Sallyport, with its covered way, and Square Tower, (in which was a lofty gateway

Several antiquities, lead coffins and human bones found.

Death of Mr. Andrew Brice, Printer.

New county courts built in the castle.

Roman coins &c. found.

The Sallyport &c. destroyed.
CHAP. IV. gateway walled up] were taken down, greatly regretted by the antiquarians. The annexed print (the drawing of which, was taken before their demolition) will convey to the observer some idea of their ancient beauty and strength.


On the 25th October, 1774, about ten o'clock in the evening, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city. Its direction seemed from South to North; the tremulation of the earth lasted about two seconds, and greatly alarmed several families, particularly that of Colonel Newton, in James's Street, where, several doors were thrown open, and the house bells rang by the shock; it was also felt at the houses of John Short, Esq. and Mr. Gibbs, Surgeon, near Palace gate.

1775. American War. In this year, the unhappy disputes between Great Britain, and her American colonies broke out into open hostilities; an event which involved this kingdom in a long, ruinous, and expensive war, that was most severely felt by the inhabitants of Exeter.

Mr Baring's first election. A long contested, and disputed election, for a representative for this city in parliament, between John Baring, and John Burridge Cholwich, Esquires, was determined, on 3d November, 1776, by a large majority in favour of Mr. Baring, who was accordingly returned duly elected.

Dreadful fire on the old bridge. About this time, a dreadful fire happened at a house on the Old Bridge, used as a lodging-house for poor travellers. The fire breaking out in the lower part of the dwelling, and the doors being locked, the unfortunate lodgers had no way of escape; how many fell victims to the flames, was not known for a certainty, but nine bodies, shockingly scorched and burnt, were found in the ruins, and carried into St. Edmund's Church.

1779. The French nation assisting the American colonies in their revolt, occasioned an open rupture between the two Nations; and the Spaniards and Dutch also joining in the confederacy, they made great preparations for an invasion of this kingdom. Accordingly the combined fleets of France and Spain, entered the British Channel, and appeared off Plymouth, whilst the British Fleet, by a strong easterly wind, were driven many leagues to the westward of Scilly Isles, and unable to work up the channel. The unusual appearance of an hostile fleet upon the British Coast, caused a great consternation; but the people soon recovering from their fright, and their ancient daring spirit reviving, every preparation was formed, to give the enemy a warm reception, should they have the temerity to attempt a descent; particularly at Plymouth, supposed to be their principal object, in order to destroy the Dock Yards, and
and Naval Arsenal. All the troops that could be collected, were marched to that important fortress, and the French, Spanish, and American prisoners, upwards of 1300 in number, were ordered to be removed to Exeter, to which city they were conducted under a guard of Volunteers, collected together by William Bastard, of Kitley, Esq., who commanded them in their march. On this account, the greatest exertions of the citizens were requisite, no military force, except one company of the Hereford militia, (left behind sick, and unfit for duty, when the other members of the regiment marched for Plymouth,) being in Exeter at the time, therefore at a meeting called at the Guildhall, it was resolved that such as would voluntarily come forth to do military duty, should appear in the afternoon, on Southernhay, and there enroll themselves, ballot for their respective companies, and choose their officers; and so great was the spirit and loyalty of the citizens, at this alarming crisis, that upwards of 800 enrolled, were provided with arms, and formed into a regiment, under the command of John Baring, Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament, for Exeter. There being no fit place for the reception of such a number of prisoners, the county Justices generously gave up their Bridewell in St. Thomas's parish, which was fitted up for the purpose.

On the arrival of the prisoners at Alphington Cross, they were met by two companies of the Exeter Volunteers, who were on that day appointed to do duty over them, and conducted to their respective places of confinement, the county bridewell; and some houses on Alphington causeway. These Volunteers having thus taken the charge of the prisoners, continued on duty during their stay, (which was for some time) with such care that not one escaped; and for this, on the removal of the captives, his Majesty was pleased to signify his approbation, by sending them his letter of thanks, which was read at the head of each company.

When the regiment was disbanded, some gentlemen of the city willing to continue their service, obtained his Majesty's Licence for forming themselves into a company of Foot; and being armed and cloathed, at their own expence, they met for exercising themselves in military discipline, at stated times during the War.

The Parliament being dissolved, Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. and John Baring, Esq. were re-elected representatives for this City.

The American War was now terminated, and a general Peace ensued, to the great joy of all ranks of people.

In order to improve the entrance into the City, it was deemed necessary to remove the old Eastgate.
ed expedient to take down Eastgate, by which a beautiful vista was opened from St. Sidwells into the High-street; a very great, and necessary improvement. +

The King again dissolving the Parliament, there was a smart contest at the election for this City: the Candidates were Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, John Baring, and James Huller, Esquires; the poll lasted near four days; the two first gentlemen were returned duly elected.

His Majesty making a tour through the Western Counties, intimated his design of visiting Exeter. Every necessary preparation was made, becoming the dignity of the City, for his reception; upwards of 300 of the principal inhabitants were sworn, as additional Constables, and the streets, from the end of Paris-street, to Broadgate, were rolled in, and gravelled over. The Chamber at a great expence decorated the Guildhall with variegated lamps, and festoons of artificial flowers; and a grand Chair of State, (with a footstool) covered with Crimson Velvet edged with gold, was erected in expectation of their Majesties, honouring it with their presence. No expence was spared by the Chamber, to receive and welcome their beloved Monarch and his Family.

On the 13th August, 1789, about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, their Majesties, with three of the Princesses, and suite, arrived at the bottom of Paris-street, where they were received by a party of Constables, who conducted them into the City, amidst an amazing number of Spectators. At St. John's Hospital, they were received by the Mayor, Jonathan Burnett, Esq. attended by the Gentlemen of the Chamber, and the different Corporations, in their scarlet and other gowns. On his Majesty's Coach stopping, the Recorder, Charles Fantham, Esq. addressed him in the name of the Mayor and Chamber, in a loyal

+ This gate, which was much ruined by Perkin Warbeck during the siege of Exeter and soon after rebuilt in a very strong manner, consisted of a curtain flanked by two bulwarks. The exterior arch was very strong and lofty, over which, rested a Statue of King Henry 7th, in a Roman Toga, holding a Globe and Sceptre: the arms of the same King (viz. France and England, quarterly) appeared above it, the compartment decorated with roses and portcullises, to signify his descent from the house of Beaumont, whose cognizance it was; and the latter still is borne as a crest by the Dukes of Beaumont. This Statue, and the Arms, are preserved; they are placed in front of a house erected on the scite, and built with part of the materials of the old gate. Near the bottom of the flanking towers, were port-holes for the great port cannons; and lookouts on each story. In the centre of the gateway was a strong semicircular arch, apparently very ancient; (according to the opinion of the learned Dr. Stukeley, this arch was of Roman construction;) the interior front was adorned with a Clock and Dial, which were afterwards placed in the front of St. John's Hospital. The Gate was occupied as a Public House; known by the sign of The Salutation.
loyal and eloquent speech, expressing sincere and zealous attachment to His Majesty's royal Person, and Government, and their grateful thanks for his condescending to visit their City.

The Mayor then presented the Sword of State, which His Majesty was pleased to return, saying, it could not be entrusted into better hands. Their Majesties then proceeded (through multitudes of joyful spectators, assembled from all parts of the surrounding country,) to the Deanery, prepared for their residence during their stay. In St. Peter's Churchyard, an Regiment of Dragoons (quartered at the time in the city,) were drawn up, and they saluted their Majesties as they passed by, and then mounted guard at the Deanery.

In the evening there were bonfires, fireworks, and illuminations, with many emblematic transparents. The next day their Majesties attended divine service at the Cathedral, but the continuous of people being very great, they were prevented at that time inspecting the curiosities of that ancient edifice. After the service, they repaired to the Bishop's palace, where the King held a levee, at which, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. were presented. The customary honour of Knighthood was offered to the Mayor, but he declined it. In the afternoon their Majesties, Princesses, &c. went in private to the Cathedral, where they minutely observed every thing worthy notice, and seemed highly gratified in observing the beauty of the building, the organ, Bishop's Throne, painted windows and other ornaments of that sacred pile. A general illumination was displayed again in the evening, throughout the whole city and its environs. His Majesty did not honour the Chamber with a visit at the Guildhall, it being contrary to usual etiquette, and to prevent giving umbrage to the other cities and towns, he had passed through. After a stay of two nights the Royal Family and suite proceeded on their journey to Lord Boringdon's house at Saltram near Plymouth, where they resided near a fortnight; and on return, slept one night, at the Deanery, and the next morning continued their travel to Weymouth.

A supposition arising that a dissolution of Parliament would speedily take place, James Buller, Esq. of Downe, was invited by a great number of electors for this city, to come forward as a Candidate to oppose the sitting Members, which he accepted, and his declaration appeared as early as November, in the preceding year; the pernicious practice of Quilling, +

† Quilling, (in some places justly termed Ranting,) a term almost peculiar to Exeter, signifies treating the Electors with victuals and drink; or, more properly, subverting the morals of the lower class, to the ruin of many of them.

A. D.
1790.
Contested Election between John Baring, James Buller, Esq., & Sir C. W. Bampfylde.
CHAP. VII then resumed; and was continued, with very few intervals until the month of June following; attended with an enormous expense to the Candidates, and more injury than benefit to the Electors. At the close of the poll (which continued four days,) John Baring, and James Butler, Esquires, were returned duly elected.

A. D. 1790.

The friends of Sir G. W. Banquells, not satisfied with the return, petitioned Parliament, complaining of an undue return; and a Committee of the House of Commons being appointed to try the merits of the said petition, it was decided in favour of John Baring, Esquire, who was declared duly elected.

The bad state and inconvenience of the Criminal Prison for the County of Devon, being justly complained of, an Act of Parliament was passed for building a new one. A healthy spot of ground on an elevated situation, near Dens Castle, being 'purchased, it was begun this year, and completed in about four years. The principal part consists of brick, made and burnt on the same spot; with moor-stone, stumps, the Lodge in front, which is of moor-stone, is furnished with baths.

The Chapel is very neat, and the Gaoler's house commodious, and every necessary accommodation for the health, as well as security for the prisoners, is provided. On the roof of the Lodge, which is flat, and covered with lead, a temporary platform and gallows is erected for the execution of Malefactors.*

1792.

A plan having been adopted by the Legislature, for erecting Barracks in the different parts of this Kingdom, two large fields

The custody of the Gaol, was granted by William the Conqueror, to William Porto, one of his servants, together with the manor of Bicton. Henry 1st conferred the said manor on one John, (surnamed, from his Office, Janitor,) who, by the tenure of these lands, was to keep the Common Prison, within the County of Devon. Geoffrey de Balster held this Manor by the same service, in the reign of Edward 2d, from which family, through Sackville, it descended to Henry Coplestone, Esquire, whose grandson sold it to Sir Thomas Dennis; and by Anne, one of his daughters and coheifers, who was married to Sir Henry Rolle, the said manor and office came into the family of the Rolles; and, the same is now enjoyed by the Hon. John, Lord Rolle; who, upon paying a certain sum, according to the act, was released from having any further connexion with the said gaol; and the government thereof was conferred on the Justices of the County of Devon.

* Before the erection of the New Gaol, the place of execution was about two miles from the City, called Heavitree Gallows, (though being in Sowton parish) adjoining to which, is a small inclosed spot of land for the interment of those unfortunate who suffered. It was environed by a stone wall, at the expense of Mrs. Joan Tuckfield, of this city, widow, who left an estate to the corporation of Taylors of Exeter; in trust, for keeping the said wall in repair.
fields were purchased for that purpose; near the New Gaol, in the parish of St. David; and the building was soon after begun, and in a few years, completed. It is an elegant quadrangle, situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country: at the upper end are apartments for the Officers, and in the two wings are stabling for 202 Horses, over which are Lodging-rooms for the Privates. There is also a Riding School, Hospital, Farrier's Shop, Suttling House, Guard House, Powder Magazine, Granaries, and every other conveniency that could be adopted for the ease and comfort of the stationed Troops. At the commencement of this building, a melancholy accident happened to one of the labourers employed in sinking the Well; after getting to the depth of near 30 feet, the sides, not being properly secured, gave way, and he was crushed to death, some time elapsed, before he could be dug out, when a shocking spectacle presented itself to the Spectators.

About this period, the Emissaries of France, (having entirely altered their system of Government,) endeavoured to excite commotions in this kingdom: the well-affected and loyal citizens of Exeter, entered into associations for supporting the Constitution and Government. In order to counteract their pernicious designs, large bounties were given by the Chamber, and subscriptions opened at different places (the Country-house in particular,) for the purpose of enlisting men for his Majesty's Service, in both Army and Navy. Not satisfied with assisting merely by their purses, many offered their services in person, and being accepted, a company of Volunteers was immediately raised, consisting of sixty Gentlemen, under the command of Capt. Mackenzie, (an old established Officer.) They were supplied with Arms from the King's Arsenals, but their complete military clothing was at their own expense.

The victories gained by the French on the Continent, together with the apprehension of troubles from the discontented at home, called for strong exertions, to provide for the interior security of the Nation: Commissions were therefore granted, for raising a number of Fencible Regiments, both Horse and Foot. Two gentlemen of this City, viz. Colonel Robert Hall, and Colonel Thomas Strickling, received Commissions for levying two Regiments. The first of these by vigorous and prudent exertions, soon completed his quota of men, and they

† The Gentleman who suggested in the Guildhall, the idea of raising a Company of Volunteers, was, Mr. Robert Hemer, Attorney at Law, of Exeter, for which service, the Chamber conferred upon him the Freedom of the City.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. IV. they were Regimented under the name of the Devon and Cornish Fencibles. Just after they were embodied, they were ordered to Ireland, where they continued during the remainder of the War; and by strict discipline, and good behaviour, they not only preserved the tranquility of the Western parts of that Kingdom, but gained the esteem of the inhabitants in every station they were quartered at.

By the treason of their engagements, the several Fencible Regiments were to serve during the War, but in the British Islands only.

Colonel Stribling, through the ill conduct (we use no harsher term,) of those employed by him, in recruiting, (after expending a large sum of money) failed in his endeavours to complete a Regiment by the time agreed upon, and those enlisted by him, were draughted into, and incorporated with other corps.

About this period, a second Company of Exeter Volunteers, under the command of Alderman Benjamin Honeycomb Walker, was completed, and added to the first.

A Troop of Volunteer Horse, consisting of Gentlemen and Yeomen, of this City and neighbourhood, under command of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. was also completed; the Troopers furnishing their own Horses, Helmets, and Uniforms, but were provided by Government with arms.

Soon after, a second Troop was raised, commanded by James Lardiner, Esq.

The price of Provisions, especially Wheat, advancing greatly, created much murmuring, and dissatisfaction among the common people, who judging the evil to have arisen from nefarious practices of the opulent Millers (whom they suspected of engrossing great quantities of grain) collected in a mob, and proceeded to Belle Marsh-Mills, near Chudleigh, which they partly demolished, plundered what grain they could find, and furiously insulted, and ill treated the proprietor, Mr. Balle. For this offence, one Mr. Campion, a blacksmith, of Drewsteignton, was apprehended as a ringleader, committed to gaol, and on trial, being convicted, was sentenced to be executed near the spot where the crime was committed.

In order to strike terror, and prevent future commotions, the execution was conducted in a manner, hitherto unknown in this city, being entirely Military, and entrusted to the care of Major Shadwell, of the 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

The unfortunate man (much pitied) was conducted, from the new gaol to the place of execution, in a mourning coach, guarded by the Light Dragoons, the troops of Volunteer Cavalry.
Cavalry of Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir John de la Pole; the two Companies of Exeter, and several others of the neighbouring Volunteers; and, in order to prevent a rescue, a battalion of Militia, with two field pieces were ordered to march to the neighbourhood. The execution, which was solemn and peaceable, struck great awe, in the minds of the spectators, while the unhappy victim to the laws, was much lamented, as he ever bore a good character. He declared, he was compelled to leave his work and join the rioters.

The Parliament being dissolved, writs were issued for electing a new one, and James Buller, Esq. declining to offer himself as a candidate, John Baring, Esq. and Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. were returned duly elected.

A great disturbance happened, occasioned by a new raised regiment of foot, which were levied at Londonderry in Ireland, by the name of the Londonderry Fencibles, and from thence removed to this city. It being the intention of government to draught them into other regiments, the men refused compliance, and manifested symptoms of mutiny; they declared that according to their engagements, they were to serve only in their own regiment, and under their own officers. Upon this, the military forces then lying here, were called in to enforce the orders of government; and the Londonderry men being drawn up in St. Peter's Churchyard, and refusing to obey new officers, were attacked, and dispersed by the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, assisted by a large party of the first Fencible Cavalry. They fled in every direction, and were pursued by the horse under command of Major Shadwell, who executed his orders with the most brutal severity, dreadfully wounding many of the poor fellows, and driving them to the Castle, where they were disarmed, and forced into compliance. During the time this scene lasted, the whole city was in a state of confusion, and exhibited a melancholy idea of a military government! the Light Dragoons behaved with the greatest insolence, not only insulting the peaceable citizens, but riding over many who were incapable of getting out of their way.

A third company of Volunteers, consisting of gentlemen of the first distinction in this city, (who provided themselves with arms, military accoutrements, and clothing,) formed themselves into a corps, for the interior defence, and securing the property of the citizens, in case of any intestine troubles. They were commanded by Major Hamilton, an old, and experienced officer, who had long resided in Exeter, and meeting with the approbation of his Majesty, commissions were granted to the officers, and the gentlemen regularly attended.
attended their discipline during the continuance of the war.

The French Nation, exulting in their great successes, set
no bounds to their ambitious views, and (exasperated against
Great Britain, who almost singly withstood her power, and
prevented her favourite scheme of absolute dominion) breath-
ed revenge, and menaced the English, with the threats of a
powerful invasion.

The British Ministry made every preparation of defence:
Signal Houses were erected to give early intelligence of the
enemy’s approach; and the most vulnerable places on the
coast were fortifed, and guarded. They also had recourse
to the constitutional mode of our ancestors, the Saxons, viz.
arming the effective force of the country, and calling forth
the whole mass of citizens for defence. Circular letters were
sent to all parts of the country. On receipt of those to this
City, a general meeting was held at the Guildhall, where the
ture spirit of the British Nation appeared in the most con-
spicuous manner. The opulent not only subscribed large
sums of money, but offered personal assistance, and the he-
roic flame caught hold of all ranks of men. Nearly every
one, capable of rendering any service in this city, enrolled
their names, in the different classes proposed and adopted,
in which they judged they should be of most effectual use
to their Country.

A Troop, who furnished their own uniforms and horses,
was formed under the command of John Short, Esq. † like-
wise a Regiment of Foot, by the name of the Exeter Loyal
Association, who served without pay, or emolument from
government; they found their uniforms, (at a great expense)
but were supplied with arms from his Majesty’s Arsenals.
Edmund Granger, Esq. a respectable merchant of the City
commanded them, (as Lieut. Colonel.) Beside these, there
were two companies who cloathed themselves, under com-
mand of Alderman Reuben Philips, and Captain Lawrence Wil-
liams; and three companies under Captains Blackall, Collins, and
Tremlett; also a company of Light Infantry, who termed
themselves the Exeter Fusileers, under command of Captain
Trewman: § they had an allowance from government towards
their cloathing.

The last six Companies were afterwards united to the first
and second of Exeter Volunteers, the whole forming a Regi-

† This gentleman, soon afterwards dying, (universally lamented, for
his benevolence, and the many amiable qualifications he possessed,) was
succeeded in command by Philip Cornish, Esq.

§ Being promoted to a command in the Regulars, the command of
the Company devolved to Samuel Luscombe, Esq.
ment complete, of eight companies, under the command of
Lieut. Colonel John T. Wright, (Collector of his Majesty’s Gus-
toms, for the Port of Exeter, and, brother-in-law to Sir J.
H. Northcote, Bart.) an old and experienced Officer. All
these corps continued their services during the remainder of
the war, and were of great utility in preserving the peace of
the country, and intimidating our enemies from their projected
invasion.

The advance in the price of Provisions still increasing,
(occasioned by a partial failure in the harvest, and the great
demands for supplying our fleets, and armies) created much
discontent among the middling and lower class of people, par-
ticularly at the Corn Market, which was but scantily sup-
plied. The Mayor, (Jonathan Worthy, Esq.) constantly at-
tended the Markets, exerted himself for their relief, and pre-
served the public peace, for which he justly merited their
thanks.

The situation chosen, on the removal of the Great Conduit,
in the High-street, proving very incommodious to passengers;
by reason of the great resort of people to draw water; a
complaint was laid by the neighbouring inhabitants, and
the Chamber once more caused it to be removed. It was
placed at the bottom of Cook-row, Southgate-street, where
formerly stood the old Shambles, dock, which was the Wood
and Yarn Market, just before taken down, in order to widen
the street, which was then very narrow, * and (from the
great, and almost continual passing of waggons, carts, &c.)
extremely dangerous to passengers.

On the 28th of July, a dreadful fire, which consumed thir-
teen houses, inhabited chiefly by poor Weavers, happened near
the Black boy Turnpike, in the parish of St. Sidwells; occasi-
oned by a Brick-kiln being erected too near a large stack of
furze, which taking fire, communicated itself to the adjoining
houses. By this accident, a number of poor families were
reduced to great distress.

The great consumption of provisions, occasioned by the
vast supplies for victualling our Navy, and Army, now cau-
sed the war to be felt by all ranks of people; and though, by
our insular situation, and the vigilance of our naval com-
manders, we were preserved from the ravages of a foreign
every necessary article of life advanced to such an ex-
normous price, that the resemblance nearly appeared of an
actual

* The narrowness of the Street at this place, occasioned frequent acci-
dents; a few years since, a countrywoman was crushed to death; being
un able to extricate herself from a wagg on which pressed her against one
of the houses.
actual famine! Wheat was upwards of a Guinea, and Barley 14s. per bushel: Beef, Mutton, and Pork, 10d. and Butter 1s. 6d. per pound: Potatoes (though of the very worst kind) 2s. per peck, whilst trade was almost stagnated. This occasioned great murmurings, and clamours, especially among the middling, and lower classes of society, who had hitherto borne their sufferings with an unexampled patience. They loudly exclaimed, without exaggeration, on the distresses of themselves and families, and flocked to the markets in such numbers, that the Mayor Richard Jenkins, Esq., was obliged to order out the constables to protect the country people, as the populace, driven almost to despair, crowded on them. With the greatest anxiety, the people endeavoured to purchase their commodities, even at the most enormous prices, the necessary supplies being very scanty. How these evils originated, it is not in the author’s power to say; but, most certainly, many cruel, avaricious persons reaped great advantage from the melancholy distress; their hoarding and monopolizing, increased the grievance, as they kept from the markets, the usual supplies.

The poor, no longer able to provide proper sustenance for their families, assembled together in many different places, particularly on Southernhay, from whence they proceeded in divisions, to the principal Landholders and Farmers, of the surrounding country, desiring some, and compelling others, to sign a contract (which they produced) for selling their wheat, and other necessaries, at reduced prices.

Though the mob (much to their credit,) proceeded not to acts of violence, yet danger was feared, if such tumultuous meetings were suffered to continue, the greatest exertions therefore of the Magistrates was required to put a stop to them. Most of the householders in the city were sworn as additional constables, and the mob being prevented from holding any more meetings, by the vigilance of the Mayor, quietness in some degree, was restored.

The sufferings of the poor needing immediate relief, a meeting of the principal citizens was held at the Guildhall, where a subscription was opened, and large sums were subscribed. It was greatly assisted by government bounties, who ordered quantities of Salted Herrings and other Fish, to be sent to the different ports, which were retailed at moderate prices; bounties were also given for the importation of Wheat, Rice, and other kinds of provisions, from Foreign Ports. Large quantities of an inferior kind of bread, (a mixture of wheat and barley, with other grain,) was ordered to be baked in this city, and sold under the direction of the overseers, at the different
parish churches, at a much lower price than the bakers sold it; and, in order to lessen the consumption as much as possible, an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent Bakers and others, from selling (under a severe penalty) any kind of bread, within 24 hours after the said was baked: it was likewise recommended to all families, to refrain as much as possible, the quantities of bread made use of in their houses; in short, every prudent measure was adopted to alleviate the distress of the country, and prevent, if possible, the horrors of an expected famine, until it should please the Almighty disposer of all events to remove this dreadful scourge by an abundant harvest! Government also exerted itself to remedy this calamity; one expedient was, by giving a bounty to such persons or persons, who should supply the markets with a certain quantity of fish; this measure was happily attended with success, greater quantities of that useful aliment was brought to the markets of this city, than was ever before remembered, to the great relief of the citizens; and one Mrs Thomas Bale, Fishmonger, received upwards of 160l. as her share of the bounty.

The remnant of a French Invasion was now more prevalent than ever, and the British Government made every necessary preparation for their reception. Large bodies of Troops were stationed on the sea-coast, and many corps of Volunteers were embodied for actual service. A large train of Artillery, among which was four long 24-pounders, with the necessary ammunition and stores, was brought from Plymouth to this city: the Cannon were for some time lodged in the Castle, and the ammunition, in a place procured for that purpose at Pinetree: a camp of horse and foot was formed on the common near Woodbury, on which the Park of Artillery was moved, and stationed in the old camp, commonly termed Woodbury Castle, where they remained until the breaking up of the camp, when they were brought back to Exeter Castle.

A great nuisance which had long been complained of, viz. the filthiness of the streets of this city, was this year, remedied by the Chamber, who by an act of Common Council made a law which forbid, under severe penalties, any person from throwing, or laying, ashes, human ordure, or any kind of filth or dung, into the streets, or kennels; and compelling every household to sweep the pavement before their houses three times in every week. Proper scavengers were provided; who with carts, attended daily, to convey away any dirt. This regulation was strongly enforced by the present Mayor, Thomas Bond, Esq. who acted with the greatest impartiality, making no distinction between persons against whom
The wastewater from the conduit was, by means of pipes, conveyed into the Butcher-row, where its current is of great utility in clearing the kennels of the blood, and filth, which before lodged in them, and was very noisome to passengers.

In return for this very necessary improvement, the inhabitants of the Butcher-row gratefully returned the Mayor thanks in an advertisement in the public papers.

This gentleman, likewise, on his first coming into office, altered the method of setting the assize of bread, after the custom of the city of London. Before this, the weight of the loaves altered according to the price of wheat in the market, but they are now, always to be of one standard weight, and the variation is in their price, the standard of which is set in the Mayor's court every Saturday from the returns made by the clerks of the market, of the prices of wheat the preceding market day. He also strictly enforced the laws against Carters and others, for leaving their Carriages in the streets, riding on the shafts, &c. fining all offenders impartially, by which, frequent accidents were prevented. The fines, for these, and other misdemeanors, for the first quarter of his Mayoralty, amounted to a sufficiency to purchase 700 half-quarter loaves, which he ordered to be given to the poor at Christmas.

This Mayor likewise paid great attention to the justness of weights and measures, and rectified all abuses in them, particularly in one nefarious practice, that had for a long time prevailed unnoticed, viz. the shameful custom of paring round the edges of their Wooden Measures, (such as Pecks, Half-pecks, &c.) by which, the quantity of proper measure was much lessened. To prevent such iniquitous practices for the future, he issued orders, that no measures of that kind should be used, unless they were encircled round the brim with Iron. He also regulated the measuring of that necessary article of life, Coals, and two sworn Coal-Meters were appointed to examine and measure all Coals sent from the Wharf.

On the conclusion of this Gentleman's Mayoralty, he was presented with an elegant piece of plate, of the value of 50 guineas, on which was engraven the following inscription:

"Exeter,"

† The said fines for the remaining part of his Mayoralty, were given towards the support of the Devon, and Exeter Hospital.
"Exeter, 9th October, 1802."

"At a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the city of Exeter, together with the Nobility and Gentry, of its vicinity.—This piece of Plate, was presented to Thomas Flood, Esq., the late Mayor, as a testimony of the sense they entertain of his Public services in the execution of his office."

On the 14th October, Preliminary Articles of Peace, were signed by the Ministers of the contending Nations; and on the news reaching this city, it spread a universal joy, evinced by all ranks of people; the Cathedral and other bells, were immediately rung; and, the next day, there were general illuminations, and other demonstrations of gladness: the preparations for carrying on the war were stopt, and the Park of Artillery, &c., sent back to Plymouth.

The Definitive Treaty was signed at Amiens, on the 27th of March, 1802. On this occasion, another general illumination took place, but far superior to the first, in which many fine emblematical transparent paintings were exhibited, and fire-works, and bonfires were to be seen in every street. In the evening the principal citizens, by invitation of the Mayor, met at the Guildhall, where they enjoyed themselves in the greatest festivity; every one expressed the most lively joy at the happy return of peace, and being relieved from so long, bloody, and expensive a war; during which they had struggled with the greatest calamities, not only by an almost total stagnation of their trade, heavy and oppressive taxes, but by a deprivation of the comforts, and common necessities of life, from the exorbitant prices demanded for them.

On the 19th and 20th of April, the East Devon Regiment of Militia, and Exeter Volunteers was disbanded this city, and sent to their respective homes; and, on Sunday April 25th his Majesty’s Letter of Thanks, and orders for their dismissal, was read to Colonel Wright’s Regiment of Exeter Volunteers.

On Saturday, May 1st, Colonel Granger’s Regiment of Volunteers, was disembodied, and the arms delivered up; the Colonel, in return for their good behaviour, entertained the whole body with a splendid dinner at the Swan Tavern; the corps unanimously voted a Gold Snuff box, of 15 Guineas value, to present to him, as a token of their esteem, and gratitude, for his kind, and polite behaviour.†

† Similar presents, were likewise presented to Sir Stafford Northcote, and Colonel Wright, by their respective corps.
On Wednesday May 8th, His Majesty's Proclamation for a General Peace was delivered in Exeter, and joy appeared in the countenance of every spectator. The procession consisted of the different Incorporated Trades in their Livery Gowns, preceded by their Beadles and Banners: the Band of Music belonging to the 6th regiment of Dragoons, and a party of the men, unarmed, flanking the procession: a deputy Herald at Arms mounted on a stately Horse, and clothed in an Herald's Tabard, richly embroidered with his Majesty's Armorial Bearings; the Children of St. John's Hospital: the corps of Constables belonging to this City and County, with their Staffs: the City Officers, Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council Men, and Bailiffs, in their scarlet and other robes. After the Herald had read his Majesty's Proclamation in the front of the Guildhall, the whole proceeded to St. John's Hospital, where, before the Chapel, it was again read; from thence they moved on to St. John's Bow, the corner of Bear-lane in Southgate-street, and to the West front of the Cathedral, at each of which places it was again read; the procession then returned, by way of St. Martin's-lane, back to the Guildhall.

During the whole time, the Cathedral and parochial bells rang, and the immense concourse of people gathered together on the occasion, testified their sincere joy; loud huzzas resounded through the streets, and the most perfect propriety of behaviour was observed.

The weather having been remarkably dry for near two months, the Mayor, to prevent accidents by fires, very prudently, (by hand bills) requested the citizens not to illuminate their houses on this occasion.

June 1st, was observed with the greatest decorum, it being the day appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation, for a general Thanksgiving. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of the Cathedral and Parochial bells; at 10 o'clock the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. preceded by the different Incorporated Trades, with their usual Insignia, went in procession to the Cathedral; the 6th regiment of Dragoons, with their Military Band, marched to the same, from the barracks; part of Sir Stafford Northcote's Corps, and the Exeter Troop of Volunteer Horse (who were not disbanded) also attended Divine Service. After prayers, the inner choir not being capacious enough to contain the numerous congregation, an excellent Sermon was preached in the outer choir, by the Rev. Canon Massey. The Parish Churches, and Dissenting Meeting-houses were crowded; every shop was closely shut (excepting a few Quakers) and the whole forenoon had the appearance of the strictest Sabbath.
The City of Exeter.

Mr. Howard of St. Sidwells, Coach Maker, with his numerous body of journeymen, and dependants, after attending Divine Service in the parish church, walked in procession through the Fore-street, preceded by a small Phaeton, decorated with laurel leaves and flowers, in which sat a little boy. It was carried on Men's shoulders, and after their parade they proceeded to their large working Loft, which was handsomely decorated with green boughs, Lamps, and Emblematical inscriptions; where the whole, consisting of upwards of seventy persons, sat down to an elegant dinner, of the true good old English roast Beef, and plum puddings, &c. and spent the remainder of the day in the greatest conviviality, testifying their Loyalty by many Constitutional Songs and Toasts.

Many other Companies dined together on this occasion, and mirth and good humour pervaded amongst all ranks of Society.

On the Friday following, being the birthday of our Sovereign, a grand collection of Fireworks was displayed on Southernhay Green, by Mr. Paddon, of this City, the expenses of which were defrayed, by a voluntary contribution of the Citizens.

The Parliament being dissolved, writs were issued, for electing a new one: John Boring, Esq. of Mount Radford, who had worthily represented this City, in five succeeding Parliaments, having previously declared (by reason of his advanced age) his resolution of declining that important trust: the Candidates were Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., James Buller, Esq. of Downe, and Edmund Granger, Esq. of this City: the Poll which commenced July 2d, continued near four days, and at its final close, the numbers were for James Buller, Esq. 786, Sir C. W. Bampfylde, 637, and Edmund Granger, Esq. 444, upon which, the two former were returned duly elected.

The restless and insatiable ambition of the Corsican usurper Bonaparte, who under the title of first Consul, assumed the government of the French nation, unavoidably plunged this country into a new war. This haughty tyrant, this modern Attila, after grasping into his hands, the sole government of the major part of Italy, the Austrian Netherlands, and great part of Germany; depriving the King of Saxony of all his hereditary continental possessions; subjugating the timid governments of Spain, Naples, and the States of Holland, to his imperious will; and in time of profound peace, contrary to the most solemn treaties, ravaging and overturning the ancient government of Switzerland. The Usurper, jealous of the growing
growing prosperity of the British Empire, the only European power that opposed his attempts to universal dominion, endeavoured by the most arbitrary measures, to annihilate her commerce, and by peremptory mandates, ordered his servile dependant states to shut their ports against the importation of all British commodities.

This, and other flagrant breaches of the late treaties, occasioned mild remonstrances on the part of the British government; these remonstrances being answered, Bonaparte in the most haughty terms, accompanied with threats and demands, too extravagant, both for the honour and interest of the British nation, to be complied with, and conciliatory measures being of no effect; orders were issued for making reprisals on the subjects of the French Republic, and their allies, which was executed with such vigour, that a great number of ships were captured, and brought into the British ports.

Bonaparte, exasperated to the greatest degree, breathed the most sanguinary revenge, threatening the entire subjugation of the British Empire, and totally to annihilate her government; for which purposes, immense preparations for an invasion were made, great numbers of vessels were constructed in all the ports of France, Holland, and Flanders, and large armies, composed of deserters and banditti, the refuse of most European nations were marched to the sea coasts.

To counteract the tyrant's intentions, the British ministry exerted themselves in the most vigilant manner. The lately dismantled ships, were again commissioned, manned and sent to sea; a new Militia raised and embodied; and squadrons of ships dispatched to cruise off the French coasts, and watch their motions. The preparations of the enemy still increasing, the utmost efforts appeared necessary to give them a warm reception, should they escape the vigilance of the British navy, and have the temerity to put their proposed threats into execution: an additional Militia, equal in number to the former; and an army of Reserve of 40,000 effective men, were raised by ballot.

The East Devon Regiment of Militia, marched to Plymouth; a camp was formed on the heights near Woodbury, consisting of the two regiments of Somerset Militia, and a large park of Artillery, which had been previously sent from Plymouth; batteries of large cannons were constructed on the coast; and beacons erected on the principal heights, to give a speedy intelligence of an approaching enemy.

The vaunting menaces of the Corsican usurper, instead of damping, roused the antient ardour and martial spirit of the British nation: large bodies of Volunteers were formed throughout
throughout the whole Empire: and in this city, and its neighbourhood, the three troops of horse, lately commanded by Sir Stafford Northcote, were considerably augmented: and a Regiment of foot Volunteers, consisting of 600 men, was soon completed and armed, under the command of John Thomas Wright, Esq., Colonel; James N. Dunford, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel; Hubert Cornish, Esq., Major; B. H. Walker, Samuel Lascomb, Matthew Wood, John Gullett, John Wisbock, Francis Turner, Laurence Williams, John Vicary, and Francis Smith, Esqs. Captains.—To these were soon after added, two companies of Artillery, commanded by Thomas Floyd, Esq., Major; Samuel Kingston, and James Williams, Esqs. Captains: and a company of Artificers, under the command of Thomas Russell, Esq.

All these troops volunteered to serve in any part of the western district, which consists of the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall. Lieut.-General Simon, an officer of distinguished merit, (a native of this City) was appointed to the chief command, in which he was assisted by Major-General Gronneres. In addition to those great preparations, a formidable train of battering cannon consisting of six long 24 pounders, and upwards of fifty cannonades, carrying the same weight of metal, with a large quantity of ammunition, military stores, intrenching tools, biscuits, &c. were brought and deposited in this City, to be ready in case of emergency. The six long 24 pounders, with part of the cannonades, were mounted in the castle yard; the remainder of the cannon, with the ammunition &c., were lodged in a field near St. Ann’s chapel, proper magazines, guard-house, &c. having been purposely erected for their reception; and the remainder of the stores were deposited in several places hired for the purpose; and for the better accommodation of the troops, large additional barracks were erected, in a field contiguous to the former barracks. In short, through the vigilance and great exertions of the commander in chief, the county of Devon was put in a state of perfect security, and its inhabitants bad defiance to the Quixotic menaces of a haughty and implacable tyrant.

On the 14th of November, the Exeter regiment of volunteers were embodied for actual service, and took their part of duty with the troops here quartered, in mounting guards at the castle, magazines, &c. And six brass field pieces (6 pounders) were brought to this City, for the use of the volunteer artillery. And, that no human effort should be neglected, several hundred of the principle citizens, were sworn as additional constables, to assist the civil power.
and prevent the unprincipled from taking any advantage of the necessity of the times, and plundering their neighbours.

In the midst of those great exertions, our religious and gracious sovereign, well judging, that all human endeavours were vain, without the blessing and assistance of the almighty disposer of all events, by whose power the greatest empires rise and fall; issued a proclamation for a general fast, humbly to implore the divine protection, to avert his just indignation, and to preserve the British empire from becoming a prey to a lawless usurper, who had plundered great part of Europe, and drenched her plains with the blood of its unfortunate inhabitants. This fast was kept with all due solemnity, by persons of all ranks and persuasions in this City.

A. D. 1804. The chief magistrate, on his entering into his office, proposed to the citizens the following necessary improvements in their police, viz. that an additional number of public lamps to those already maintained by the lamp-rates, should be erected and maintained at the expense of the several parishes; that the names of each street and lane should be painted at their several corners, and the houses numbered, after the manner of London and other improved cities; and that a regular nightly watch be established; every householder in their several wards to watch each in their turn. These regulations, are as yet but partially attended to; most of the parishes have made great additions to their lamps, to the great benefit and comfort of occasional passengers in long and dark nights; and some have numbered their houses and inscribed their streets, and it is to be hoped, that this necessary accommodation to enquiring strangers will become general, and the citizens experience its great utility.—The nightly watch was attempted, but not meeting with general approbation, was soon discontinued.

The latter end of this year was distinguished by the foundation of spacious Barracks, with stables, store-houses, and every other necessary accommodation, for a large military depot of artillery and stores. These Barracks, situate about one mile south of the city, are erecting in a field heretofore called Spicer’s-Park, purchased by government for this purpose: great part of the building is nearly compleated.
### Mayors and Bailiffs to the 45th Year of the Reign of George III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>John Floud</th>
<th>William Lane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Thomas Scott</td>
<td>John Bickley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Glanvill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Sparke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>William Collings, Ob.</td>
<td>Gregory Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Crossing</td>
<td>John E. Pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Coffin</td>
<td>Jonas Dennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Moore</td>
<td>Daniel Floud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Walkey</td>
<td>Henry Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Gattey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1768</td>
<td>Philip Dacie</td>
<td>Henry Kitson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gregory Jackson</td>
<td>Charles Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Rowe</td>
<td>John Holman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Legge</td>
<td>Jonathan Burnett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Sweetland</td>
<td>Joseph Steer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Thomas Dodge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Kitson</td>
<td>John Dennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Stribling</td>
<td>John Coddrington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Ley</td>
<td>William Higg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurence Williams</td>
<td>James Bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Floud</td>
<td>Daniel Campion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Thomas Wilcocks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reuben Phillips</td>
<td>George Westlake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Hicks</td>
<td>Charles Upham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Bass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>Thomas Coffin</td>
<td>Charles Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Dennis</td>
<td>Charles Furlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Strong</td>
<td>John Bussell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G g 2</td>
<td>John Pearce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Gattey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1777.
Thomas Dodge.
Samuel Moore.
Benj. H. Walker.
Richard Jenkins.
Richard Daw.

1778.
James Grant.
Nicholas Brooke.
John Diste.
Thomas Jones.
Joseph Gibbons.

1779.
Charles Furlong.
John Bussell.
John Robbins.
George Sloiman.
Wm. Hutchings.

1780.
Samuel Mopre.
William Ilbert.
Edward Bartlett.
John Spry.
Joshua Sparke.

1781.
Nicholas Brooke.
Benj. H. Walker.
Richard Coffin.
Nathaniel Sanders.
David E. Phillips.

1782.
John Bassell.
George Westlake.
John Bartlett.
Thomas Browne.
Joseph Gattby.

1783.
William Ilbert.
Nath. E. Cosseratt.

1784.
J. Crossing, Jun.
Richard Thorn.
Chas. Saunders.

1785.
Benj. H. Walker.
Richard Jenkins.
John Pinhey.
Nicholas How.
Robert Pike.

1786.
George Westlake.
Jonathan Burnett.
John Stephens.
Edmund Stooke.
William Hicks.

1787.
Nath. E. Cosseratt.
William Bate.
George Hayman.
James Portbury.

1788.
Richard Jenkins.
Ed. Raguteneau.
Charles Collyns.
William Chave.
Moses Hurn.

1789.
Jonathan Burnett.
Reuben Phillips.
George Bodley.
Joseph Rowe.
Robert Saunders.

1790.
Edward Raguteneau.
Rd. Chamberlain.
J. Burnett, Jun.
William G. Chave.
Richard Gould.

1791.
Reuben Phillips.
Joseph Northington.
Edward Pyn.
Richard Finch.

1792.
John Pinhey.
John Balle.
Richard Dewdney.
Moses A. Mitchell.
Thomas Saunders.

1793.
Rd. Chamberlain.
Charles Upham.
Robert Tothill.
Jonathan Worthy.
John Gibbon.

1794.
Richard Hart.
John Brake.
John D. Worthy.
John Salter.
Richard Horsewel.

1795.
John Balle.
Joseph Gattby.
Thomas Hele.
James Penity.

1796.
Charles Upham.
Jonathan Worthy.
Thomas
THE CITY OF EXETER.

239

Thomas Turner.  John Ford.  William Matthews.  CHAP. IV.
George Copp.  Samuel Kemp.  1803.
John Rickcord.

1797.

1804.

1798.

1805.

1799.

1802.  Thomas Hooper.  John Periam.

Having thus, according to the best of my poor abilities, completed the historic account of this ancient and truly loyal City, I hope my fellow citizens will continue steadfast in maintaining its glorious motto of SEMPER FIDELIS, until time shall be no more; and may the ALMIGHTY be graciously pleased to restore the blessings of a lasting peace: when commerce and trade shall again return to comfort the industrious citizen, and the drum and fife be succeeded by the more pleasing sounds of the shuttle and artificers' hammer, which God of his infinite mercy grant.

End of the fourth Chapter.
The following were received too late for regular insertion, have therefore thought proper to add them at the end of this Chapter.

Translation of an Extract from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, entitled, "Chronicon Exoniensis Ecclesiae desineas in obitu Johannis de Grandisono, Episc."

"A.D. 1080, in the middle of the night of the birth of our Lord, a terrible and unaccustomed noise, with lightening and thunder, suddenly came with a motion of the earth, and caused great ruins of houses.—It struck fear unto the hearts of all, so that all trembled at the judgment of God himself happening to them."

What is very remarkable is, that this circumstance is not recorded by any other historian, therefore it is very probable that this dreadful storm, and concussion of the earth, was confined to Exeter and its neighbourhood; registers of this sort being kept in all collegiate churches, monasteries, &c.

The siege of Exeter castle by King Stephen, in the year 1140,* is thus described by an eye witness; (see Gesta regis Stephani apud Duchesn, page 934.)

"The castle of Exeter is built on a lofty mount, surrounded with impenetrable walls, strengthened with Caesarian towers. In this castle Baldwin de Riparis placed a garrison, composed of valiant youths, the flower of all England, to defend it against the King, to whom he bound them by a solemn oath; and putting under their protection his wife and children. When the King invested the castle, they mounted the walls in shining armour, and treated him and his army with scorn and defiance. Sometimes they sallied out from their secret passages when least expected, and put many of the besiegers to the sword; sometimes"

* See page 30.
sometimes they poured down showers of arrows, darts, and other weapons on the assailants. On the other hand, the King and his Barons laboured with the greatest ardour to distress the garrison. Having formed a very strong and well-armed body of foot, he assaulted the barbican and, after a fierce and bloody struggle, carried it. He next beat down, with his engines, the bridge of communication between the castle and the city; after which he erected lofty towers of wood, with wonderful art, to protect his men, and enable them to return the discharges from the walls. In a word he gave the besieged no rest, either by day or night. Sometimes he drew up all the slingers of his army, and threw into the castle an intolerable shower of stones. Sometimes he employed the most skilful miners, to undermine the foundations of the walls. He made use of machines of many different kinds, some of which were very lofty, for inspecting what they were doing within the castle; and others very low, for battering and beating down the walls. The besieged making a bold and mastery defence, baffled all his machinations with most astonishing dexterity.—After this siege had lasted three months, and King Stephen had expended upon it, in machines, arms, and other things, no less than 15,000 marks, equal to 150,000l. of the present money, the besieged were compelled to surrender for want of water.

The articles of capitulation for the surrender of the City and Castle of Exeter, to the parliament army, under the command of Lord Fairfax, were executed and signed, at Pultimore-House, 10th April, 1646.
CHAPTER V.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Religion of the Ancient Britons.

The religion of the Primitive Britons, was for many ages, pure and uncontaminated, nearly resembling that of the Ancient Patriarchs; (a convincing proof of an early settlement in this Island; soon after their dispersion at Babel.) They believed in one supreme Deity, to whom they offered sacrifices, and paid divine honours. Their Altars were erected in the midst of Groves of Oak, † and the Trees they held in great veneration, ‡ as they did likewise the Mistletoe that grew from them, and which they esteemed as a great favour from Heaven. This holy plant, when discovered, was cut with a knife of gold, on a particular day, (the Moon having attained its second quarter) by the Arch Druid, clothed in a white robe; and was preserved as a precious relic.

This purity of religion, continued until their intercourse with the Phenicians and Greeks, who introduced their idolatrous worship, polytheism, and the abominable offering of human sacrifices: one of these customs was to erect a stupendous image of a giant, composed of wattled rods, inside of which, they filled with the captives of both sexes, old and young, taken in war, and with such beasts, as they were wont to offer in their sacrifices: this image they set fire to, and thus offered up the whole as victims pleasing to their infernal deities.

Their Priests (the Druids) possessed great authority, but were not infallible. Abraham's time, that some of the Canaanites were not infected with Idolatry, see Genesis, chap xx. v. 3, where Abimelech, King of Gerar, and his Servants, were worshippers of the true God.

† Abraham built an Altar, and planted a Grove in Beer-sheba, see Genesis, chap xx. v. 58. Hence we see, that Groves have always been considered as the most proper places for retirement; and doubtless, the silence, and natural gloomb, which reign in those solitudes, must dispose the mind to serious contemplation.

‡ The custom of wearing branches of Oak on particular occasions, still remains among us, derived from the superstitious of our Ancestors, much more ancient, than the preservation of King Charles 3d.
were under the government of the Arch Druid, who instructed them in their religious duties: these were never committed to writing, consequently the graduates, who were initiated into the mysteries, were obliged to retain them by the mere strength of memory.

The Priests not only administered at the Altar, but presided over the education of youth; enjoyed an immunity from war and taxes; possessed both civil and criminal jurisdiction; and decided all controversies between private persons, and even differing states.

At length their power, and ascendency over the minds of the people became so great, that the Romans, after their conquest, totally abolished their institutes, extirpated the Priests, and issued penal statutes against the exercise of their religion.

After the extirpation of the Druids and their Religion, the conquering Romans introduced their own Idolatrous system: innumerable Temples and Altars were erected in the Roman Provinces, to their different Deities (of which, many remains have been discovered in this kingdom) and the Roman Theogony prevailed till its final dissolution under the Emperor Constantine.

At what time the Christian doctrine was first introduced into this island does not appear, but it is very probable, that it was soon after England's being made a province of the Roman Empire. The story of Joseph of Arimethaea's preaching the Gospel here, and the foundation of Glastonbury Abbey, is not sufficiently authenticated. Gildas, a native of this country, and a faithful Historian, assures us that the gospel was preached in England before the insurrection of Boadicea, against the Romans, in the time of Emperor Nero, A. D. 64, St. Chrysostom speaks of the event, likewise; as also does St. Jerome. From different passages in the writings of these eminent authors, we have sufficient proof of the early plantation of the Gospel, in this Island; it is evident, the doctrine of Christ was spread, and Churches erected throughout the whole Province of South Britain; and, if the accounts mentioned by Bede may be depended upon, St. Lucius * a British King

§ Some eminent authors have supposed that, from the Druidical remains at Durnestigton, it was the residence of the Arch Druid of the Danmonii, and that thence it received its name, which implied the Druid's town on the river Teign.

*Bede. 169.

* Bede says, that this King, was converted to Christianity, by Priests sent from Eleutherius, Bishop of Rome, A. D. 169, and that after he had pacified the Heathen Temples, and destroyed the Images of their false Gods, he erected three Archbishoprics, one at London, one at York, and one at Caerleon upon Usk.
The Christian Religion was nearly annihilated in this Island, in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian, who raised the severest persecution on the followers of our Lord, that they had yet felt!

The British Churches were everywhere demolished, their bibles burnt, and the penalty of death laid on such as concealed any: their Pastors suffered under the most cruel torments, and every means was practised, to root out the very name of their Religion!

History records the names of St. Alban (the Protomartyr of this Island,) and St. Amphibalus, his Tutor at Verulam, (now St. Albans, in Hertfordshire) Julius and Aaron, two citizens of Caer-Uck, in Monmouthshire, as the principal Martyrs, who suffered in Britain; and so many were put to death at Leckfield, that it resembled another Golgotha; some authors make them amount to upwards of Ten Thousand!

This was the last, and most violent persecution, the primitive Christians suffered, under the Roman Emperors for Constantine Chlorus, who succeeded Diocletian, greatly favoured them, and permitted them to rebuild their Churches, and enjoy the public exercise of their religion. His son and successor, Constantine, (whose Mother, the Empress Helena, was a Briton by birth, and a Christian,) publicly embraced the doctrine of Christ; and from this time, it flourished in Britain, and became the national Religion, until the conquest of England, by the Heathen Saxons.

Though there remains not the slightest record of British Churches in this City, yet, that it enjoyed the blessings of the Gospel of Christ with the rest of Britain, cannot be doubted.

By the establishment of the Saxons in England, the professors of the Christian Religion, (the remains of the Britons,) were driven to the remote corners of the Island; the Churches were destroyed, and the Pastors cruelly butchered; in short, the most horrid devastations extended to every place, where the invaders possessed power.

Gross Idolatry was introduced by them; they offered human sacrifices to their Gods; even their Princes and most eminent men were chosen by lot, for the purpose.

Hḥ 2

Sometimes

† Mr. Camden, p. 75, says they were citizens of Caer-esk, (Exeter) Camden. but this must be a mistake.

† From this event some authors conceive its name to have been Leachfield, that is, a field of dead Carcases; and for this cause, the City bears for its Arms, an Escutcheon charged with many Martyrs.
Sometimes the handomest of their captives were selected, and put to excruciating tortures; their bodies were opened while alive, under pretexts that by viewing them, they could pretend future events, as success in battle, &c.

Their principal Deities were, the Sun, Moon, Tuisc, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Seater, to whom they dedicated the days of the week.

The Saxons were sunk in the extreme of Idolatry, until their conversion by Augustine the Monk, in the reign of Ethelbert, King of Kent, A.D. 597, who embraced Christianity from the persuasion of his Queen.

The West Saxons did not receive the Christian faith, until the reign of King Cissa, A.D. 611, who, by the preaching of Bertharius, an Italian, sent from Rome, was convinced of the errors of Idolatry, and was baptized, with many of his nobility. By frequent invasions and cruelties of the Pagan Danes, desolation was again brought upon the country, and the Christian religion once more nearly exterminated.

Even Christianity, as it entered the manners of the English Saxons, nothing could exceed their ignorance at this period, for as they received the Doctrine through the corrupted channels of Rome, credulity and superstition were implanted in it. Bounty to the Church, stoned for every vice, and the blackest crimes were pardoned by penance. While servility to the Monks was observed to a gross degree, and large benefactions were continually made, by the nobility to the Court of Rome.

Wifried, Bishop of Lindisfarne, sole prelate of Northumbeland, preached to his ignorant auditors, "That St. Peter, to whose custody the keys of heaven were entrusted, would refuse admittance to every one, who should be wanting in respect to his successor." This suited their vulgar conceptions, and increased the influence of the Papal See.

The great extent of the Dioceses in that early age, made a regular visitation of the Bishops almost impracticable: King Edwin the Elder, about 905, visiting the Western parts of his dominions, found the Churches deserted and in ruins, no Pastors, the People wrapt in the deepest ignorance, and nothing but the name of Christian left among them: to remedy this evil, he, by the advice of Plegmundus, Archbishop of Canterbury, erected two more Sees, § one at St. Peter's at Bedmin for Cornwall; the other at Taunton for Devon, appointing Wintanmanus the first Bishop.

Bishops

§ Prior to this, the See of the West Saxons, had been removed to Winchester, from Dorchester in Oxfordshire; and the Diocese divided into two, via Winchester, and Shefford in Devonshire.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Bishops of Devon.

1st. Wernianus, after his Consecration, fixed his See at Tawton near Barnstable, but did not enjoy his new dignity long; he died in the following year, was buried in his own Church, and succeeded by.

2d. Putta, who had also fixed his See at Tawton; but, about the year 912, taking a journey to Crediton, to visit the King, or, (according to others,) Uffa Earl of Devon, was slain, supposed by the said Earl’s followers.

3d. Eadulphus, on the death of Putta, was consecrated Bishop of Devon at Crediton, to which place he removed his See, and built a magnificent Church. He continued Bishop 22 years, and dying, was buried in his own Church.

4th. Ethelgarus succeeded. In his time King Athelstan founded a Benedictine Monastery in the City of Exeter, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary. He held his See 10 years, and then dying, was buried in his own Church.

5th. Algarus. He was installed at Crediton and held the See about 10 years. He was buried in his own Church, and Algarus succeeded by,

6th. Alfwoldus, who was consecrated by Dunstan Archbishop of Canterbury. In his time, Oger Earl of Devon built the stately Abbey of Tavistock; and King Edgar restored the Benedictine Abbey, founded by Athelstan in Exeter, recalled the Monks who had been dispersed, and made Sidemanus Abbot thereof: Alfwoldus governed his Diocese about 10 years. He, also, was interred in his own Church.

7th. Alfwulfus, according to Diceta, was consecrated Bishop of Crediton, who held his See about 9 years, and then Alfwulfus dying was buried in his own Church.

8th. Sidemanus, Abbot of Exeter, was elected in the room of the last Bishop. During his government the Danes made vast dreadful havoc in the counties of Devon and Cornwall; they burnt, and destroyed by different means, the Country, and spared neither Sex nor Age! among other outrages they burnt the Cathedral Church at Bodmin, on which account the See was removed to St. Germans. Sidemanus, after enjoying his Episcopal dignity 12 years, died and was interred in his own Cathedral.

9th. Alphredus (named by Diceta, Alfricus) Abbot of Alphredus. Malmesbury, was installed at Crediton. He was esteemed a learned

Mr. Hooker makes this Bishop, brother to Alpesius, Duke of Devon and Cornwall, but this must be an error, for Uffa at this time was Earl of Devon; the title of Duke was not known then; besides, the name Alpesius is not Saxon.
learned man, and wrote two books, one intituled, De rebus cannobii sui, the other De rerum naturis. In this Bishop’s time King Ethelred endowed the Bishopric of St. Germans with lands, great liberties, and immunities. The Danes again ravaged Devon and Cornwall, spoiled and burnt the Abbey of Tavistock, and besieged Exeter, but were defeated at Pinhoe with great slaughter. Alphredus died Anno 999, and was interred in Creden Church.

10th. Atwulfus (according to Dicetus) was the next Bishop. In his time, Sweyn, King of Denmark, took and destroyed the city of Exeter; in this general destruction, the remains of British antiquity, Churches, and Monasteries, fell a prey to the flames, and the whole City was left one heap of ruin! Atwulfus was Bishop of Creden, but he enjoyed but little comfort, being continually in terror of the Danes, to whom he was obliged to pay submission. He died Anno 1014, and was interred in his own Church.

11th. Alnoldus, according to Matthew of Westminster, succeeded; and was installed at Creden. In the time of this Bishop’s government King Canute to expiate the crimes of his Father Sweyn, repaired the Benedictine Abbey of Exeter; granted the Monks great privileges; and gave to the Abbot Athelwold many holy relics, grants of lands, (particularly the manor of Stoke-Canon) besides large immunities. Alnoldus, after sitting in the Episcopal Chair 15 years, died, and was interred in his own Church.

1099. 12th. Levigius (or Levingus) Abbot of Tavistock, and Nephew to Brithwald Bishop of Cornwall, was the next successor. He was high in the favour of Canute; whom he attended in his pilgrimage to Rome. On the death of his Uncle the Bishop of St. Germans, he obtained that See, and united it to that of Creden, which has ever since continued one Bishopric. After 15 years, he was removed to the See of Worcester, where he died and was buried. Some affirm, that falling under the displeasure of the King Hardicanute he was deposed, and returned back to Tavistock, and there died.

1044. 13th. Leofricus. He was a native of Lorrain, and, on account of his noble descent, wisdom, and learning, greatly in favour with King Edward the Confessor,† who made him one of his Privy Council, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards promoted him to the vacant See of Creden, where he was installed; he then removed his residence to Exeter, a place of more note and security in such troublesome times; and

† King Edward, by his partiality to Foreigners, (for he promoted them to places of the greatest trust) was greatly instrumental to the Norman Conquest.
and at his request the King with his Queen Editha, came to this City, and removed the Monks from the Benedictine Abbey, to that of Westminster, which he had lately built. He also translated the See from Crediton to Exeter, and put the Bishop in possession thereof; the King taking him by the right hand, and the Queen by the left, conducted him to the High Altar, and there placed him in a seat appointed for the purpose. Leofricus thus installed, suppressed several Religious Houses within the vicinity of his Church, and appropriated their revenues to its service; and by his great interest with the King, obtained of him large possessions, privileges, and revenues. In his time William the Conqueror possessed himself of this kingdom, besieged and took this City.

This Bishop, filled the Episcopal Chair with dignity and honour for 23 years, died in peace, and was interred in the Cemetery of his Church, which place, by the enlargement of the sacred pile since, is under the South Tower. A new monument was erected to his memory, about the year 1568, at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, through the influence of Mr. John Hooker, (author of the ancient History of Exeter) who composed an elegant Latin Epitaph which is now entirely obliterated; the only one remaining (which has lately been repaired) is, “Leofricus fyrst Bispode of Er- ęster lyeth here.”

14th. Osbertus, by birth a Norman, was, in 1074, installed into this Bishopric, which he held for near 30 years, the latter part of which he was almost blind, from age. He died Anno 1104, and was buried in the Cemetery of his Church, near his predecessor. Osbertus.

15th. William Warwest, a Norman, Chaplain to the Conqueror, and his sons and successors, William and Henry, was by the latter preferred to this Bishopric, and consecrated by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1107. He first began to enlarge his Cathedral, which at that time, occupied the site of that part only, now termed The Lady’s Chapel. He also founded a Monastery for Canons Regular at Plympton. In his latter days, he lost his sight, yet so great was his reputation for wisdom, that it did not prevent his being sent Ambassador, to Pope Paschal, where he executed his commission with so much prudence, that he effected a reconciliation between the said Pope and his Master, who, before, were at high variance. On his return, he was received with marks of the greatest esteem, notwithstanding which, judging himself un-

† Adjoining the wall under the South Tower is a very ancient Altar Tomb without any Inscription, (remaining) which is supposed to cover the remains of this Bishop.
CHAP. V. He (from his blindness) to perform the duties of his sacred function, he resigned his Bishopric, and retired to Plympton, where, becoming a Canon in the house he had caused to be built, he died, and was buried there. He filled the Episcopal Chair about 20 years.

A. D. 1128. Robert Chichester, Dean of Salisbury was consecrated by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1128. He was a descendant of a very respectable Family in the County of Devon, and esteemed for his great zeal in Religion, often (according to the ignorance of those times) performing Pilgrimages to Rome, and other places, and bringing home relics; he continued the additional buildings to his Cathedral, begun by his Predecessor, on which he expended great sums; after having enjoyed his dignity about 22 years, he died, and was interred in his own Cathedral, on the South side of the High Altar.

1150. 17th. Robert Wartewest, Nephew to the late Bishop William, (Dean of Salisbury,) was consecrated by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1150. He continued the building of his Cathedral, and after filling the See about 9 years, died and was buried at Plympton near his Uncle.

1149. 18th. Bartholomew Iscanus (so named from the place of his birth, he being born in Exeter) succeeded: he was the son of a poor citizen, but being noticed in his early age for his apt and ready wit, and great inclination to learning, his parents, with the assistance of friends, put him to school, where he made such proficiency, that he attracted the notice of his superiors, and was by them advanced in the Church; after his elevation to the Episcopal Throne he wrote several Books, on Predestination, Free will, Penance, and other superstitious errors of the times; he was a great opposer of that arch rebel and pretended Saint, Thomas Becket, particularly in the Parliament held at Northampton, where in his speech he convinced his auditors, of the justice of the King’s cause and the fallacies of Becket’s pretensions, which occasioned the Archbishop’s banishment. After Becket’s murder, this Bishop was sent Ambassador to Pope Alexander the Third, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between him, and King Henry, which he performed, and returned home with great honour. In this Bishop’s time, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of Exeter, was consecrated, of Exeter, (being a native of that City) presided in the Archiepiscopal Chair of Canterbury; he was born of poor parents, but from his childhood evinced a great desire of learning, by which he attracted the notice of the Prior, and Monks, of St. Nicholas § in this City,

§ The only instructors at that time, were Monks and Friars, and the little learning then known, was entirely confined to the Cloisters.
City, who instructed him in school divinity, and other branch-
es of Learning, taught in those times; under these instructors,
he obtained great literary knowledge, and through merit
alone, was advanced to the highest dignities in the English
Church.

Between those fellow Citizens, Bartholomew and Baldwin,
an early intimacy commenced, which lasted during their lives.
This Bishop presided over his Diocese about fourteen years,
but where he died, or was buried, is not ascertained.

19th. John (surnamed the Chanter, from his office,) hav-
ing been Precentor of this Cathedral; was consecrated and
installed Bishop of this Diocese, in 1184. He continued the
building of his Cathedral, wherein he was nothing inferior to
his predecessors; he died in 1191, (after being Bishop of this
See, about six years,) and was interred on the South side of
his own Church, opposite the door leading to the Bishop's
palace.

20th. Henry Marshall, Archdeacon of Stafford, brother to
Walter, Earl Marshal of England, was consecrated by Hubert,
Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1191. He proceeded in the
work begun by his predecessors, with much vigour, and
completed the Choir of the Cathedral; after which he purchas-
ed the Manor of Woodbury, (of one Albermarle,) which he
gave and appropriated to the Vicars Choral of his Church.
He died, after governing his Diocese with great reputation
twelve years; and was interred on the North side of the Choir
of his Cathedral, under an altar tomb, erected in 1206, on
which his effigy lays at full-length; with a mitre on his head,
and a crozier in his hand: the whole well executed in grey
marble; but no inscription remains.

21st. Simon de Apulia, by birth, an Italian, was installed in
1206: he revived the ordinances of his primitive predecessor
Ecgfricus, that all his Canons should take their diet in common
at one table; and for this purpose, a steward was appointed
to provide them necessary victuals. During this Bishop's
time, two learned men flourished, viz. Joseph Iscanus (so Joseph
named from receiving his birth in this City) and Alexander
Nequam, Prior of St. Nicholas.

The former was deep learned in the Greek and Latin lan-
guages, an excellent Mathematician, and well acquainted
with the liberal sciences: the latter was a profound philoso-
pher, an eloquent orator, a pleasant poet, and well versed in
divinity.

About 1212, John (surnamed) Devonius a native of this Johannes

1

county, Devonius.

* Mr. Isaac, in his list of Bishops of Exeter, says he was buried in his
own Church.
CHAP. V. The county, was much noticed for his learning and other qualifications: he was greatly in favour with King John, who made him his Chaplain and Confessor; he was an intimate acquaintance of his countryman, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was made Abbot of Ford in this County, by the Pope; he wrote several learned treatises: was buried in his Abbey of Ford, much lamented by all that knew him. Simon de Apulia held his See eighteen years, and was buried in his own Church, on the North side of the choir, behind the pulpit, under a plain altar tomb; but no inscription or effigy is remaining to his memory.

22d. William Brewer was elected soon after the death of Simon, and was consecrated by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was descended from a noble family, being brother to William Brewer, Earl of Devon. He was much esteemed for his wisdom, and in great favour with King Henry the Third, who selected him as a guardian to conduct his Sister, the Lady Isabella, into Germany, to her intended marriage with the Emperor Frederic: through the whole of which journey he was received with the greatest honours; and after having executed his commission to the satisfaction of all parties, he returned home loaded with presents.

Soon after his return, he constituted a Dean and twenty-four Prebendaries within his Cathedral: to the Deanry he appropriated the Rectories of Brampton and Colliton Rawleigh; and for the support of the Prebendaries he purchased lands, the rent of which amounted (at that time) to £l. each annually: of these Prebendaries he constituted his Chapter. He governed his Diocese with great reputation about nineteen years, and was interred in the middle of the choir of his Cathedral, under a plain marble stone.

23d. Richard Blondy was consecrated by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1245. He is reported to have been a man of meek temper and mild disposition: being much advanced in years, he was entirely governed by the principal officers of his household, who taking advantage of his weakness, endeavoured to enrich themselves by granting conveyances of Estates, and advowsons of Church livings, without his knowledge or consent; but these nefarious practices being timely discovered, Lodeswell his Chancellor, Sutton his Registrar, Fitzherbert his Official, and Ernemow the keeper of his Seal, the principal offenders, were excommunicated, and obliged

† From this account, it appears that the whole of the Prebendaries originally constituted the Chapter, though now confined to the Canons only.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

obliged by the succeeding Bishop, to do open penance for their crimes, and this they accordingly performed on Palm Sunday, 19th March, 1257, in the Cathedral of St. Peter, Bishop Blondy, held his See near twelve years, and was buried on the North side of his own Church.

24th. Walter Brinscombe was consecrated at Canterbury, by Archbishop Boniface on Palm Sunday, 1258. He was a native of this City and of poor parentage; but being of good disposition and fond of reading, his parents, with the assistance of friends, placed him at School, where he made so great a proficiency, that he was removed to Oxford; and there, by his diligent application to study, he made himself complete master of most branches of literature then taught in the public Schools. From Oxford he was elected to the Episcopal chair of this Diocese; but not having taken on him Priest's orders, his consecration was deferred (according to the rules of the Church) till he had so qualified himself.

During his Episcopal dignity he acquired great riches; and highly distinguished himself by his generosity and bounty: among many other acts of benevolence, he purchased the Barons of Rokesdon and Clun, and gave them to the Hospital of St. John, in this City: founded a College for Canons-regular, at Glasney near Penryn in Cornwall, and instituted, in his own Church, a Feast, named St. Gabriels.

Notwithstanding these marks of his benevolent disposition, he is taxed with fraudulently obtaining the patronage of Clun Foneson, (now called Sowton.) The story is related by Historians, in the following manner.

The Bishop having built a large house for the residence of himself and his successors, at Clun-sackville (now Bishop's Clun) and being desirous of enlarging the estate, prevailed on the Dean and Chapter to give up to him a contiguous estate named Cornishwood: not contented with this, he wanted the patronage of the Church of Clun Foneson also, and made application for that purpose to the owner, Mr. Foneson, who positively refused surrendering his paternal estate, which had long been the residence of his Ancestors. The Bishop was much displeased at this, and a circumstance happened soon after, which enabled him to obtain by compulsion what he could not get by persuasion.

A Friar, the Bishop's Chaplain and Confessor, died in the Bishop's house at Clun, and according to custom, ought to have been buried at Farrington, in which Parish the Bishop's house

† A very small punishment for so heinous an offence, and plainly proves how easily, in those days, Ecclesiastics got their necks clear of the halter.
house was situated; but that being at some distance, the weather rainy, and the roads deep and dirty, his Lordship ordered the corpse to be carried to the Church of Clist Fomeson, which was near and adjoining to his Manor, and separated only by the small river Clist. Mr. Fomeson receiving notice of this intended funeral, and that a Leech-way was to be made through his lands without his consent, and being moreover, well aware of the crafts of the Clergy, called out his tenants together, and went to the bridge, the only avenue from one estate to the other; there he met the Bishop’s men bringing the Corpse, and strictly forbade them from trespassing on his lands; but they persisting, and attempting to force a passage, a scuffle ensued, and in the conflict the body of the poor Friar fell into the water, and was thoroughly soaked; a very heinous crime in those days. The Bishop was highly exasperated at such irreverent usage of a holy Friar, his own Chaplain and Confessor, and sued Mr. Fomeson at law; nor did he cease harrassing him, till he had brought him to a compliance of surrendering his patronage of the Church, and a piece of land, in order to save the remainder.

This Bishop held his Diocess about twenty-three years, and was buried on the South side of the Lady’s Chapel, in his own Cathedral. On a sumptuous tomb is his effigy at full length in pontifical robes, and other insignia of his archdotal office: the canopy is decorated with angels holding labels, on which were legends, which, with the Epitaph, is now mostly obliterated; the copy of the latter as preserved by Mr. Isaac in his memorials, follows:

Olim sicceus pater amni dignus amore,
Primus Walterus magna jactis hic in honore,
Eddit hic plura dignissima laude statuas,
Quae tamen jurat servare num hie omnia tuta:
Atque hoc Colleghium quod Glasney plebs vocat omnis,
Condit egregium, pro voce data sibi somnis,
Quot loca construxit? pictatis quot bona fecit?
Quam sanctam duxit vitam, vos dicere quam scil?
Laudibus immensis jubilet gens Exoniensis,
Est chorus & turba, quod notus in hac sicut erhe,
Plus si scire velis, Rector statuis Gabrielis.
Gaudeat in celis igitur pater iste fidelis.

25th. Peter Quivill was installed Bishop of this Diocese, 10th December, 1281. He was a great benefactor to his Church, and first began the building of the Nave, or body of the Church from the choir, Westward; of this he laid the foundation; he first instituted the office of sub-dean, and appropriated the Rectory of Egloshall in Cornwall for its support;
he also added greatly to the revenues of the Precentor, by granting them the impropriations of Paington and Chudleigh. He was a great benefactor to the Hospital of St. John, in this City, which he endowed with goods and lands.

In the year 1285, the murder of the Chanter, Walter Locklade happened, which occasioned the King's visiting this City, as has been already mentioned in the Civic part of this history; and the dispute broke out between Bishop Quicill and the Franciscan Friars, which occasioned him much trouble: his death was sudden, from drinking a sirup too hastily. This happened in the year 1292, in the 11th of his Episcopal dignity, and he was buried in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, of his own Church.

26th. Thomas Bitton was elected Bishop in the year following: the See of Canterbury being vacant at this time, he was consecrated by John Roman, Archbishop of York. Bishop Bitton continued the building of his Cathedral; and was a great patron of learning and learned men, particularly those in his own Diocese; among those of most note were Robert de Plympton, a Canon-regular of the Abbey of Plympton, and professor of Divinity; he wrote two books, the titles of which are not mentioned: Walter of Exeester, a Franciscan Friar of St. Caroecus in Cornwall, who at the request of one Baldwin of Exeester, wrote the noted history of Guy, Earl of Warwick; William of Exeester, D. D. Warden of the Franciscan Friars in this City; and Godfrey (surnamed) de Cornwal, Lecturer in Divinity sometime at Paris. Bishop Bitton died in 1306, and was interred in the choir of his own Church, near the foot of the High Altar.

27th. Walter Stapleton was consecrated 28th December, 1307, by Robert Winchelsea Archbishop of Canterbury. He was descended from a noble Family, and was so eminent for his learning, wisdom, and political knowledge, that he obtained the King's favour, who made him one of his Privy Council, and Lord High Treasurer of England. His installation was attended

---

§ Mr. Hooker says he founded the office of Chanter; but this must be a mistake, as Bishop John (surnamed) the Chanter, filled that dignity in this Cathedral before the year 1184, that is near a century before this period.

* On removing the old pavement of the choir, in the year 1765, the body of Bishop Bitton was discovered, enclosed in a lead coffin; the body was almost entire, and clothed in pontifical vestments, the face was covered with a sudarium, which had the appearance of tinder, (through age,) in the coffin was a small chalice and paten, of silver gilt, and among the dust was found a gold ring, in which was a large emerald. The body, after having been inspected by the then Dean, (Mills,) was again deposited in the same grave, and arched over; but the chalice, paten and ring were preserved by order of the Chapter, and enclosed in a box, with a glazed lid, for the inspection of the curious.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. V. attended with great solemnity. On entering the City, he was met by the Mayor, and Citizens in their livery gowns, and a great number of Gentlemen of the first distinction in the County of Decon. On alighting from his horse, he was conducted on foot to the Cathedral: the streets were covered all the way with black cloth, which was given afterwards to the poor.

Previous to this ceremony a great dispute arose: Hugh Courtenay, Esq. Son and heir to Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knight, claimed the honour of being Chief Steward at the Feast, as holding the Manor of Slapton by that service, but a compromise took place on the following conditions: that the said claimant and his heirs, should at the installation of every Bishop meet him at the Eastgate of the City of Exeter, and from thence proceeding on his right hand to the choir of the Cathedral, should prevent the people from crowding or pressing on him, and so incommoding him; and that he should at the said installation feast, serve in the first course, at the Bishop’s own table; and that in consideration of the said service, they should have for their fee, four Silver dishes, (of those which shall have been placed at the first course) two Salts, one Cup, (out of which the Bishop shall have drank at the said feast) one Wine pot, one Spoon, and two Basons, all which vessels shall be of Silver; and that in case the said claimant or his heirs, should be sick, or in nonage, and not capable of performing the duties of the Office, proper substitutes should be provided; and, in case of non compliance, the Fees should not be demanded.

This agreement was made at Newton Plympton, and given under the Seals of the said Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, the morrow after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, Anno 1308, witnessed by William Martin, Philip Courtenay, Thomas Chichester, Stephen Haccom, Roger Novant, Thomas Archdeacon, John Bickton, and John Troyagn, Knights; Robert Stockhay, John Bult迄gate, Robert Up-Ex, and Henry Buckerell, Esquires. This Prelate greatly increasing in wealth, employed part of it to the most beneficent purposes. He founded, and endowed, two houses in Oxford, one named Stapleton’s Inn, (since Exeter College) the other, Hart-Hall; and among other charities he was a great benefactor to St. John’s Hospital, in this City, to which he granted the impropercied Rectory of Ernescombe, for the relief of the poor children in the said Hospital.

About the year 1322, he was sent Ambassador to France, to endeavour to reconcile the differences between the two Courts, which he effected; but, in the unhappy disputes which soon after broke out between King Edward, and his Queen
Queen Isabella, he strenuously asserted the cause of his Sovereign, and was by him, made Custos of the City of London. Refusing to deliver up the keys of the Tower, to the Mob, (the Queen's party) they broke open his Palace, and plundered it of all his plate, jewels, and household goods. The Bishop to escape their fury, endeavoured to fly to the Cathedral of St. Pauls, but being overtaken, they dismounted him, beat and insulted him in a cruel manner, dragged him into Cheapside, and there proclaimed him a Traitor; he was then beheaded, with two of his domestics; after which, their bodies were drawn from the place of execution, and buried in the rubbish of a Tower which the unfortunate Bishop was erecting near the Thames.

Soon after, his brother Sir Richard Stapleton, was seized, and murdered in a similar manner: these cruel assassinations were committed on the 15th of October, 1327. The Bishop's body, and that of his brother, were soon after, taken up, and removed to this City, and received interment with great solemnity, on the North side of the High Altar, in the Cathedral, and an elegant monument was erected. In this, which is beautifully decorated with Gothic sculptures, the Bishop's effigy lays at full length, in his Pontifical robes, and other insignia, painted and gilt; on the canopy over, is painted the figure of our blessed Saviour, with his hands extended, and the wounds he received by the nails, at his crucifixion, are depicted on them and his feet. On a large circular entablature, is a long Latin inscription, relating the particular passages of his life, and an account of his death. It was repaired some years ago, and repainted and gilt at the expense of Exeter College, Oxford.

Sir Richard Stapleton's Monument, is in the wall of the North aisle, opposite to that of his brother. His effigy lays at full length in complete Armour, but it is now much mutilated, and the inscription defaced.

28th. James Berkley, descended from the noble family of the Lord Berkley in Gloucestershire, was consecrated Bishop of this Diocese soon after the murder of his predecessor; but enjoyed not the dignity long, for he died within four months after his consecration, and there is no certain account of the place of his interment.

29th. John Grandison, of noble birth, being descended from the Dukes of Burgundy, and who was in Italy when Bishop Berkley died, was appointed by the King his successor; and this nomination being approved by the Pope John 22d, he consecrated him Bishop of this Diocese, 18th October, 1328. He was much addicted from his childhood to
CHAP. V.

To Literature, in which he made so great a proficiency, that at an early age he was appointed professor of Divinity, on which he wrote two Books, viz. Pontificales Maiores and Pontificales Minores: these gained him the esteem of the Pope, so much that he made him one of his Privy council, and Apostolical Nuncio.

In this quality he sent him as his Ambassador to the principal potentates of Europe; his last embassy was to England, (his native country) where the great talents he displayed caused him to be noticed by King Edward, who procured his dismissal from the Pope’s service, and gave him the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, with several other benefices, made him one of his Privy council, and fixed him in this Bishopric, where he acquired great riches and employed them in acts of charity and benevolence.

He built and endowed the College of St. Mary Ottery, was a great benefactor to the Choral Vicars of his own Cathedral, and to the College of Glastonbury near Penryn: he built the two last arches and the West front of the Cathedral, vaulted the roof, and thus completed a building begun 437 years before; the first foundation having been laid in the reign of King Athelstan: he also gifted large quantities of Plate, Ornaments, &c. on the Cathedral.

At Bishop’s Teignton he erected a large house, which he well furnished, and left to his successors: he imprisoned to it the Parsonage of Radway, for this purpose, (as he expresses in his last will) “that they should have a place to retire to, should the King seize their temporalities.” He greatly retrenched the expenses of living, practised by his predecessors, and notwithstanding the great charge of building, and the sums he expended in charity, he was at his death, possessed of great riches, which he left entirely to charitable uses, and legacies to friends and relations.

At this time, William of Exeter, a learned man and Canon of the Cathedral, with several others, preached against the temporal possessions of the clergy, asserting that Christ and his Apostles were poor men; neither was any Prince, or layman subject to the Pope, except in matters of religion.

This doctrine greatly alarmed the court of Rome, and William with his Abettors, were excommunicated. The Canon deigned

† The reader will remember, that the original building, founded by King Athelstan, was destroyed by Sweyn and his Danes.

‡ This prediction of the Bishop, seemed almost prophetic, for not only this house and impropriation, but the greatest part of this Bishopric’s temporalities are alienated and become the inheritance of Laymen.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

259

CHAP. V.

affrighted at the threats of being proceeded against, with his associates, as heretics, and to save his life and living, secretly left his companions, and openly recanted his former doctrine.

Bishop Grandison, occupied the Episcopal Chair near 42 years: he died on St. Swithin's day, 1369, and was interred in a small Chapel, in the front wall of his own Cathedral. §

30th. Thomas Brentingham, a native of Devon, was elected nearly at one time, Bishop of this Diocese and that of Hereford; but preferring the see of Exeter, he was consecrated accordingly, on 10th March, 1370; by William, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was highly respected for his great experience in the laws, both civil and ecclesiastical; and was one of the 13 Peers appointed by Parliament, in the 10th year of Richard 2nd. to take charge of the affairs of the nation. In the year 1377, he was made Lord Treasurer of England, and one of the King's Privy council; he finished the buildings in the Calendar hay, which were begun by the preceding Bishop for the habitations of the Vicars Choral; and after well governing his Diocese 24 years, died on 3d December, 1394. He was buried on the North side of the body of his own Church, under a large marble stone, whereon was his effigy inlaid with brass, which is now so defaced, that nothing but the brass stands which fastened it are remaining.

31st. Edmund Stafford, brother to Ralph, Lord Stafford, was consecrated at Lambeth by William Courteney, Archbishop of Canterbury: He was a learned man, and from his abilities was advanced to be one of the King's Privy council, and Lord Privy seal; he founded two Fellowships in Stapeldon Inn, Oxford; he also reformed the statutes of the said house and reformed it by the name of Exeter College; he governed his Diocese about twenty-three years with much honour, and died 4th September, 1419: he lies on the North side of the Virgin Mary's Chapel in a beautiful tomb, on which is his effigy elegantly carved in Alabaster. This monument was greatly injured in the troubles of King Charles 1st and the inscription is totally obliterated.

32d. John Catherike, a native of Cheshire, was translated from the See of Lichfield to this Diocese, and installed on 6th November, 1419.

§ According to Mr. Isaac (who was living at the time,) his tomb was ransacked by the Parliament soldiers in the grand rebellion, and his lead coffin taken up, in hopes of prey; his ashes scattered about, and his bones thrown, no one knew where. This Chapel which had been made a receptacle for filth, was of late years cleansed by order of the Dean and Chapter; the walls white washed, and windows glazed; but there is no inscription or Memento to the memory of this beneficent Prelate!

† Now the College.
The History of

CHAP. V. November, 1419. He did not long enjoy his new dignity, as he died within two months after his installation, on his journey to Rome, at Avignon in France, where he was buried.

James Cary. 33d. James Cary, Bishop of Chester, a native of this country, being at Rome when the account of Bishop Stafford's death came to Pope Martin 5th, was, by him, made and consecrated Bishop of this Church; but he did not long hold the promotion; he died within six weeks after, and was there interred.

A. D. 1430. 34th. Edward Lacie, Bishop of Hereford, was thence translated to this See; he was esteemed as a learned, and religious man, but is accused of paying too much attention to flatterers, which often led him into errors. He was very strenuous in supporting the liberties of his Church, and this occasioned a long and troublesome lawsuit, between him and the citizens of Exeter, which was at last ended by arbitration. He claimed cognizance of all pleas within his Court and liberties.

In the second year of his Bishopric, great complaints were made, in the parliament held at Westminster, against the dissolute lives of the Monks, and other religious fraternities; and the matter being brought before a general convocation of the Clergy, this Bishop (being chosen Prolocutor) made a learned oration on the subject, wherein he lamented that religious men should use such practices, contrary to the rules of their profession, and at the conclusion, he presented several articles in writing, praying for a reformation.

In this convocation it was finally agreed, that every third benefice in the gift of any of the Prelates, or Monasteries, should thenceforth be bestowed (for seven years) on some scholar of either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

Bishop Lacie was a great benefactor to the College of Vicars Choral: he died on the 25th March, 1455, and was interred on the North side of the Choir of his own Cathedral.

After his death many miracles (according to the ignorance and superstition of the times) were said to have been wrought at his tomb; and this occasioned a great resort of the common people to it, in pilgrimages, and to be healed of their different diseases.

1455. 35th. George Neville (the second son of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury) a young man not twenty years of age, was promoted

* A plain altar tomb of variegated marble covers the remains of this Bishop; on the upper stone was inwaid his effigy in brass or some other metal, as plainly appears by indented marks: there is no sculpture or inscription to be seen; but on the top of the choir-screen directly over the tomb, is a large shield on which are the Laciæ arms; three Shovellers (or Wild Duck's) heads, ensign.
promoted to this See, and consecrated 25th November, 1455. At the age of twenty-five he was made one of the King’s Privy council, and Lord Chancellor of England; and soon after elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He finished the building of the Chapter house, which was begun by Bishop Lacie. After holding this Bishopric about ten years, he was translated to the Archiepiscopal Chair of York, A. D. 1465.

36th. John Booth, a native of Cheshire, was elected, and consecrated by Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, 22d February, 1466. He erected the stately throne for the Bishops, in the choir, and during his residence governed his Diocese with honour: but, on the unhappy disputes arising between the Earl of Warwick, and King Edward 4th, he removed, for more security, to his own house at Norskeigh in Hampshire, where he died, in the twelfth year of his Prelacy, 5th April, 1478; and his remains were interred in the Church of St. Clement-Danes, without Temple-Bar, London.

37th. Peter Courtenay, (descended from the ancient Earls of Devon) was the third son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham Castle; he was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the Degree of Bachelor of Laws: he then went to Italy, and had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the University of Padua, and in the year 1477, he was admitted to the same degree in Oxford, with great solemnity, and gave a splendid entertainment on the occasion to the University.

Soon after his return he was made Archdeacon of Exeter, and in a short time after, Dean of the same. While in this dignity, a dispute arose between the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, and the Incorporated Company of Taylor’s, which, after the expenditure of large sums of money in Law, was left to be determined by King Edward 4th, who sent his final decision to Doctor Peter Courtenay, to be by him delivered to the contending parties.

In 1479 he was promoted to the vacant Bishopric of this Diocese, and consecrated by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; and no sooner had he taken possession of the Episcopal Chair than he began to reform the abuses which had crept into his Diocese, to fill up the vacant benefices, and to retrace the pluralities of the Clergy: but in the year 1488, when Richard, Duke of Gloucester had murdered his Nephews and usurped the throne, the Bishop with his brother Sir Edward and several others of the Courtenay Family entered into a conspiracy with the Duke of Buckingham, &c. to dethrone the usurper and place the Earl of Richmond on the Bishop Courtenay conspires with others, against Richard 3d.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. V.

Eschapes to
France.

Is restored
to his Dioc-

cess.

Bishop
Courtenay
finishes the
North
Tower, &c.

 throne. These intentions being discovered before they were brought to a state of maturity, Buckingham was taken, and beheaded; but the Bishop and his friends by a timely flight into Britain escaped the vengeance of Richard. Here he continued with the Earl of Richmond, and afterwards accompanied him in his successful expedition into this kingdom.

On Richmond's gaining possession of the Crown, the Bishop was restored to his Diocese; and in the year 1486, in reward for his good services, King Henry 7th translated him to the valuable Bishopric of Winchester.

During his residence in the Diocese of Exeter, he expended great sums in extending and beautifying his Cathedral, finished the building of the North Tower and placing in it the great bell weighing twelve thousand five hundred lbs. (called from his name, Peter's bell;) he erected a very curious clock (for the invention of those days) which shews the changes of the Moon, the day of the Month, and the hour of the day.† He repaired and beautified his Episcopal palace in this City, (as appears by an elegant chimney piece still remaining) he was a great benefactor to the Poor: and died at Winchester on the 20th December, 1491, and (according to Bishop Godwin) was interred in that Cathedral; but Mr. Cleveland thinks he was buried in Powderham Church; for he says that in the middle of the chancel of that Church there is a broad stone, on which is the effigy of a Bishop with his mitre, inlaid in brass, which could not be designed for Arch-bishop Courtenay, he not being of the Powderham family; nor for Richard Courtenay Bishop of Norwich, as he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A.D. 1486.

Richard Fox, born in Lincolnshire, was on the translation of Bishop Courtenay, elected to this See, and consecrated by Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1486. He was much esteemed for his learning, and other qualifications; and being a student at Paris, during the exile of the Earl of Richmond, (afterwards Henry 7th) he became acquainted with him, assisted him with his advice, and accompanied him in his perilous expedition to England.

This enterprize succeeding, he was much noticed by the King, who made him one of his Privy council, and Lord Privy seal; sent him also several times, Ambassador to the Kings of France and Scotland, in which capacity, he executed the trusts with such wisdom and fidelity, that the King held him in high favour, and made him Godfather to his second son, who was afterwards King Henry 8th.

† This Clock was thoroughly repaired, and a minute part added about the year 1760, by Mr. William Howard, an ingenious mechanic of this City, at the expence of the Dean and Chapter.
The City of Exeter.

He was a great encourager of learning, and in part founded Corpus Christi College, in Oxford. After presiding six years over this Diocese, he was translated to Bath, and thence to the Bishopric of Winchester, where (having lost his sight through age,) he died, and was buried in the Cathedral.

39th. Oliver King, a native of Cornwall, being appointed to this See, was consecrated by John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 20th February, 1492. He was Chaplain to Henry 7th; Dean of Windsor, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. He held this See about five years, and died in 1497, and (according to Mr. Isaac,) was buried at Windsor.

40th. Richard Redman, descended from a most respectable family in Hertfordshire, was translated, on the death of Bishop King, from a Bishopric in Wales, to this Diocese, and installed 14th December, 1499. He left no particular memorials behind him, saving an estimation for his wisdom and erudition: after five years residence in this See, he was translated to that of Ely.

41st. John Arundel, a descendant from the ancient and respectable Family of the Arundels of Llan-herne, in Cornwall, was translated from the See of Litchfield and Coventry, at his own request, and was installed Bishop of this Diocese, on the 15th March, 1504; but he did not long enjoy it, as, having occasion to ride to London, two years after his installation, he died there, and was buried in St. Clement Danes Church, without Temple Bar, near his predecessor, Bishop Booth.

42d. Hugh Oldham, a native of Lancashire, Chaplain to the Countess of Richmond and Derby, (Mother to King Henry 7th) was through her interest, promoted to this See. It is related of him, that he was a man of more zeal than knowledge, and that though rough in his speech, he was friendly in his actions. He strongly defended the liberties and prerogatives of his Church, which caused continual lawsuits between him and the overbearing Abbot of Tavistock.

He was very liberal to the Vicars Choral of his Cathedral; he repaired their College, and brought them back to their ancient usage of keeping Commons, for the maintenance of which, he increased their revenues, and impropricated to their use, the rectory of Cornwood.

Though he was not a learned man himself, he was a great promoter of public schools and seminaries, for giving learning to others: he and Bishop Fox, of Winchester, were the joint founders of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and which they endowed with great revenues. He founded and endowed a school at Manchester, for the instruction of youth, in good and useful literature.

At
At the time of his death, on 25th June, 1523, the suit between him and the Abbot of Tavistock not being terminated, he was under the sentence of excommunication, and his body was not suffered to be interred, till an absolution was procured from Rome: this being obtained, he was buried in a Chapel purposely erected, at the upper end of the South aisle in his own Cathedral.

This Chapel has a vaulted stone roof, decorated in compartments, with his cypher H O, and owls, being a part of his armorial bearings. At the East end, is a mutilated Altar, over which was a beautiful representation, cut in stone in alto relievo, of our Saviour's Birth, Passion and Resurrection; but the whole was greatly injured by the fanatic hands of the parliamentary soldiers, in the grand rebellion: on the South side is the Bishop's tomb, under the Arch of which, is his effigy lying at full length, clothed in the pontifical habit, a mitre on his head, and crozier in his hand, the whole painted and gilt, and on the architrave over the tomb, is this inscription in gold letters; †

Hic Jacet Hugo Oldham eps. q' obijt xxv die Junij An. Dni. millo cccccxxviii.

43d. John Vosey, (alias Harman) born at Sutton Colefield, in Warwickshire, was on the death of Bishop Oldham, preferred by King Henry 8th, to this Bishopric. He was greatly favoured in the early part of his life, by the King, who employed him in several embassies, made him Lord President of Wales, and entrusted to his care, the government and education of his daughter Mary, who so strongly imbibed while under his tuition, the superstitions of the Romish Church, that they never after could be eradicated.

This Bishop affected great pomp, he attended the Court, and kept a large retinue of servants, all which, was attended with such great expences, that he almost alienated the revenues of his Bishopric: out of twenty-five Lordships and manors, enjoyed and left by his predecessors, of great yearly income, he left but three, and those leased out: of fourteen Houses well furnished, and the demesnes well stocked with cattle, deer &c. he left to his successor, only one, and that plundered of most of its furniture, and charged with several annuities.

† This Monument was repaired and fresh painted, in the year 1768, by the Provost and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from gratitude to their Founder and Benefactor, as appears on a tablet placed over the monument. Capellam hanc Gratiudinis Ergo Sumptibus suis Ormandum Curaverunt Pr. & Soc. C. C. C. Oxon, 1768.
In a word, by this Bishop's profuseness, the See of Exeter from being one of the most valuable, is become one of the poorest, and the saying of Bishop Grindon verified, that the Bishop hath now scarce a place to lay his hand in.

In the year 1535, the Pope having excommunicated King Henry 8th, he in return, threw off all subjection to, and dependence on the Roman Pontiff, in which he was supported by the English Parliament, which by an Act, declared the King, Supreme head of the Church of England, granted him the first fruits and tenth of the revenues of all benefices, together with the power of nominating to all Bishoprics: another Act was also passed, to deprive all persons charged with treason, from the privilege of Sanctuary; and thus the power of the Pope ended in this kingdom.

The Protestant religion being established by King Edward 6th, Bishop Vossy resigned his Bishops into the King's hands, reserving only to himself the rents of the Temporalities, and retired to the place of his nativity, Sutton Coldfield, which he greatly improved by buildings, procured for it a charter of incorporation, grant of a weekly market, and established a manufacture of Kersies.

46th. Miles Coverdale, on the resignation of Bishop Vossy, was promoted by King Edward 6th to this See, and consecrated by Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, in 1550. He was educated in a Convent in Yorkshire, where he took upon himself the habit of a Monk; but observing the dissolute lives of his companions, he left the monastery, and closely applied to reading and studying the Holy Scriptures, from which being convinced of the errors of the Romish Church, he became a zealous Protestant, and assisted Mr. Tindal, in his translation of the Bible into English: he also wrote several treatises against the doctrines of the then prevailing Church which made him obnoxious to the Prelates and Clergy, who persecuted him with the greatest earnest.

He escaped their malice by privately retiring into Germany, where he set up a Printing Press, and printed a great number of Bibles (of his own translation) in the English language, and sent them into England, where they were eagerly sought after, upon the profits of which he then chiefly subsisted.

This coming to the knowledge of Stokesley, Bishop of London, and other Prelates, they, in order to prevent the dispersion of the Books among the people, as it would open their eyes, and too much expose the fallacy of the Romish doctrine, bought them all up, thinking no more would be sent over: in this, however, they were egregiously mistaken; for the money paid for the Books being remitted to Mr. Coverdale, it...

King Henry throws off all subjection to the Pope.
CHAP. V. It enabled him to print a greater number, which being secretly sent, and dispersed over the kingdom, greatly promoted the increase of the Protestant religion.

From this, the Prelates did all in their power to entrap him; but he, well acquainted with his danger, retired farther into Germany, for better security, and put himself under the protection of the Elector Palatine, who was a Protestant. There he earned at first a scanty subsistence by keeping a school for young children: but by diligent application having acquired the German Language, the Elector gave him a Benefice named Burgah-saber, on the profits of which, with the friendly remittances of the Lord Cromwell, he lived comfortably during his exile.

On the accession of King Edward 6th, he returned to England where he was much caressed, particularly by his kind Patron Lord Russeel, who took him into his family, and made him his Chaplain: he attended his Lordship, during his expedition into the West, for the suppression of the Devon and Cornish rebels; and was, soon after, for his exemplary piety, zeal for the Protestant religion, and great knowledge of the scriptures, deservedly promoted to this vacant Diocess.

During his Church government, he gained the esteem of all by his benevolent disposition, extensive charity, and unaffected piety: he continually exercised his duties as a Pastor, preaching every Sabbath and Holy-day, and reading Prayers twice a week, in one or other of the Churches in this City, insomuch that he was compared to one of the Primitive Bishops.

This Sun-shine of the Gospel did not last long; for King Edward dying, and his bigotted Sister, Mary, getting possession of the reins of government, this good Bishop was deprived of his See, having held it about three years; and notwithstanding the malice of the Papists, who violently hated him, and had sworn his death, yet Providence delivered him out of their hands, by the intercession of the King of Denmark, to whom he was suffered to retire.

After residing there some time, he went again into Germany, to his former friend and protector, the Elector Palatine, who reinstated him in the Benefice of Burgah-saber, in which station he continued till the death of Queen Mary.

On the restoration of the Protestant religion by Queen Elizabeth, he returned to his native country, but such was his humility, that he could not be prevailed on to return to his Diocess. During the latter part of his life, he lived privately in London, exercising the duties of a Minister of the Gospel, till death put an end to his labours, in a good old age, 25th June, 1565;
1565; his remains were interred in St. Bartholomew's Church, behind the Royal Exchange, London.

On the deprivation of this exemplary Bishop, John Vossy, was restored to this Diocese, and for the better settling the Romish religion, he (contrary to his usual practice) remained here for some time; but having a strong attachment to his native place, he returned there for the remainder of his life; he died in the 19th year of his age, and was buried in the Parish Church there.

45th. James Troublefield, (or Tymburfield) a native of the county of Dorset, succeeded Bishop Vossy, and was consecrated in 1556. He was descended from a good family, and was gentle and courteous in his disposition; and though very zealous in the defence of the Papal doctrine, he is not taxed with being either cruel or bloody.

Nevertheless, to please his superiors, and that it might not be said, he did nothing, he prosecuted and condemned a poor woman, (Agnes Priest) for heresy, and she was accordingly burnt on Southernhay.

He endeavoured to recover part of the lands alienated from the Bishopric by his Predecessor, and accordingly succeeded, in obtaining from Queen Mary, the Free farm rents of the manor of Crediton. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he refusing to take the required oaths, was deprived of his Bishopric, and committed to prison; but being soon after released, he lived for the remainder of his days, a private and obscure life; he was interred in the choir of this Cathedral.

46th. William Alleigh, Professor of Divinity, a learned and zealous advocate for the Protestant religion, and Lecturer of St. Paul's, London, was preferred by Queen Elizabeth to this Bishopric, and installed 6th August, 1561.

During the reign of Queen Mary, he being a married priest, was ejected from his living, and for a subsistence, practised physic, travelling with his wife, from place to place, in the North parts of England, where they were not known.

His advancement in the Church, did not alter his disposition; he still continued humble, and constantly fulfilled the duties of his function; he was affable to the rich, and bountiful to the poor: loth to offend, ready to forgive; in short, his life was a continued scene of good actions. He wrote several religious books, particularly one, which he called The Poor Man's Library.

§ Mr. Isaac says he was buried in a Chapel on the South side of his own Church; but this must be a mistake, as an inscription to his memory was remaining not many years since, in the above-mentioned Church.

A. D. 1566. James Troublefield.

1561. William Alleigh.
Queen Elizabeth highly respected him, and sent him yearly a Silver Cup, as a New Year's gift. He died greatly lamented, 15th April, 1570; and was interred in the Choir of his own Cathedral near the High Altar, under a marble stone, on which was the following inscription:

Reverendus Pater Guilelmus Lambethiensis Episcopus, acerrimus Evangelistae veritatis protagonist, morum probitate praecedens, donarum Disciplinarum maribus scientiae clarus, in Christo Domini sub hoc marmore quiescit. Obiit Decimo Quinto Aprilis, Anno Domini 1570.

47th. William Bradbridge, Professor of Divinity, and Dean of Salisbury, was consecrated Bishop of this Diocese, at Lambeth, on 24th April, 1570. He left no great memorials behind him, except that he seldom resided at his Episcopal palace, but preferred a country residence, which was very troublesome to his Clergy; and others who had business with him. After holding the dignity about eight years, he died suddenly, at Newton Ferrers, on 29th July, 1578; and was interred on the North side of the Choir of his own Church, near the Altar, under a plain Altar stone, over which is a tablet in the wall of the Choir, and on which is an inscription, but it is now entirely obliterated, and whitewashed over: there is still a shield remaining, on which is his Coat of Arms, a Phenix argent, carved in relief.

1578. John Wolton, a native of Lincolnshire, Canon residentiary of this Church, succeeded, and was consecrated at Lambeth, 24th August, 1578. He very early professed the Protestant religion, and which doctrine he most zealously preached: this making him obnoxious to the Roman Catholics, he was forced to take refuge in Germany, during the reign of Queen Mary.

On his return, his eminent learning, and pious principles being noticed by Queen Elizabeth, she preferred him in the Church, and at length to this Diocese, which he worthily governed fourteen years, and dying on the 19th March, 1593, was interred on the South side of the Choir of this Cathedral; near which a monument (in an antique, and most wretched taste) is erected to his memory; on it is inscribed the following Epitaph.

Epitaphium in obitu Reverendissimi Patris Johannis Woltoni Episcopi Exoniensis.

Hic jacet, haud jacet hic tumulo quem eritis in esse,
Terra nequit tantum contumulare virum,
Ingenuum, genus, mores, pietae homines,
Eloquiumque pictum busta perusta tegit
Falleri, Utbonus tonus est, sic spiritus unde
Hoc nostri? tonus est cælestis orbe tonans. 49th.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

49th. Gervas Babington, born in this county, was translated to this See from Landaff, and consecrated on 8th May, 1593. He alienated the valuable manor of Crediton, the largest part of the Temporalities left to this Bishopric, in favour of Sir William Kilegrew; and after holding the See about three years, he was translated to Worcester.

50th. William Cotton, D. D. after the translation of Bishop Babington, was consecrated to this Diocese 16 March, 1597. He was a native of London, and before this promotion, was Archdeacon of Lewes, and Canon Residentiary of St. Pauls. He paid great attention to the duties of his Episcopal office near twenty-three years; he died 26th August, 1621, and was interred in the South aisle of his own Cathedral, where a stately monument is erected to his memory; his statue lays at full length, in Episcopal robes, well executed in Alabaster, painted in proper colours; on a large tablet over the Statue is the following Epitaph, now partly obliterated.


Veniturus titulus ait atque encomia capient,
To propria virtute nates (Dignissime Praeuli!)
Corda virum fumus tibi sunt Epitaphia linguæ
Virtutisque tuae tituli quaer diisita multis;
Juncta tibi zelus prudente, prudentia mista
Serpentis innocua caele Moderate Columba
Posta operumque sider, opera edita, & abdita mundo,
Abdito (sic familia nieta jubet,) edita calo!
Mite supercilium, facies augusta, sereni
Vultus, majestas frontis veneranda serena;
Ira fugax, sola reo visura cælum
Mensa benigna, domumque patrum, editisque paratus
Coronat tua dicta lepos Gratiasque Deorum,
Paxque placidas, tantum hortis seditionis
Novo tibi sublimi morae inside superbi
Vita nec in prava (ut multis), fut ita Cathedra
Praetulqua regiis sed non elatus hominum es.

And underneath is the following couplet,

A Paulo ad Petrum pia te Regina vocavit
Cum Reter & Paulo Cali Rex arce locavit.

51st. Valentine Cary, Dean of St. Paul's, and Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, was on the death of Bishop Cotton, consecrated Bishop of Exeter, 20th November, 1621. He held the See almost six years, and died in London on the 10th June, 1626, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; but a handsome Monument was soon after erected to his memory, in the North aisle of his own Church, where his effigy lays at full
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. V. full length, beautifully represented in Alabaster: over the

effigy is the following inscription:

IN MEMORIAM VALENTINI
CARY OLYM HUJUS ECCLESIAE EPI.
QUI OBIIT XV. JUNIJ MDCXXVI.

And on the Plinth of the Cornice, is the following Legend,

SANCTUS JESU CHRISTI PURGAT
ME AB OMNI PECCATO.

A. D. 1626.
Joseph Hall

52d. Joseph Hall, a native of Leicestershire, succeeded
Bishop Cary, and was consecrated on the 23d December,
1626. This Bishop's Piety, and Godliness were most ex-
emplary; his charity universal, and learning most eminent;
of these the voluminous works he left behind him will be a
sufficient testimony as long as the English Language shall
exist. After holding this See about fourteen years, he was
translated to Norwich, where, notwithstanding his advanced
age, he continued his studies to the last, and expired (as it
were with the pen in his hand) on the 8th September, 1656.
He was interred in Hyem Church, near Norwich. By his last
will he desired that he might not be buried with any funeral
pomp, and therein declared, that "he did not hold God's House
"a meet repository for the bodies of the greatest Saints."

1642.
Ralph Brownrig.

53d. Ralph Brownrig, Doctor of Divinity, a gentleman of
Suffolk, was on the translation of Bishop Hall, nominated to
this See, and consecrated 3d May, 1642. He possessed the
title of Bishop near eighteen years, but enjoyed little of the
profits; for the civil wars commencing soon after his pro-
motion, and the Puritans prevailing, Episcopacy was abol-
ished, and all the temporalities of the Church seized into the
hands of the Parliament's Commissioners, the residential
houses of the dignified Clergy, either sold, or granted to their
own creatures, and the Church made a scene of desolation.
From these circumstances, this Bishop never took possession
of this See, nor once visited it; but lived a private life in
London, where he died (before the Restoration) on 7th De-
cember, 1659; and was buried in the Temple Church.

1660.
John Gauden.

54th. John Gauden, Doctor of Divinity, (born in Essex) was,
on the happy Restoration of Monarchy, and conse-
quently, Episcopacy, appointed by King Charles the second
to his See, and consecrated on 2d December, 1660. On
his first visitation, he was met by a great number of Gentle-
men of the highest distinction in the City and County of
Devon, who formed a grand cavalcade, and triumphantly
conducted him to the Cathedral, amidst the acclamations of
thousands. He filled the Episcopal chair about a year and
half,
half, and was then translated to Worcester, where he died, on 21st September, 1665: and was buried there.

55th. Seth Ward, D. D. of Hertfordshire, succeeded Bishop Gauden, being promoted from the Deanry of this Church: he was consecrated on 20th July, 1662. In 1664 he consecrated a New Burial ground, at the lower end of Southernhay, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, on which occasion, the following verses were written and published,

"What bold fac'd Sadducee dare now mistrust
"That long'd-for resurrection of the just?
"Whose martyr'd temples, which before our eyes
"Were once distom'b, more beautiful arise;
"And that the Saints have elbow-room to rest,
"This day a plat profane, is truly blest!
"Thou Angel of our Church! may'st thou never be
"Translated, 'til to Immortality!
"That all our foes who do us disregard,
"May be kept out by this our well-fenc'd WARD."

Bishop Ward was translated from this Diocese, to that of Salisbury, 5th September, 1667.

56th. Anthony Sparrow, D. D. Author of the Rationale on the Common Prayer, was elected, on Bishop Ward's removal, to this See, consecrated in London, 3d November, 1667, and installed (by Proxy) on the 23d of the same Month: after holding the dignity about 9 years, he was translated to the Bishopric of Norwich.

57th. Thomas Lamplugh was consecrated, Bishop of Exeter, at Lambeth, by Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, 12th November, 1676. On his receiving the news of the Prince of Orange's landing at Torbay, he immediately set off post for London, and was the first that carried the unwelcome news to the Court; and was rewarded with the (then) vacant Archbishopric of York, which, on his compliance with the change in the government, was confirmed to him, by King William and Queen Mary.

58th. Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. (of an ancient and worthy Family, in the County of Cornwall,) Bishop of Bristol, was removed to this See, and consecrated 1st April, 1689. He was an eminent Divine, much esteemed for his learning, a sound preacher, and a zealous defender of the Civil and Ecclesiastical liberties of his Country, for which he had been committed a prisoner to the Tower of London, as before related. He worthily governed his Diocese near nineteen years; and in 1703 was translated to Winchester. He died on the 20th July, 1721, and was interred at Plesint in Cornwall.

59th. Offspring Blackall, D. D. (born in Middlesex,) was consecrated
consecrated Bishop of Exeter, on the 5th February, 1702. To this Bishop’s great zeal and charitable disposition, together with his most strenuous endeavours, posterity is indebted for the foundation of the Charity Schools in this City. He was a learned and pious Prelate, an ornament to the age he lived in, and made his Diocese happy under his government for about nine years; when (on the 29th November, 1716) he was translated to partake the joys of Heaven. By his last Will, he desired to be buried without any funeral pomp, and left particular orders that no monument or tomb should be erected to his memory: but his good works will more perpetuate his name, than the perishable, though elegant touch-es of the Sculptor. His remains were deposited in the Chapel at the upper end of the South aisle of his own Cathedral.

60th. Lancelot Blackburn, D. D. (Dean of this Church) was then elected and consecrated on 19th March, 1717. It is said that he was a perfect courtier, very haughty in his behaviour, and not much beloved by his Clergy. He filled the Episcopal chair here about seven years, and was then translated to the Archbishopric of York.

61st. Stephen Weston, D. D. succeeded in this See, and was consecrated in 1724. This Bishop was Father of a numerous family, which he placed very advantageously abroad in the world. He was meek and kind in his disposition, charitable to the poor, and discharged the duties of his function with great credit to himself and happiness to his Clergy. He died in the year 1741, and was buried in the South aisle of his Cathedral, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory: the base of the Monument is of white marble, representing a Kist-vanen, or Stone chest, on which is erected, a large Sarcophagus of black marble, supported by carved brackets; on which an Angel stands, with wings expanded, about five feet in height, and finely executed in white Statu-ry marble; the figure holds a Bishop’s crozier in its left hand, and points with the forefinger of the right, to an inscription which is cut on the back part of the monument, of white marble in form of a pyramid: on the upper part, in two shields, are his Lordship’s arms, impaled with those of his Diocese, and of his Wife, emblazoned in their proper colours.

On the Pyramid, is a long Latin inscription, reciting his amiable disposition, extensive charity, zeal for the established Religion, and well governing his Diocese; also a short memorial of his amiable widow and relict, Lucie Weston, who was interred in the same vault with her husband.

62d. Nicholas Clagget, on the death of Bishop Weston, was elected and installed in this Diocese, which he possessed about four years.
63d. George Lavington, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded Bishop Clagett. This worthy and venerable Divine was universally beloved, and respected, for his humility, charitable benevolence, and strict attention to the duties of his function. He left behind him, one daughter, an inheritor of his virtues, wife to the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, Chancellor of this Church. He worthyly governed the Diocese upwards of fifteen years; and died on the 13th September, 1762, greatly lamented, and was interred in the South aisle of his own Church, behind the Bishop’s throne. On a plain marble tablet, fixed on the back of the throne, is the following beautiful (and just) eulogy to his memory:

To the Memory of George Lavington, L. L. D.

Who during distinguished himself
By a conscientious and disinterested attachment
To the cause of Liberty and the Reformation,
Was successively advanced to dignities
In the Cathedrals of Worcester and St. Pauls,
And lastly to the Episcopal Chair of this Church.

Endowed by nature with great abilities,
Rich in a great variety of acquired knowledge,
In the study of the Holy scriptures consummate,
He never ceased to improve his talents,
Nor to employ them to the noblest purposes.

An instructor, animated and convincing Preacher,
A determined enemy to Idolatry and persecution,
A successful Exposer of Pretence and Enthusiasm,
Happy in his services to the Church of Christ:

Happier, who could unite such extensive cares
With a strict attention to his immediate charge;
His absences from his Diocese were short and rare,
And his presence was endeared to his Clergy
By an easy access and graceful Hospitality,

A winning conversation, and condescending deportment;
An unaffected Sanctity dignified his instructions,
And indulgent candour sweetened his government.

At length, having eminently discharged the
Duties of a Man, a Christian, and a Prelate;
Prepared by habitual meditation, To resign
Life without Regret, To meet Death without Terror;
He expired, with the Praises of God upon his Lips,
in his 79th year, September 13th, 1762.

67th. The Honourable Frederic Keppel, third son of the
Earl of Albemarle, was elected, and consecrated, Bishop of
this Diocese, in the year 1763. A false report having been
propagated, that he had voted, in the House of Lords, for

1763. Frederic Keppel.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. V. the Tax on Cider, he was much insulted by the populace, on
his first coming to Exeter: but his great affability, and dignity
of behaviour soon removed this odium, and he was greatly
caress'd. He expended great sums on the Bishop's palace,
which was very much out of repair, having been sadly
neglected by his Predecessors, and also made great additions
to it. A complaint being made of the hardships which the
inferior Clergy laboured under from the smallness of their
salaries, he caused a strict enquiry to be made, and after a
thorough investigation, he ordered their incomes to be in-
creased, according to the value of the Benefices under which
they served: their Cures. When he had held this See for some
time, His Majesty gave him the Deanry of Windsor, which
he held in commendam with his other Benefices; but these
he did not enjoy long, as he died within a few years, in the
flower of his age, at his Deanry House there, and was in-
terred in the Collegiate Church.

A. D. 1778.
John Ross.

68th. John Ross, D. D. was promoted to this Diocess,
and installed (by Proxy) on 3d February, 1778. He was
unmarried, of a mild disposition, affable to all, kept but few
servants, and lived retired without any pomp or ostentation.
He held the See about fourteen years, and dying at his Epis-
copal house here, was interred in the South aisle of the Cathe-
dral, where a small (but neat) marble Tablet is erected to his
Memory, on which is the following, modest inscription.

John Ross, Bishop of Exeter,
Born at Ross in Herefordshire,
June 25th. 1719,
and Died 19th August, 1792.

1792.
William
Buller.

69th. William Buller, D. D. Brother to Judge Buller, and
Uncle to James Buller Esq. of Downes, near Crediton, was a
descendant from the ancient and truly respectable Family of the
Bullers of Devon and Cornwall. He was Dean of this
Church, when His Majesty, King George 3d. with his Royal
Consort and Daughters, condescended to visit this City, and
to accept the offer of his Residency House for their accom-
modation; and His Majesty being well pleased with the great
attention and respect paid him, by the Dean, soon after re-
moved him to the more valuable Deanry of Canterbury; and on
the death of Bishop Ross, recommended him to the Dean and
Chapter, to be by them elected Bishop of this Diocess, and he
was accordingly installed (by Proxy) in the year 1792. He
filled the high station with great dignity, during the short time
he enjoyed it: he was greatly respected, and died much la-
mented:
mented: his remains were interred in the South aisle of his Cathedral, opposite the door leading to the Bishop's palace; and a small elegant monument of black and white marble, is erected to his memory, in the transverse aisle, behind the High Altar, with the following inscription.

William Buller, D. D.
Bishop of Exeter,
Born at Morval, in the County of Cornwall,
August the 20th, 1735,
Died December 12th, 1796.

70th. Henry Reginald Courtenay, Doctor of Divinity, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-Square, London, Son of Henry Reginald Courtenay, Esq., sometime Member of Parliament for Honiton, and Grandson to Sir William Courtenay, Bart. of Powderham Castle, succeeded Bishop Buller in 1797.

71st. On the death of Bishop Courtenay, (which happened in London, where he was interred,) John Fisher, D. D. John Fisher Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain to the Queen, was elected in his room, and consecrated at Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Sunday 24th July, 1803; and soon after, making his public entry into this City, he was received with the usual respect and dignity. He is now the seventy-first Bishop of this Diocess.

End of the fifth Chapter.
CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL

AND

PAROCHIAL DESCRIPTION.

A GENERAL description of this ancient City, has already been given, in the former part of this work; therefore I shall not tire the reader's patience, with needless repetitions.

The wisdom of our Ancestors, in their choice of this site for the Capital of the Danmonii, must be evident to every curious observer, whether they consider it for the strength of situation, or for health and convenience: for the former, no site could better answer their purpose; situated on the sloping part of a hill, washed at the foot by a river, which, no doubt in those ages, formed an impassable morass, from the flux of the tide, and stagnated floods, and which, as the river was not banked within bounds, extended over all the valley between the City and the rising grounds at Bowhill. From the river, all the North side, entirely up to the Castle, is elevated ground with a steep ascent, and through the bottom, a brook spread itself, which (from reasons above-mentioned,) must have rendered the ground deep and marshy, and consequently, the approach very difficult: from the Castle to the river, Nature was assisted by sinking a deep fosse; and it is probable, that more care was taken for defence on this side, in after ages, as the only remains of Towers are (excepting one) on this part of the walls.

As to the health and convenience of their chosen spot, no place in the neighbourhood could exceed it: to the north and north east, it is covered by the heights of Stoke, which screen it from the bleak winds from those points; and being open to the south and west, it enjoys the prolific benefits of the sun.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The prospect from the City walls is truly delightful: the eye extends over a large tract of well cultivated country, diversified with Parish Churches, Villages, Gentlemen’s Seats, Farm houses, Woods and Hedge-rows; bounded by the bleak and uncultivated Hills of Haldon, Penhill and others, which terminate the prospect; it is also highly enriched by the Estuary (or arm of the Sea) from Topsham to Exmouth, the navigable canal, the meanders of the river Exe, and the buildings erected on the different heights, particularly Lord Courtenay’s Bicledon, the Obelisk on Haldon, Laurence Castle, on Penhill (built by the late Sir Robert Park) and Whitestone Church and Tower: nor is that necessary article of water wanting, as besides the vicinity of the river, the whole of the Hill abounds in springs; it is also easily procured by means of wells, which are of no great depth.

The form of the City government, during the British and Roman period, is now unknown; but in the Saxon Era, the chief Magistrates were four in number, and were termed Portgrecs from Porta, a maritime town, and Greve a Ruiter; after the Norman conquest they were reduced to two, who were styled Prefects (or Provosts;) but these Magistrates had very little authority, as most of the judicial power was engrossed by the Earls of the County, and Bishops of the Diocess: this continued till the time of King John, who in the 2d year of his reign, A. D. 1200, granted to the citizens a charter, empowering them to elect a Mayor, and two other officers by the name of Bastli or Stewards; these Stewards were, some time afterwards, increased in number to four.

By several charters which have been granted by succeeding Monarchs, the present government is invested in a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and fifteen Common council men, who form the Body-corporate of the Chamber, and have by their charters, great power and authority lodged in their hands.

The Mayor, Recorder, and the eight Aldermen, are Justices of the Peace, within the City, and County of the City, and are also (except the junior Alderman) Justices of the Quorum: they have power to hold Courts of Gaol delivery, Quarter Sessions, &c., for Trials of Murders, Felonies, and all other crimes committed against the peace of our Sovereign Lord, the King, (except in cases of high treason) within the City, and County of the same.

The Mayor is chosen annually, on the Monday after the Feast of St. Matthew the Evangelist, by the Freemen assembled in Common-Hall, for that purpose, out of two members of the Chamber, who have been previously nominated to them,
them, by the Justices and Common Council, according to the Charter of King Henry 7th. At the same time, the Chamber appoints four respectable Citizens to the office of Bailiffs (or Stewards) one of which, chosen out of their own body, is likewise appointed Receiver-general of all the Rents and Revenues belonging to the City.

The Mayor holds his Court every Monday, and Saturday, at the Guildhall; and the Stewards hold a Court every Saturday, at the same place, which is called the Steward’s Court, where they preside as Judges, and try actions of debt; to this Court belong six Attornies, who must be Freemen of the City; and these alone may act as Solicitors in it.

There is also a Recorder, Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Town Clerk, Chamberlain, Deputy Town Clerk, Sword-bearer, Four Serjeants at Mace (who are termed Sub-Bailiff,) and Four Staff-bearers (or Scavengers,) so called from their preceding the Mayor, &c. in all public processions, with brass-headed staves. One of the Serjeants, and a Staff-bearer constantly attend, in turn, at the Mayor’s house, to wait on him, and carry messages: there is likewise a Headborough (or Captain Constable) who issues all precepts to the other Constables, for billeting Soldiers, impressing Waggons, &c, and thirteen other Constables for the City, who are sworn to attend the Mayor every Sunday that he goes in State to the Cathedral; and every Monday, to and from the Guildhall.

There are twelve Constables also for the County of Exeter, who attend only at Quarter Sessions, and some particular occasions. Other officers are, Wardens of the Shambles, Keeper of the Sheriff’s prison, &c. The Commissioners of the Court of Requests for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, are chosen from the principal citizens, at Wardmote Courts. The government of the Poor is invested in the hands of a different Corporation; but their rates are subject to the inspection of the Justices, and must be signed by them. In short, the Police of the City is well regulated: enormous crimes are seldom committed; small offences are punished, with clemency; and though no nightly watch is kept, the Streets are as quiet at night (notwithstanding the numerous inhabitants) as those of a country town.

**Rougemont Castle.**

The Castle. This ancient Castle is situated on the highest part of the hill, and at the Northern extremity of the City; it owes its origin to the Saxons, as appears evidently from the strong and stately gateway still remaining; (the original entrance from the City) and which is, perhaps, as venerable a vestige of Saxon
ROUGEMONT CASTLE.
South View, and entrance from the City.

NORTH VIEW, with the SALLY-PORT.
A PLAN OF ROUGEMONT CASTLE,
as described by Leland, in the 16th Century.

1. Sessions-house.
2. Donjon.
3. A covered Flight of Steps, that led to the top of the Donjon.
4. Sally Port, with a covered way to the Drawbridge.
5. Subterraneous passage to ditto.
6. Guard-house.
7. An ancient Gateway walled up.
8. Towers or Bastions.
9. Entrance from the City flanked by a covered way, that led to the

Drawbridge 11.
12. A machicolated Gateway, the original entrance, altered by the Norman Conqueror.
14. Chapel, olim Collegiate, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.
15. Armoury.
16. A deep Well.
17. Tower on the City-wall.

Scale of Yards.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Saxon fortification as any now existent in this kingdom. It consisted of an inner and outer gate flanked by strong curtains supported by buttresses; on the top of the gate are Lunettes, and Machicoulations for throwing down offensive things on the besiegers in case of an attack; and in the inner gate there are grooves for letting down a Portcullis. The whole of the gateway projected from the wall, and flanked the ditch: it is now used as a black-hole for offending soldiers, and within side is built a Guard-house and Store-rooms for the East Devon Regiment of Militia.

The area of the Castle, within the walls, is but small, and is of an oval form: at the upper end is a large, plain and convenient building, containing spacious Courts, for holding the Assizes, County Courts, and other public business of the County; a Chapel, rooms for the Judges, Grand-Jury, with suitable offices for the Sheriff, County Clerk of the Peace, &c. Opposite the Guard-house is a neat house for the Castellan, and on the banks within the walls are planted a number of Elms, and the area is neatly gravelled.

On the top of the ramparts is a pleasant walk, from which is a delightful prospect of the City, surrounding country, and part of the British Channel. Within the area of the Castle, was a small ancient Chapel, formerly collegiate and well endowed, which was taken down a few years since.

History is silent as to the time of the first erection of this fortress; but that it was standing before the Norman conquest is evident, from the Conqueror's altering its gates, in token (as related) of his victory, and granted it to Baldwin de Brioniis, one of his Norman followers; and about this period we may date the alteration of its name, to Rougemont Castle, which is clearly of Norman derivation, and signifies Red Hill.*

From the Family of de Brioniis, it came by marriage to the de Breueres, one of whom founded and endowed a collegiate Church within the same, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which he annexed four Prebendaries, viz. Loeghen (near Exeter) with Clisthays; Cutton, with the tithing of Henington, in the County of Somerset; Carswell, in the manor of Kenn; and Ash-Clist: the last of which was given to the Abbey of Torr, by Robert de Courtenay, Viscount of Devon.

It is on record, that in the reign of King Stephen, Anno 1140, Baldwin de Rivieris taking part with Queen Maud, fortified this Castle, and expended great sums of money on it, but that after a long and tedious siege, he was obliged to capitulate,

* The British name of Exeter, Caer-ruth, signifies the same; which has caused some to conjecture, that the Castle retained its British name, till the time of the Conquest.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. capitate, and seek refuge in the Isle of Wight. From the de Breveres it came, by marriage to the Courtenays, Earl of Devon, many of whom resided in it with great state; and in the year 1216, and the eighteenth of his reign, King John sent his commission to Robert de Courtenay (who had then the custody of the Castle) to admit William de Brevere with his soldiers, into the said Castle, to assist him in the defence of it: and about the same time, ordered 30L. to be issued from his Treasury, to pay the soldiers in garrison there.

In the reign of King Henry 3d, 1217, the custody of this Castle, with the honours appertaining to it, were claimed by Prince Henry, eldest son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall; but the King, by his Writ, confirmed the possession to Robert de Courtenay. Notwithstanding this, the King seized the Castle into his own hands, and appointed Robert de Albermarle, the governor of it: but in the month of May following, he granted it again to the said Robert de Courtenay, in whose possession it continued till the year 1232, when the King seized this and many other Castles, in order, as it is said, to deprive the Barons of their strong places of refuge: and thus the Courtenays were deprived of the custody of the Castle, after its having been in their and their ancestors possession nearly 200 years.

In 1247, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, (the King's brother,) held the custody of Rougemont Castle, which he fortified, and retired to for security, during the wars between the King and his Barons, and resided there for some time: it continued in the possession of the Earls of Cornwall, till the year 1336, the 10th year of King Edward 3d, who creating his Son Edward, Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall, this Castle, with a small district adjoining, (formerly the Castle garden) now termed Bradominch, was annexed to the said Dutchy, and it hath ever since continued a parcel of it.

In the twenty-first year of Richard 2d, 1897, (the title of Prince of Wales laying dormant) the King created John Holland (Earl of Huntingdon) Duke of Exeter, and granted him the government of the Castle, which the Duke highly beautified, and built a stately palace in it for his own residence; but on the accession of King Henry 4th, who created his son Henry, Duke of Cornwall, it again reverted to that Dutchy, and continued to be a Royal Garrison down to the reign of Edward 6th; the Governors being appointed by the Dukes of Cornwall: for we find that during the rebellion of the commons of Devon and Cornwall, there were a party of soldiers in the Castle, who were not under the subjection of the Magistrates of the City.

During
THE CITY OF EXETER.

During the unhappy dissensions between King Charles 1st, and the Parliament, it was then considered as a place of strength, and several pieces of cannon were mounted on its walls: but on its surrender to the Parliament forces, it was dismantled, by order of Oliver Cromwell, and all its Towers and battlements destroyed.†

There is not the least vestige of the ancient buildings remaining, except what has been already mentioned; but in the great alterations which have been made of late years, many relics of antiquity have been discovered, such as Roman and other Coins, pieces of Armour, Arrow-heads, broken Cannons, and human bones. In the old Armoury, at the end of the Chapel, was a large collection of ancient armour, consisting of Helmets, Morions for foot Soldiers, Back and Breast pieces, &c. which were either dispersed among the curiosities, or thrown out as old iron: the remainder is now lodged under the gallery, in the New Prize Court.

Before I enter into the Parochial description, I shall give a brief account of the Cathedral, its principal ornaments and curiosities, and the monumental inscriptions not mentioned in the Ecclesiastical History; together with a summary view of other particulars worth describing.

The Cathedral Church of St. Peter.

This Church was, according to Leland, dedicated originally Cathedral to St. Peter and St. Paul, and this seems to be corroborated by the Armorial bearing of the See, being two Keys in Sable, Or; the common emblem of the former, and a Sword in Pale, Argent, hilted, Or; the instrument of the martyrdom of the latter.

The principal entrance, from the West end presents a view so㏄ecely to be equalled for its magnificence and grandeur, and which would be highly improved, were the Seats and Pews in the Nave removed. The just proportion and Symmetry of the whole building have a pleasing effect, whilst the spreading of

† It is worthy the trouble of a curious observer, to examine the Northern tower or Bastion of the Castle, (projecting into Northernhay) particularly the Pilasters, and mouldings round the base, with which it is adorned: it will be observed that the masonry is different, and far superior to any other part of the walls or Towers, and that it seems to be of more ancient date than the Saxon times, as well as of better work than is commonly found in their buildings; neither is there any kind of sculpture or armorial bearings to be seen in this, or any other part of the Towers or Walls. The Pilasters appear to be of the Tuscan order; a style of building unknown to, and consequently never used by our Saxon or Norman Ancestors.
of the groins, supporting the vaulted roof; the distant perspective of the Gothic screen upholding the majestic Organ, with the partial view of the Bishop's Throne, terminated by the Eastern window, fill the mind with a pleasing awe and reverence.

The origin of this sacred edifice is ascribed to King Athelstan, who on or near the site of the Virgin Mary's Chapel, erected a House of Benedictine Monks; but this must have been destroyed in the total subversion of the City by Sweyne the Dane; and no part of the present Chapel, can from its style of Architecture, boast of a Saxon founder.

It may be probable, that the present building was begun soon after the removal of the Episcopal chair from Crediton to Exeter, by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Isaac therefore very erroneously asserts (and what has been echoed since, by every Historiographer of this Cathedral) that it was not the "opus unius saeculi," but took up 437 years in building.

The foundation of the present Cathedral may with great probability, be ascribed to Bishop, William Warkevest, who being a Norman by birth, might have a predilection for the architecture prevailing in his own country, and which had been introduced there near a century before, deriving its origin from the Saracens in Spain. This Prelate was installed the 4th of Henry 1st, 1104; and he soon after laid the foundation of the present choir, as well as those of the North and South Towers.

There can be but little doubt however, that the whole plan of the present edifice (exclusive of the two towers, and a portion of the South wall of the Nave, where a circular arched door-way leads to the Cloisters) originated from Bishop Quivill, who was consecrated to this See the 10th Edward 1st, 1282. This Prelate's taste was equal to his munificence; and, to him may, not unjustly, be given the ascription of Patron and Founder of the present Church.

The grand design was continued by his successors in the Episcopal chair, and brought to a completion by Bishop Grandison, who, it is said, built the two western arches, the front with its most beautiful facade or screen, and finished the vaulting and roof of the Nave: therefore the whole of this august undertaking, from the commencement by Bishop Quivill, to its completion by Bishop Grandison could not exceed eighty years.

This Cathedral, which is smaller than most others in the Kingdom, measures in length, (including the walls) 408 feet; in breadth 76 feet, and the height to the vaulted roof, is 69 feet. The Towers, to the top of the battlements are 130 feet, and
and the pinnacles to the summit of the vans 36 feet: the
interior dimensions are as follow: the Virgin Mary's Chapel
is in length 57 feet, and its breath 24 feet: from this Chapel
to the entrance of the choir 148 feet six inches; from thence
to the West end 174 feet; so that the whole length within
side is 379 feet six inches: the Choir, from the Altar to the
Screen (which separates it from the body of the Church) is in
length 133 feet, and in breath 42 feet; and the transverse
aisle, from the walls of the Towers, measures 138 feet in
length.

The West-front, is formed by an elegant facade or screen,
divided into three parts by two projecting buttresses: in the
centre part is the principal entrance into the Church, on the
right hand of which is the Founder's (Bishop Grandison's)
Chapel: in the other divisions are smaller entrances which
differ much in their architecture and decorations; and if his-
tory had not informed us that the whole was the work of
Grandison, it might naturally be concluded that they were
erected at different periods of times.

The principal part of this admirable structure, is com-
posed of a Plinth, decorated with carved mouldings, on which
rise a regular number of divisions, separated by small carved
buttresses supported by demi-Angels: in each division are
two rows of niches, and on the top are traced battlements,
from which Angels appear to be issuing in different attitudes;
in these niches are rows of Statues; those in the lower tier are
in a sitting posture, most of them in armour with their legs
crossed, probably erected in memory of the principal com-
manders in the crusades for the recovery of the Holy land, that
on the right hand of the principal entrance, being evidently
designed for Godfrey de Bouilloinge the commander in chief;
those on the front of the buttresses in the same tier excepted,
which represent religious persons, and supposed to be the four
primitive Fathers of the Roman Church, or rather the four
primitive founders of Monastic indolence: three of these Sta-
tues are decapitated, but the fourth has a mitre on his head.
Those in the upper story are in different kinds of robes, and rep-
resent the ancient Patriarchs: and Apostles; except those on
the buttresses, which by their accompanying attributes, appear
to be designed for the four Evangelists: there are two in the
middle, immediately over the principal entrance, one of which
is in a sitting posture, and from his holding in his right hand a
crosier, and in the left a book, and having the arms of Bishop

† These Statues have labels flowing from their hands, on which, ori-
originally, were inscribed their names. The name Noah, was, a few years
ago, plainly visible on that in the Northern return of the left buttress.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. Leofricus on a shield directly beneath him, it may be justly supposed that it was designed for that Prelate. The adjoining niche is vacant, but from the arms of Edward the Confessor beneath, it is evident it contained the Statue of that Monarch.

On the front of the upper part of the buttresses, are two larger Statues, underneath which, on shields, are the arms of the aforesaid Monarch, and Prelate; from which it may be inferred, that they were also designed for those personages. Over the left entrance are four small niches, in three of which are Statues of three of the Cardinal virtues; the fourth being now vacant: the first has the scales, representing Justice; the second, Fortitude bearing a lance and shield; the third is in a religious dress, holding a heart in her hands; supposed to be designed to represent monastic discipline: each of these Statues have crowns on their heads, and under their feet are emblematical figures of their opposite vices.

In the spandrels of the arch of the principal entrance, are four Angels in a reclining posture; and on the sides of the architraves are four mutilated Statues of Royal personages, in a sitting posture: over the right-hand entrance are two demi-Statues of Royal personages, and between them a Griffon; and on the return of the sides of the buttresses are four other Royal personages. The whole number of Statues originally in this ancient and venerable screen, (exclusive of the Angels) are as follows: in the lower tier, 26; in the upper, 34; and two in the upper fronts of the buttresses; four small ones over the left entrance; and four small ones on the architrave of the principal entrance; in all, seventy. Many of the Statues, as well as other ornamented parts are greatly mutilated and decayed, a partial repair of which would very much disfigure the venerable beauty, and a rebuilding would be a work, perhaps, too costly for the present age.

Behind this screen rises the lofty and majestic front of a pyramidal form, in the upper angle of which, is a colossal Statue of St. Peter, and in the central part is the great West window, measuring 37 feet in height, and 27 in breadth. This window has been greatly noticed by the lovers of ancient architecture, for the beauty of its tracery: it was repaired and new glazed with painted glass, in the year 1766; and was the work of that ingenious artist, Mr. Wm. Peckett, of York.

The lower part is divided into nine compartments, seven of which are beautifully painted with whole-lengths of St. Peter; the four Evangelists, St. Paul, and St. Andrew; the other two are enriched with mosaic paintings, and the armorial bearings of different Barons in the Diocese; of Drs. Lavington, (late Bishop of this See) and Littleton, Bishop of Carlisle, (some time Dean of this Church.)
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Over the portrait of St. Peter, are two coats of the late Dean Mills; one impaled with those of the Deansry, the other with that belonging to the office of Precentor; and over the heads of the adjoining portraits, are those of the late Chanter Snow, and Chancellor Nutcombe Quick, impaled with those belonging to their stations in the Church: the arms over the four other portraits, are those of the Barons, Edgecombe, Petre, Clifford, and Fortescue; and underneath the portrait of St. Peter, are the arms of the City of Exeter, with the Insignia of its privileges, the Cap of Maintenance, Sword, and Mace.

Over these compartments, are the arms of Sir Richard Bampfylde, Bart. and John Parker, Esq. Representatives in Parliament for the County of Devon, and John Walter, and John Tuckfield, Esquires, Representatives for the City of Exeter. The principal tracery over the Mullions, consists of three pointed arches, and four circles; these are subdivided into compartments, in the central and largest of which, are the Royal arms, and around it are the arms of the West Saxon kingdom, Edward the Confessor, the Prince of Wales, the Diocess, and Bishop Grandison; together with the Union Rose, Thistle, Fleur de lis, and Harp. §

In the upper compartment of the circumscribing circle, are the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and in the others, those of the Dukes of Somerset, Beaufort, Bolton, and Bedford; the Earls of Godolphin, Grosvenor, Orford, and Buckinghamshire: Viscounts Falmouth and Courtenay, and Bishop Keppel. The smaller compartments of this noble Window are embellished with the different insignia of Royalty, and Ecclesiastical dignity; the emblems of the different nations composing the British empire; the several Orders of Knighthood; and on the extreme point of the arch, is the Holy Lamb. * The two other Windows in the front, at the ends of the aisles, were new glazed at the same time, the colours beautifully variegated, representing marigolds and other flowers, which have a most pleasing effect.

The rest of the Windows are adorned with beautiful and varied tracery, greatly differing in design, as no two Windows.

§ From the tracery in this interior circle, resembling a diagram composed of three human hearts intersecting each other, it has been judged a designed representation of the Holy Trinity; and from this circumstance it has, among some people, acquired the name of, "the Trinity Window."

* Underneath the City arms is this inscription, Will. Pecket, Pinzet et Tintsit; the whole work does great honour to the merit of that ingenious artist; but it is to be feared that the colours are not of so durable a nature as those of the antients: some of them, particularly the light blues, begin already to scale and decay.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAPTER VI.

The great Eastern Window, over the High Altar, was repaired and beautified, by the bounty of Henry Blackburn, Canon of this Church, in the year 1590; when Robert Lyn, of this City, Glazier, contracted to furnish the glass at twenty-pence per foot, and for the labour three shillings and fourpence per week for himself, and two shillings for his family, during the time he should be employed on the contract. This Window is still in good preservation, and has lately had some additions to the paintings: it contains several whole length portraits of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, different Saints, and Royal personages; particularly those of Edward the Confessor, and his Queen Editha; also various armorial bearings of the Plantagenet, and Courtenay Families, with the different Bishops of this Diocess.

In the year 1768, this Window was repaired, and great additions made to the painted glass, viz. the Arms of the West Saxon kingdom, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Keppel, &c.

The whole of the Windows were originally ornamented with painted glass, as appears by their remains; the colours of which are finely preserved, notwithstanding the length of time since their erection; but, alas! those beautiful specimens of the skill and piety of our ancestors, experienced the fury of puritanic bigotry, in the Civil Wars, and were wantonly beat to pieces by the Soldiery: from the remains, many curious pieces have been preserved by the care of the Chapter, and are ingeniously arranged in the different Windows of the inner aisles, and other parts of the Church, which are worthy the attention of the curious.

Over each end of the transverse aisle, is erected a large and magnificent Tower, decorated with Norman arches, dentilled mouldings and other ornaments: each, Tower has at its four corners, lofty pinnacles crowned with gilt vanes. These Towers appear, from the style of the architecture, to have been designed by Bishop Warke, about the year 1107; but probably not finished, or built to their present height, during his time.

The South Tower, from two semicircular arches still perceivable.

† On the North Tower was a lofty spire (in which was hung the Clock Bell) on the summit of which, was a gilt cock, an emblem of St. Peter: this spire was taken down about the year 1790, the bell hung lower down in the Tower, and the present vanes erected; but though this adds to the uniformity of the building, the lowering of the bell has greatly lessened the deep grandeur of its sound; nor is it heard at that distance it was before the alteration.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

ocivable in the South wall, seems to have been raised on a
prior structure; and although the erection of the North
Tower is ascribed to Bishop Peter Courtenay, yet from the
similarity of both Towers in regard to size and ornamental
decorations, they appear to have been designed by the same
architect, and that Bishop Courtenay only completed, or finish-
ed it to its present state, and added the Clock and Bell, from
which he obtained the honour of being deemed its founder.

These Towers, according to the superstition of the times,
were dedicated to their particular Saints: that on the South
having St. John, and the North, St. Paul, for their Patrons.

According to the Fabric-rolls of the Cathedral, the build-
ing is constructed of Stones from various quarries, the walls
being built of Beer stone, and the vaulted roof and groins,
from the quarry at Silverton, as that stone was softer, and
therefore easier to work: the clustered and other columns
are of Purbeck marble, as appears from the following tran-
script from the said rolls, made by the late Dean Littleton.

"On the day of the Sabbath next after the Feast of St. Vin-
cent, A.D. 1332, William Cannon, of Corfe (in the Island
of Purbeck) compounds with the Lords, the Dean and
Chapter of Exeter, on account of Marble, as well for him-
self as his Father, to the fabric of the Nave of the Church of
"St. Peter in Exeter; that is to say, concerning eleven pillars
"and half; for the great, the price of pillars 10l. 16s. making
"the sum of 124l. 4s. also a pair of pillars for the base and
"capitals, 15l. the price of every base with the capital and
"pillar, 5s. also for 29 pillars for the cloister; the price of the
"pillar 9d. in the whole, 140l. 3s. 9d. ""

In the North tower is a Clock of a curious invention, for North
the age in which it was constructed; it points out the hours, Tower.
days of the Month, and Moon’s age: the latter is described
by a globe, (one half of which is black) revolving on its axis,
and which presents the size of that luminary: this Clock, to-
gerther with the great Bell, is recorded to have been the gift of
Bishop Peter Courtenay.

The Bell, from its size, truly deserves the epithet of Great, Great Bell.
as it weighs 12,500lbs. which is 2500lb. more than the
weight of the boasted Tom of Lincoln. It has a sonorous and
deep note, and is heard at a great distance: it was formerly
rung

† From this account it appears that the Cloisters were originally sup-
ported by marble pillars, though at present there is not the smallest ves-
tige of one remaining.

§ Some years since a Minute part and Dial were added to this Clock:
the workmanship of the ingenious Mr. William Howard, Brass founder
of this City.
run by the great exertions of 24 men; it had double wheels and two ropes; but the wheels are now destroyed, and its only use is as a Clock bell, and to be tolled every night at the hour of eight: this is the remains of the Norman tyrants' Curfew; the Bell has obtained the name of the Peter Bell, from that of its generous and noble donor.

In the South Tower are eleven Bells, the largest that are rung in regular peal, in this kingdom: the Tenor is termed the Grandison, from its donor, the Bishop of that name: it weighs 7552lbs. which is 2000lbs. more than any other tenor in England.*

In the Nave, or body of the Church, the principal things deserving notice are, the Font, a beautiful basin of white marble, embellished with Cherubims, supported by a black marble pedestal on a chequered pavement of black and white marble, and encompassed with iron pallissadoes. Great part of the Nave is occupied by rows of elevated wainscot seats; but they greatly diminish the grandeur of the building: on the North side is the Pulpit, which is a beautiful specimen of Joiner's work: on the pannels are carved in alto relievo, the Statues of the Four Evangelists: the angles are decorated with

* The Peter Bell, together with the three large ones, viz. Grandison, Stafford, and Cobthorn in the South tower, being crazed, were new cast, in the year 1675. The Grandison, and 8th Bell (named the great nine o'Clock bell) were also recast in the year 1729. According to the Rev. Mr Whitaker, Bells were used by the Romans to signify the times of bathing, and therefore naturally applied by the Christians of Italy, to denote the hours of devotion, and to summon the people to Church. They were so applied, before the conclusion of the seventh century, in the monastic societies of Northumberland; and thence they were used from the first erection of Parish Churches among us. Those of France, and England, appear to have been furnished with several Bells. The second exception of King Egbert, about the year 750, which is adopted in a French capitulary of 801, commands every Priest, at the proper hours to sound the Bells of his Church, and then to go through the sacred offices of God. In France, the bells were, at times composed of iron; but in England they were frequently made of brass; and even as early as the middle of the tenth Century, there were many cast of a large size, and deep note. Two were given by Eglebrich, to his own Abbey of Croyland, in the reign of Edward the Elder; and another, much larger, by his immediate successor, Turketul: several were presented by Dunstan, to the monastery of Malmesbury, in the preceding reign of Edgar. The number of bells in every Church gave occasion to that curious and singular piece of architecture, in the Campanile, or Bell-Tower; an addition which is more susceptible of the grander beauties of architecture than any other part of the edifice, and is therefore, generally, the principal rudiments of it: it was the constant appendage to every parish Church of the Saxons, and is actually mentioned as such, in the laws of Athelstan: the customs of ringing regular peals, which now are peculiar to England, commenced in the time of the Saxons, and was common before the Conquest.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

with festoons of fruit and flowers, and on the top of the baldequin is the statue of an Angel blowing a trumpet finely gilt, the whole being the workmanship of the celebrated Gibbons.

Opposite the Pulpit is an elevated seat for the Bishop, enriched with carving, and below this seat is another for the Mayor: this part of the Church is used for morning service, and occasionally for sermons in the forenoon on Sabbath and Festival days.

Almost over the Pulpit is a deep gallery (designed as supposed, for concealing a band of musicians on particular occasions) the front of which is decorated with Angels playing on various instruments of music; and is worthy the examination of the curious in ancient music.

Over the North porch is a convenient dwelling-house for the bell-tower; the front is embellished with three pyramidal compartments of traceried work, in the centres of which are niches, once occupied by statues.

The beautiful Gothic screen which divides the Nave from the choir, was erected in the reign of King James 1st: it is supported by grey marble pillars: the pediment, which is highly enriched with carving, is divided into thirteen compartments, in which are paintings of different passages of scripture history, from the creation, to the descent of the Holy Ghost: on the summit of the Cornice is a row of carved shields, on which are depicted the armorial bearings, and distinctive badges of the different nations composing the British empire. This elegant screen supports the Organ, which, for size, far surpasses any instrument of the kind in Europe; the largest pipes being 15 inches in diameter, which is two inches more than the much celebrated one at Ulm in Bavaria: beneath this Organ is a smaller one, which fronts the choir; and on each of the adjoining groins of the choir, are other assemblages of large pipes, the conductors of which are so ingeniously contrived, that the whole may be played upon by a single person at one time: the exterior pipes are gilt, and the workmanship excellent: in short, for majestic stateliness and beauty, it is not excelled, if equalled, in England. By an inscription it appears it was made by John Loosemore, in the year 1666: the whole has been lately thoroughly repaired and the conductors cleared from their filth, by Mr. Micheau, Organ-builder of this City.†

† The Organ which formerly occupied the place of this, was probably destroyed in the grand rebellion; for it cannot be supposed that so noted a Cathedral as this was without one, as we find them very early introduced into the British and Saxon Churches. “After the conversion of the “Northumbrians, we find an instrument of that name, familiarly used in
The stalls in the choir are neatly wainscoted and enriched with carved mouldings in antique taste, corresponding to the building. The choir is neatly paved with Portland stones in form of a Rhombus, having at each angle a small square of black marble. Near the centre, on a brass pedestal in the form of a tripod, enriched with sculptured lions, is a brazen eagle with expanded wings, supporting the Lectern desk; and from the roof of the choir hang two large and superb brass Chandeliers.

On the South side of the Choir is the Bishop’s throne elevated high above the floor, and ascended by five steps; its area squares several feet, and in the centre is the Episcopal chair of crimson velvet, adorned with gold fringe; the back of the throne is hung with crimson velvet, and the cushion is of the same materials, with gold fringe and tassels; the curtains are crimson morocco; the canopy is composed of pointed arches intersecting each other, and from the angles project cherubs, supporting chalices, patens and other sacred vessels; from the canopy rises a lofty pile of gothic tracery, of a pyramidal form, ending in different spires, and embellished with carvings, mouldings, &c. The whole is greatly admired by connoisseurs in ancient architecture, being esteemed the grandest Episcopal Throne in Britain. It was originally beautifully painted, and partly gilt; it was erected by Bishop Booth, about the year 1470.

Opposite the throne is a very handsome Pulpit, which was erected in the year 1560; but it has had many ornamental additions of late years, in which great care has been taken not to blend modern ornaments with the ancient, the Chapter very judiciously restricting themselves to the original design.

The area below the altar is divided from the Choir, by iron rails with brass pyramidal heads. From this platform there is an ascent of three steps, of black and white marble, to the floor of the altar, which is paved in the same manner, and separated from the steps by another row of balustrades.

The services of the North, even as early as 660. But the grand combination of Instruments which we now denominate an Organ, was unknown in Europe at that period; it was the happy production of an Eastern genius; and the first that ever appeared in the West of Europe, was sent by Constantine, the Grecian Emperor, to Pepin, King of France, in 756. The artists of the West availed themselves of the present, and Organs were constructed on the continent, and in this Island, and erected in some of our Cathedrals before the middle of the 10th century. In the reign of Edgar, Archbishop Dunstan presented one to the Church of Malmesbury, in which instrument (according to the historical description) the pipes were formed in musical proportions of brass, and the air was impelled through them, by a pair of bellows.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The furniture of the altar is sublimely grand, consisting of silver, richly gilt; and the whole appearance is awfully striking, and raises a holy contemplation on the sacred duties there performed. The Altar-piece represents a perspective view of the inside of another Church, with side aisles, curiously ornamented in the gothic style, and in the centre are the portraits of Moses and Aaron supporting the Decalogue; the whole of the painting is well performed; and, excepting the damage it received from the Saints-militant in the grand rebellion, is well preserved. It appears by a date still remaining, that it was painted in the year 1639.

On the South side of the Altar are three arched seats divided by brass pillars which support a curious pile of ancient architecture, which, for the lightness of structure, elegance of workmanship, and neatness of carving, is much admired. It displays the fine taste of ornamental work in the time of Edward II.

Behind the High Altar is the ancient sacristy, now unfurnished of its cope, vestments and other Romish paraphernalia.

On the eastern part of the whole building is the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, which is ascended by steps, and it is enclosed from the upper transverse aisle by a fair screen, in which are folding doors; this screen, owing to the good taste of the present Bishop, Dean and Chapter, has been lately restored; and a despicable one that covered it, taken down. On the architrave of the old screen was the following inscription:

Hanc Capellam Beatae Mariae Virginis al Athelstano Rege olim fundatam, in Bibilothecam propriis sumptibus convertit Robertus Vulpaine, M. D. Anno Domini, MDCLVII.

It is evident that this Chapel is not of Saxon construction; it has been supposed to be on* the site of the whole Church belonging

† Those anti-christian reformers wantonly fired at the heads of the portraits, and the marks of the bullets are still visible.

§ For what purpose, or at what time these seats were erected, is not now known. The accounts given by some of our historians, that they were purposely built for the Instalment of Lofricus, the first Bishop of Exeter, must be erroneous, if no part of the present choir was then erected.

* "Mr. William Davey, of Exeter, who has inspected the present "building with minute and discriminating attention, contends, that "the ancient Cathedral did not occupy the site of St. Mary's Chapel, "but was on part of the same ground as the present choir, having its "high altar where it still remains. The sanctuary was the most sacred "spot; and it is extremely probable, that the religious architects of "those times would rather extend their building in any direction, than "remove the site of the host. Besides, Hokes only compares the size "of
belonging to the house of the Benedictine Monks, founded by Athelstan, Anno 932. It was converted into a Library, by the munificence of Doctor Rt. Vitoaine, a native of this City. It has been augmented by succeeding benefactors, and particularly by the late Doctor Glass, of this City, who bequeathed the whole of his extensive and very valuable Library.

The annexed plan will inform the reader of the number of Chapels attached to this Church: none of which merit a particular description, saving the monuments within them, unless it be that which is dedicated to St. James: in this is a building (which Mr. Carter calls a mural monument,) of very curious workmanship.

In 1796, on opening a grave for Bishop Buller, in the south aisle, a human skeleton was discovered, the bones of which were united by wires, and on the forepart of the skull was engraved this inscription; Opera & Studio Joh. Ritzen et Godf. Scholeri Germanorum, 1632. AEtat 22 ½ Fui, cris.

To give a minute detail of every article worthy notice in this ancient and venerable edifice would require a volume of itself; therefore let it suffice, only to say, that by the great care and attention of the late and present Bishop, Dean and Chapter, the interior parts of the Church are kept cleaner, and in better repair, than most other Cathedrals in England; nor are the outer parts neglected, as large sums have been expended in new covering with lead most parts of its extensive roofing, repairing the turrets, new glazing the windows, with many other necessary repairs, and particularly in the year 1803, when the inside has been thoroughly cleansed, coloured and painted, at a very great expense; but much is yet required, which time and former neglect have occasioned. The west front is very much out of repair, as are also many of the turrets: it is therefore hoped, that the laudable example of the present Dean and Chapter, will stimulate their successors to proceed on so necessary a work.

The ancient constitution of this Cathedral, was a Dean and twenty-four Prebendaries; the Dean always included in that number. For some centuries past, eight of these Prebendaries have, with the Dean, been called to residence, from whence they take the names of Canons Residentiary.

"of the ancient Cathedral to the Lady Chapel." Beauties of England and Wales, vol. iv. page 56.—Mr. Davey furnished the compilers of that work with a considerable part of their history of this Cathedral, from which the author hereof has taken extract.

† According to the first establishment of the Chapter of this Cathedral, by Bishop Brewer, about the year 1236, no mention is made of Canons exclusively; the original institution is thus worded, "Viginti et quattuor Canones, sicut Prebendarii."—Or twenty-four Canons or Prebendaries; no distinction being made between them.
These constitute the Chapter, and have the government of the Cathedral Church, and all its appendages and peculiarities. Vacancies are filled up, by election by the Chapter, from the rest of the Prebendaries. The Deanship, Prebendarieship, Chancellorship, and Treasurership are the four greater internal dignities. The four Archdeaconries, and Sub-Deanery are also called internal dignities.

The great Chapter, which is composed of the whole body, viz. the Dean and 23 Prebendaries, is never called together but for the election of a Bishop, Dean, or Convocation Clerk. There is also a Sub-Chanter and a Sub-Treasurer.

The Custos and College of Vicars consist of four; the Lay-Vicars are eight. These were a collegiate body corporated in the year 1619, when the Lay-Vicars were disbanded, by royal mandate, from the College of Vicars, and their lands wholly vested with the Priest-Vicars. Still, however, they retain the right of voting at the election of a Custos, or in matters relating to the tythes of Woodbury, of which they have a moiety; the whole are subject to the Bishop's visitation. They have their own Hall, in which, according to their original institution, they formerly lived at Commons; but now they have convenient dwellings in the College, which qualify them to vote for members of parliament for the City, as do the lands in Woodbury, the College of Vicars, and those of the County.

There are five singing-men, termed Secondaries, (who have each a dwelling-house in the Cloisters,) and ten singing boys, these, with the Vicars, form the choir of vocal music. To these may be added, an Organist, two Vergers, Postillon, and a Beadle. There is likewise an establishment for two Morning Lecturers, one every Tuesday, and every other every Friday. Divine Service is performed three times every day.

We shall now proceed to take a cursory view of the ancient and modern monuments, most worthy of attention, which have not been noticed in the Ecclesiastical history; and shall begin with those in the body of the Church.

Nearly opposite to the South door, leading to the Cloisters, is a very ancient tablet monument, (much mutilated) to the memory of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and his Countess Margaret, Daughter of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Essex, and Lord High Constable of England. This Earl Hugh died at Tiverton, in the year 1377. His Lady survived him fifteen years, dying on the 28th January, 1392; and according to her last Will, was interred in this Cathedral, by the side of her husband.
Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, this direct ancestor of the present noble Lord, William Viscount Courtenay, was the fifth son of this illustrious family. On the covering stone of the monument, lie the mutilated statues of the Earl and Countess, dressed in their robes of state, formerly painted and gilt; but the inscriptions (if there were any) are quite lost.

Adjoining to this tomb is a large stone, inlaid with brass ornaments, within which is the portrait of an armed Knight; as large as life, inlaid with the same metal: this stone covers the remains of Sir Peter Courtenay, Knight, seventh and youngest son of the aforesaid Earl Hugh and his Countess Margaret.

Sir Peter was greatly esteemed for his valour in the French wars, during the reigns of King Edward III. and Richard II. and was made Governor of the important fortress of Calais, and Lord Chamberlain of England. He died unmarried, in the year 1409: his Epitaph, mentioned by Prior and other authors, is now mostly obliterated, but the following copy is preserved:

Deomine natus, comes, Peirasque vocatus,
Regis cognatus, camerarius institutus:
Ecclesia gratia, capitanus ense probatus,
Vitae praeclara, facta dico super alta salus,
Et qua sublatis, de mundo transit animus,
Celo confirmatur maneat sine fine beatus.

And which is thus translated:

The Earl of Devonshire's son, Peter by name,
Kin to the King, Lord Chamberlain of fame,
Captain of Calais, for was well approved,
Who dying, was above the stars removed;
And well beloved went from the world away,
To lead a blessed life in Heaven for aye!

At the head of this, is another brass plate, to the memory of Mrs. Anna Maria Courtenay, who was interred under the same stone.†

Under the North tower, is a small inclosed Chapel, (open at top,) in which is interred the body of William Sylke, sometime Sub-Collector of this Church.

This Chapel was originally embellished with fine carvings of Romish saints, and pieces of Scripture history; and under the front arch, is the effigy of a human skeleton, lying at full length, on a winding-sheet, and over the arch, this inscription is still legible: Sumi qua quod ais, fueramque quod es, pro me precor ora.—William Sylke. This chapel and monument are now greatly decayed, and in a very ruinous state.

† On opening the grave for the interment of this Lady, the body of Sir Peter was discovered in good preservation, embalmed, and wrapped up in a Bullock's hide: this account the Author received from several credible eye-witnesses.
Just at the angle of the North aisle, is a monument with a long Latin inscription, signifying that Captain Benjamin Dollen (to whose memory it is erected) died in this City, on his journey from Bristol to Plymouth, and was interred just under.

On each side of the principal entrance is a mural monument, that on the North, consists of black and white marble, erected to the memory of Mr. Hereford, of the County of Northumberland, and his wife. The other is of statuary marble.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Irvine, Widow of Lieut. Col. Irvine, who died 20th December, 1799, aged 24 years.

Underneath is the following inscription:

The sacred Friendship deemed thy fate severe,
And fond affection drops a silent tear;
Though Childless now desponding parents sigh
Pour the sad Plaint, and turn the streaming eye
To thy cold grave—yet o'er each aching breast,
Meek resignation-breathe the balm of rest;
Religion whispers peace amidst the gloom,
While pale affliction, musing o'er the tomb,
Submit, and lowly bend to Heaven's high will;
Hush'd o'er Plant, and o'er murmurs still,
Though all lament thy blooming grace fled,
And weep for beauty moulding with the dead.

Thy virtues still the kindred with shall raise
To meet with thee thy God, and hymn his praise.

There are several other small mural monuments, in the Nave but they do not merit a particular description.

In the inner North aisle, just within the entrance, and against the wall of the choir, is a neat monument of variegated marble, the workmanship of the celebrated P. Scheemakers; on which is the following inscription:

Juxta S. E.

Joannis Grant S. T. P.

Ecclesiae dni Dunstani in Occidente per annos LIX
Quot Tituli totidem numeratur meritorum praemunia, totidem
Extant Virtutum Ecclesiasticarum Testimonia, Eminebat
quippe in co singularis Sanctimonia, Eruditio, Integritas, & in
difficilimis Temporibus spectata Fortitudo, infame is tud Regis Jacobi
Edicta oppugnare ausa et contemnere : ad extremum usq.
Anglicanæ vindex Ecclesia : satius mala pati quam facere.
In Consuetudine privata se subject, & apertum prae stabil innocue
facetum, et cum dignitate quadam urbanum.

Et
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP VI.


Deos duce usores: secundis nuphis: Illiam Duncomb: Colchester Militis, praecari illius Joannis Magardi Militiampectem, est qua Prolem a se progenientem elisa: Liberam: Libetos. Mortuo est VI id Quiritis A. D. CXXXOXLXXX.

Juxta eodem placide requiescit

Elizabetha, Joanni Grant, praeclara Joanni Grant.

Filia, Archidiaconi Barum, Eccles. huys Canonicxi Uxor.

Dom: Dom: Stephanus Exon, Episc. per Luciam Uxorum.

Faminam Lectissimarum; Filia minime indigna Paternam annus.

Virtutum, omnibus: que aut beatissimo Coniugi placere poterant, aut quam parentum Filium deceptum, plane ornata. Per Decennium & amplias Cenae fulguram,

Magna Particeps & Autoris Felicitatir,

Duobus Partibus Mariam felicem, et tertio edem! infelicem fecit Puerperio unam-cum Infantibus extincta;

Parentibus, Libentis, Amicis, sed maxime: Marii amnissimo triste sui Desiderium requisiit, Animam effusos XVI K. Mart.

Adjoining the door of the Canon's vestry is a small marble monument to the memory of Edward Drew, Esq. § with this modest inscription on a plain marble tablet:

To the Memory of Edward Drew, Esq. only Son of Edward Drew, Barrister, who lived respected, and died lamented in the 43d year of his age, and whose remains are interred near this place. Also to the memory of his said Father, who lies beneath.

And of Dorothy Juliana, his belovèd Mother, buried in St. Martin's Church, in this City. This marble was erected as a lasting testimony of regard and affection to a kind Brother, and tender Parents, by Dorothy Juliana, Wife of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, Esq.

In a recess in the Wall, and near this monument, is an exquisite piece of sculpture, representing a human anatomy laying at full length on its winding sheet, the flesh entirely wasted, and nothing but the shews and bones left under the shrunk

§ This Gentleman was a native of this City: he very early expressed an inclination for the army, and on the breaking out of the American war, procured a Commission in the 60th Regiment of Foot, and went with it to America, where he gave such proofs of his military skill and bravery, and particularly at the battle of Charles-town, (where he was desperately wounded,) that he was deservedly advanced to the rank of Major in the said Regiment: but having afterwards some difference with his Colonel (Cockburn, who sorely betrayed his trust, by surrendering the island of St. Bastia to the French,) he gave up his Commission, and returned to England; but he never after enjoyed himself, and fell a sacrifice, in the flower of his age, to the villainous aspersions of his enemies.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

chap. vii.

This memento of the instability of human grandeur, though somewhat defaced, is worthy of a serious inspection; and over the arch is this inscription:

Ista figura docet? nos omnes premeditaret qualiter ipsa nocet? mors quando venit dominari.

A little beyond this is an ancient altar tomb, decorated with rams' faces, and other ornaments, in a wretched taste, which clearly demonstrate the low state of the Arts about the middle of the 16th century. On the cover-stone is this inscription.

Here lyeth master Anthony Harvey, Esq., who died the xxiii day of May 1564.

Near this, and opposite to Bishop Stapleton's, is the Statue of an armed Knight, lying at full length, with his legs crossed, to denote his having been on a crusade to the Holy Land; on the Western side of the arch, is the Statue of a man in an erect posture; and on the opposite side, are the head and foreparts of a horse, held by a man, projecting from the wall: there is neither armorial bearing, nor any inscription remaining, and the whole is greatly defaced.

Almost opposite to this, is a monument on which is represented the statue of an armed Knight in a kneeling posture before an altar, and on a tablet round the figure, are sixteen escutcheons, charged each with the arms of the Carew impaled with other different coats, alluding to the intermarriages of that family, from which the person was descended, [not from his having married so many wives, as it is vulgarly represented] over the cornice is a large shield, bearing the

Sir Richard Stapleton.

Sir Peter Carew.

There is no other inscription, or armorial bearing, to denote to whose memory this Monument was erected, except the arms of the Diocese; but the Verger informs (falsely) all visitors, that it was erected for Bishop Lacy, to ridicule his attempt to fast during the forty days of Lent; but the human nature could not sustain this rigorous penance above thirty days, when he died; and thus fell a victim to his folly; but these appears to be a great mistake in this traditional legend, as Bishop Lacy was interred on the other side of the aisle, under the wall of the Church, where his plain altar tomb still remains in situ.

According to tradition, this monument was erected to the memory of Sir Richard Stapleton, (brother to the Bishop,) who was also murdered by the Londoners, at Crimsworth (vid. Speed,) as he was favoured to enter the City of London, to the succour of his brother: his horse took fright at some cripples assembled at the gate, and this occasioned his being thrown to the ground, when he fell an easy prey to the incensed mob. The figures placed on each side of the tomb, seem to be allusive to this circumstance.
arms of the Carews, quartered with several other coats; the inscription is now so much defaced as to be totally illegible: it was erected to the memory of Sir Peter Carew, of Haccombe, Knight.

Below this, against the wall of the Choir, is a plain table monument, the pediment supported by two pillars, and on the tablet is this inscription in gilt letters:

Hic situs est, Robertus Hall, Josephi Cl:
Epi: filius primogenitus.
S. S. Theologiae doctor facundus:
Hic in Ecclesia, Vivus Thesaurus
Mortuus Thesaurus. Vivus Mortuus

There is a small plain marble tablet in the choir-wall, on which is the following inscription:

Near this Stone is interred the body of Miss Henrietta Wilhelmina Wyander-Piers, who departed this Life the 7th day of December, 1764, aged 32 years, Sister to Sir William Pigott Piers, Bart. of Listenough, in the County of Westmeath, in Ireland.

At the upper end of this aisle, in a recess in the wall, (in the small chapel, through which is the passage that leads to the Chancellor’s House) lays the statue of an armed Knight; and over it are several shields bearing the device of the Spekes; there is no inscription remaining on the tomb, but from a stone underneath, it may be supposed that it was erected to the memory of Sir George Speke of White Lackington, in the county of Somerset, maternal ancestor of the present Lord North, Earl of Guildford.

Sir George Speke.

In the cross aisle, behind the altar, lie interred the bodies of Sir John Dodridge, Knight, (one of the Judges in the Court of King’s-Bench; and of his Lady, daughter of Sir Amias Bampfylde of Poltimore.) The stones which covered their remains have been removed, and others put in their place: but on the North-side of the Virgin Mary’s Chapel, two separate monuments are erected to their memory; on these their statues are laid at full length. That of the Judge is clothed in Scarlet robes, with a Court-roll in his hand; and has been finely gilt: over the statue is an escutcheon of his Arms, impaled with that of Bampfylde; the Epitaph is as follows:

Learning adieu! for Dodridge is gone
To fix his Earthly, to a Heavenly throne;
Rich Urn of Learned Dust, scarce can be found
More worth inshrined in six foot of ground.
Nunc obit Do Derig Us JUDeX.

Judge Dodridge.
THE CITY OF EXETER. 299

At the foot of the Judge’s statue, lies that of his Lady, dressed in the fashion of the times she lived in; this has also been painted. On a marble stone is this inscription:

Hic jacet Domina Dorothea Usur Johannis Dodridge Militis, Unius Justiciariorum Domini Regis Ad Placita coram Rege tenenda assignati, Et sibi Amisis Bampfylde Militis, quæ obiit Primo Martii, Anno Domini, 1614.

On the left side of the entrance into this Chapel, fixed against the wall, is a small monument to the memory of Dr. Vivalne: (the first and greatest benefactor to the Library) on it is the following inscription:

In Memoriam Robert Vivalne Medicinæ Doctoris, Hac olim Civitate nati atq: de eadem optime meriti, qui obiit 21 Februarii, 1662, Ætatis Sue 87.

Corresponding to this, on the other side of the entrance, is James Raill, a much larger monument, finely gilt, and enriched with scrolls, erected to the memory of James Raillard, Esq. a native of Switzerland, and an eminent merchant of this City: it has a Latin, and Greek inscription. He died 9th October, 1692.

The opposite wall of this aisle is filled entirely with modern monuments. The first (opposite to the last described) consists of a lofty pyramid of variegated marble, from which projects a white marble sarcophagus, and over it is a medallion of a female head, weeping; and on a white marble tablet beneath, is the following inscription:

In Memory of Robert Harvey, Esq. late of the Island of Robert Har-Grenada: whose remains were interred in a vault near this place. He departed this life, the 29th July, 1791; in the 59th year of his age.

Next to this is a monument, the back of which is of variegated marble, on a white marble pyramid, are inscribed the following words:

In Memory of George Baker, Archdeacon of Totnes, and Canon of this Church; who died 28th January, 1772, aged 85. Baker, &c. And of Sarah his Daughter, Wife of the Rev. William Hatherly; who died 4th April, 1760, aged 30. And were both buried near this place. And of Mary, Wife of the above named George Baker, and Daughter of the Right Reverend Stephen Weston, S. T. P. formerly Bishop of this Diocess, who died 3d March, 1777, aged 76. And of Mary Baker, Daughter of the above named George Baker, who died 16th June, 1768, aged 73.

Adjoining is a neat monument of black and white variegated marble, containing the following elegant Latin Epitaph:

Ad unum suggesti gradum situs est, Philippus Barton, S. T. B. P p
Hujus Sub-Dean Barton.
THE HISTORY OF

Hujus Ecclesie Cathedralis Canonicus Residentiarius et Subdecanus, necnon Ecclesie, Parochialis de Burton, in Comitatu Huntoniae, per annos quadragesimae qualicom Rector, natus in agro Vigorniensis, In Schola Wintoniensis alumnus est, Coll. Novi, apud Oroniensiam.—sociae floruit.—Orator verum Christianus,— cui, concionibus dum traheretur quotquot inter fuerint crum vin sen- serunt fructuorum et nitorem; existimau Doctus sue tamen con- temptex fama, utpote precipue Pretor exemplum modestus, quem omni virtute officioque ornatus ornatussum propter faciendum morum suavitatem consuetudinem jucundissimam simul ac eruditus simiar ingenium omnium capax et limatum, pietaetem non simulatem, quincunque noverint suspexerunt coluerunt.—mensis Junii die vicesimo quarto, annum agentis septuagesimum octavum MDCCXCVI.—Vite future intentus lubens fato cessit.—fratri bene merenti—sepulchrale hoc marmor.—marens Maria Batchelor
poni curavit.

The next monument is erected to the memory of Bishop Buller; which has already been described in the Ecclesiastical history.

Close to this is one of variegated marble neatly executed, on which is the following:

Sacred to the Memory of Susanna, Wife of Joseph Bealy, M. D. who died 21st April, 1798, aged 22 years. The amiable qualities of her heart, and an excellent and cultivated understanding, ensured in an extraordinary degree the esteem and admiration of all who knew her. This monument is erected as a tribute to her merits, and as the last testimony of the affection of her disconsolate relatives: also in the same grave lieth her only child, Joseph Pool Bealy, who died 16th September, 1798, aged eighteen months: also the remains of Ann Susanna Baker, Mother of the above S. Bealy, ob. 4th March, 1800, Ætate. 42.

The last in this row, is a beautiful monument of Statuary marble; the sculpture (which is finely executed) consists of an altar, on which is a female figure in a disconsolate posture, leaning with her left hand on an Urn, and holding in her right a burning torch reversed: underneath, on a marble tablet is the following inscription:

Mrs. Rachel O'Brien. Sacred to the Memory of Rachel Charlotte O'Brien, Wife of Captain E. J. O'Brien, of his Majesty's twenty-fourth Regiment and daughter of Joseph Frobisher, Esq. of Montreal in Canada. Her death was occasioned by her clothes catching fire: seeing the flames communicating to her infant, all regard to her own safety, was lost in the more powerful consideration of saving her child, and rushing out of the room, she preserved its life at the sacrifice of her own. She expired on the 13th December, A. D. 1800, in the 19th year of her age.

Underneath
The City of Exeter.

Underneath this, on a white marble tablet representing a piece of Drapery, are the following lines:

If sense, good humour, and a taste refined,
With all that ever graced a female mind;
If the fond mother, and the faithful wife,
The purest, happiest characters in life,
If those when summon'd to an early tomb,
Cloth'd in the pride of youth, and beauty's bloom,
May claim one tender sympathising sigh,
Or draw a tear from pity's melting eye,
Here pause—and be the grateful tribute paid,
In sad remembrance to O'Brien's shade.

These five monuments were executed by Mr. John Kendal, Statuary, of this City.

At the upper end of the South aisle (almost opposite to Bishop Oldham's, already described) is a stately monument to the memory of Treasurer Hall. It is crowned with a lofty curved pediment, supported by two Corinthian columns, their bases and capitals gilt; and on the inflexed curve of the pediment is a large escutcheon, on which are his arms, impaled with those of his wife; on each side of the shield is an Angel in a sitting posture, sounding a trumpet; the base is supported by carved brackets, between which, on another escutcheon are the arms of Hall, impaled with two other coats, over which (by way of Crest) is the os-forehead of a man skull, encircled round the temples with gilt laurel, and large extended wings resembling those of a Bat: on each side of the brackets are other skulls. In the centre of the monument is a large oval black marble tablet, enriched with a carved border: the whole of the carving is elegantly executed (particularly the skulls) and finely painted and gilt: on the tablet is this inscription:

M. S.

Nicolai Hall, S. T. P.
Qui hujus Ecclesie Thesaurarius, Ferringdoniensis Rector
Utriusque nuper ornamentum, nunc Lactus et Desiderium,
Private omnia sacrique munera officia egregie splendo
Sui ordinis nemo Laudem ampliorem meruit pauci parem,
Maritus et Pater fuit suorum amantissimus,
Et ab illis suoccum unice dilectus,
Pastor omni cura in Gregis Salutem sui invigilans,
Concionibus se Pietatis strenuum praeuit Monitorem,
Exemplo Ducem.
Neque minus severam Sacerdotis Gravitatem
Suavisissimis temperavit Moribus,
In sanctitate edenda sibi rigidus, aliis jucundus,
F p 2

In
In Rebus gerendis Dubium, Prudentiam prius
An inviolatam miremur Justitiam Studium
Pauperibus mississe ostendantis se Causas liberalis
Munificentiam in summa altiori Rivo
Quo minare Streptus fluere voluit;
Rara erga Amicos et de se bene merentes Fide,
Offensarum quam eito oblivis.
Beneficiis accepit Memoriam nuncupat deposuit,
Egregiis hujus Animis solitus parem attulit Modestiam,
Aliena virtutes Estimator justissimus hanc aquae sum
Idique Luvidia maior plus merito Gloriae,
Quoniam vicis neglexerat,
Mortua consequutua est.
Obiit VII. Cal. Maii Anno Domini MDCCIX.
Optima Parenti
Nic. Hall, Filiae natu maximus
Possuit.

Just below, against the wall of the Choir, are three modern monuments adjoining each other. The first is composed of white statuary marble, and consists of a square tablet, over which, in a circular pediment, is represented, in basso relievo, an Angel with his face hid in his drapery, reclining on an altar, on which is placed an Urn; the whole overshadowed with branches of Cypress, and underneath is the following inscription:

Mrs. S. P.
Clarke.

Sacred — to the Memory of Sarah Price Clarke, who was the only surviving issue and heiress of Godfrey Clarke Esq. of Sutton Hall, in the County of Derby. She departed this life in the City of Exeter, on the 24th November, 1801. In her were united all the virtues which give dignity to birth, or utility to fortune, her mind possessed an energy which doth not always mark the female character, her friendship was warm, and her charity was never restrained by individual convenience, her bosom was the seat of those energies which give activity to virtue. Possessed of superior talents, and unimpeached honour, she never pursued frivolity with severity, or the loss of fame with triumph. Her latter years were marked by declining health, and her sufferings by patience. Her faith was fervent, her reward was sure.

Adjoining is the monument (already described) of Bishop Ross: and next to this is one, almost similar to that of Mrs. Clarke's, excepting the Angel, who is here represented full faced: on this monument is the following epitaph:

Lady Southampton.

Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of Laura, Wife of George Ferdinand, Lord Southampton, and second Daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Frederic Keppel, sometime Bishop of this Diocess.
Diocess. She departed this Life, at Dawlish in this County, June 1798, in the 94th year of her age.

Farewell, dear Shade! but let this marble tell
What heavenly worth, in youth and beauty fell!
With ev’ry virtue blest, whate’er thy lot,
To charm a Court, or dignify a cot,
In each relation—shone thy varied life
Of Daughter, Sister, Mother, Friend and Wife.
Seen with delight in fortune’s golden ray,
Suffering remain’d to grace thy parting day:
When smiling languor spoke the candid soul,
And patience check’d the sigh, affection stole.

Further on, in recesses in the Wall of the Choir, are two very ancient monuments, representing two Knights completely armed in coats of mail; their left hands holding shields, which are placed over their breasts; and their right grasping the hilts of their swords, which are girded to their bodies by strong belts: their helmets are placed under their heads; their legs are crossed, to denote their having been in some Crusade to the Holy land, and their feet are rested on Lions: they appear to have been painted, and on their shields were depicted their armorial bearings, but they are now obliterated, together with the Epitaphs.

One of these monuments (according to tradition) was Raleigh of erected to the memory of —- Raleigh, of Raleigh, Maternal ancestor to the Family of Chichester; and the other, to the memory of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Constable of England. This Earl was Father to Margaret Countess of Devon, Wife of Hugh Courtenay, the second Earl of Devon of that name: over the statue was this inscription:

Epitaphium D. Bohunni illustriissimi
Quondam Comitis Herefordensis.
Oh Bohupne Comes! claro de sanguine nate!
En rapit vitae stamina parca tuae.
Dejicit illa viros illustri stemmate natas:
Insuper obscuros dejicit illas viros.
Aspicio humanam Bohunni in imagine sortem?
Cunctos mors panda fulce cruenta secat.*

Almost

* This Earl taking part with Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, in his opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of King Edward 2d, was slain at Borough-bridge in Yorkshire, by a Welchman, who thrust a spear up his body as the Earl was passing over a bridge. This accident happened three years before the marriage of his Daughter with the Earl of Devon; and as he died so far North, it is very improbable that he should be buried in Exeter, where he had little or no connexions; but, according to Weaver, it was common in those days for persons of eminent rank to
Almost over these ancient monuments, is one of variegated marble, lately erected: it is small, but neatly executed, and records the following memento:


Nearly opposite, is a square marble tablet, fixed on the South wall, on which is as follows:

To the Memory of William Norris, Esq. of Nonsuch, in the County of Wilts, who died January 26th, 1794, in the 78th year of his age.

Against the same wall, is a small but neat marble sarcophagus, enriched with branches of cypress; on the front is this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of William Corneck, Esq. who died at Starcross, December 27th, 1802, aged 46. Possessed of liberal sentiments, all those who knew him, deplored his loss. His friendly disposition, and exemplary life, were singularly conspicuous, and corresponded with the courteous manner in which he fulfilled the duties of a husband and a father. As a tribute due to his worth, this Monument was erected by his disconsolate Widow.

On the same wall are fixed two more small marble tablets, on the first of which is inscribed:

Rev. George Nutcombe, L. L. B. born at Exeter, February 17th, 1769; died there May 23d, 1799.

On the other: Louisa the Wife of Henry Hurford, Esq. who died at Exmouth, November 18th, 1803, Aged 34 years.

On the East wall of the chapel, the north side of the Library, is a new erected monument of statuary marble, beautifully executed; consisting of a white marble altar, supported by carved brackets, between which is a shield, on which are painted the arms of the defunct. On the altar is a female figure in a reclining posture, weeping over an Urn; on the back ground is an obelisk of black marble, shadowed on one side by a laurel tree; on the altar is this epitaph:

To the Memory of The Honourable Lieut. General Bruce, Uncle of the Earl of Elgin, and Kincardine, Colonel of his Majesty’s 16th Regiment of Foot, and Member in the late Parliament for Marlborough, and in the present for Great Bedwin, both in the County of Wilts; who departed this life December 12th, 1797.

have monuments erected to their memory, in different places, and probably this was erected by his Daughter after her marriage: the inscription, which is now mostly obliterated, is not so ancient as the monument; being written by Mr. Hooker, about the reign of King Edward 6th, as appears by the character.
1797, aged 58. He was hastening to the milder parts of Devonshire, in the hopes of restoring a constitution impaired by the oppressive climates of the two Indies, when death arrested his progress in this City; where he closed an Honourable and Illustrious life, worn out in the zealous service of his Country, as a Citizen and a Soldier.

Near the entrance of the South aisle, is a small, but neat, marble monument, fixed against the Choir wall, on which is the following inscription:

Near this rest interred the remains of Thomas Skynner, L. L. D.
Successively Archdeacon of Totnes, and Praecentor of this Church, whose honour and interests he was always zealous to promote.
To the calls of charity or public spirit his purse was never shut.
At every place of duty His attendance was regular and exemplary, even when ill health might have pleaded a dispensation.
To his houses a munificent benefactor:
The one he built from the ground, And added to the ornaments and conveniences of the other:
At length, lamented by all, He closed a valuable life
In his 61st Year, Aug. 7th, 1789.

Near this is a monument of black and white marble, thus inscribed:

To the Memory of Charles Hawtrey, M. A. Sub-Dean, and Canon-Residentiary of this Church, who died 3d May, 1770, aged 83. As a Husband, Parent, Master, and Friend, he was A. M. Sub-affectionate, tender, kind and true: extensive in his Charity but secret: a faithful Minister of Jesus Christ: after a long and melancholy illness, borne with the fortitude of a Christian, he was released from this world, to reap the fruits of his piety, in a better.

Opposite is a plain mural monument of marble, bearing this inscription:

Underneath lieth the body of Dorothy, the Wife of Robert Dorothy Bennet of Halmston, in this County, Gent. and Daughter of Edward Bennet of Hexworthy in the County of Cornwall, Esq. who died the 10th day of October, Anno Domini, 1736, Ælat. 34.

On the South wall of the Choir is a small plain monument, with the following:

To the Memory of William Weston, Esq. youngest son of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, many years Captain of an Indiaman, William Weston, Esq.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP VI. Indianan, and at his death Registrar of this Diocess. This monument is dedicated by Charles Weston, Prebendary of Durham, &c. his Nephew & Exor. Obt. 30th June, 1773, Æat. 62.

On a Pillar adjoining Bishop Cotton’s monument, is one of white marble, consisting of an oval tablet surrounded with laurel leaves; on the tablet is the bust of a Priest, beautifully executed in relief: a mantle is suspended below with this epitaph.

Edward Cotton, S. T. P.

EDVARDUS COTTON, S. T. P.

Thesaurarius et unus e Canonici

Residentarius, Filius Gulielmi Cotton,

Praeceptor, Filii Gulielmi Episcopi

Huius Ecclesiae. In Argumento &

Genio subtilis; Doctrina, Pietate et

Charitate angelicus, ad Damnun

Ecclesiae, et ad Dolorem Amicorum,

Viz. omnium, obiit II Novembris, Anno

Salutis 1675.

In the Chapel, on the North side of the Library, and against the North wall, is a table monument of freestone, in the under part of which lies the Statue of a Knight, completely armed, and his legs crossed: on his shield are depicted the arms of the ancient family of the Carewes; and on the wall, behind the Statue, Sir Peter Carew, in characters, now almost obliterated. Over him, on the table part of the monument, lie two other figures, the one of an armed Knight, and the other of a Lady, representing Sir Gawen Carew, and his wife. The inscription is very much mutilated, but this remnant remains:

Walter Dowrich of Dowrich, Esq. married the only Sister of this Sir —— ***** knyght, under figured, elder brother to the ——ter Carew, knyght, was slayne † On this monument are two dates, one cut in stone, 1589, the other in black paint, 1581.

On the East wall of this Chapel, is fixed a very clumsy monument of freestone; on the base, is a coarse representation of a naked youth sleeping, surrounded by flowers, with a hour glass at his feet; above is a coffin covered with a pall, from which, angels are represented as in the act of conveying the soul of the defunct, shrouded in a cloud, to happiness: over the whole is this inscription:

To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, the Wife of John Barrett, Gent. whose body is interred at the East end of Lady Chappell neere the high altar under a marbell stone.

For

† The inscription originally was thus: Walter Dowrich of Dowrich, Esq. married the only sister of this Sir Peter Carew, knyght, under figured, elder brother to the Lord Carew of Clopton: which Sir Peter Carew, knyght, was slayne in Flanders.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

For that the Elder Atride’s Grief
No Pensil can express to Life
For Iphigeniæ luckless hap
His Face a blacke veile must environ
And for the graces here enshrin’d
Cannot by art’s Quill be defined
Lae here a Veile of sable Herse
Instead of Comment of all verse
Great Greifas as Graces are neere one
They silence both expression

Blesst Soule who Angel’s hads yet strive to raise
Whe Angel’s Togues sayter in thy due Praise.

Adjoining this, is a small monument of freestone, representing a young man in the act of praying: before him is an organ, and behind him several musical Instruments; and over his head are Cherubims appearing from the Clouds: the inscription is partly obliterated; it was as follows:

Matthei Godwin
Adoscentis pitt, mitis,
Ingeniosi, Mnsicae Bacchalaurii:
Cathed. Cantuar: et Exon: Archimusici;
Æterne Memoriae posuit G. M. Fr:
Vixit Annos 17, Menses 5.
Hinc ad Cælos migravit
12 Januarii 1586.

In this Chapel is another monument, fixed against a Pillar; it is of blue marble, partly gilt, and has the following inscription:

Memoriae
Johannis Bidgood, M. D.
Hac Civitate III. Id. Martii nati

Denato vero Idibus Januarii cientoxc
S.
Quam si Artis Medicae
Anglicanae: Nominis
Decus et Ornamentum,
Si Hippocratem, Galenum,
Istiusse Saculi Æsculapium
Dixeris
Verecunde dixeris Viator.

Upon a tablet below this Epitaph, is as follows,
Hum: Bidgood Consanguineus
Et in toto Assem Harcs institutus
Q q

Gratitudinis
Gratitudinis aeternae
Hoc Testimonium venerabundus
Posuit.

Near the centre of the Chapel, is a grave stone, on which
is the portrait of a Priest, engraved and inlaid in Brass, with
a scroll issuing out of his mouth, bearing this inscription,
"Deo Judae sciam actus mei noli me judicare," and on the stone
is this epitaph:

Hic jacit Magister Willius Langeton Consanguineus Magri
Edi Stafford Esq Epi quond. Canonicus hujus Ecclesiae, Qui
obiti 29. Die Januarii Anno Domini milles CCC. tertio decimo
cujus Animae omnipotens Deus. Amen.

In the Chapel on the South side of the Library, is an Altar
monument of Freestone without any inscription remaining;
it was erected to the memory of Sir John Gilbert, Knight,
and his Wife, (daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh, of Ashton)
their effigies are represented lying at full length, side by side,
upon a bed of State, over which is a canopy supported by
pillars; on the back are three shields, on the first of which
are the arms of Gilbert, on the second Gilbert’s and Chud-
leigh’s impaled, and on the third Chudleigh’s alone.†

Near this is a white marble monument, on which is a bust
finely executed; underneath is this short epitaph:

Memoriam Edmundi Davie,
Qui Obiit 22 Januarrii:
1692.

Against the South wall is a mausoleum, consisting of a
lofty plinth of freestone, on which is a very large white marble
pedestal, supporting two busts, the one of a Priest in his gown
and band, the other of a Lady in a loose dress; also an Angel
holding a medallion, on which is a profile bust of a young
woman, in basso relievo, around it is this inscription:

"Mearum, heu! Dulce Deus, Colunque Rerum."

The back part of the monument is of black marble, over
which is a pediment; and under the pediment are three
shields, charged with painted armorial bearings. On the
pedestal is this inscription:

Hic placide in Christo dormit
Martha Fursman:
Quae Patre orta Gasparo Radcliffe de Franklyn Arm.
Matre autem Iana Filia Salamonis Andrew de Lyme-Regis
Ultras. Natalibus Generosa:
Nata est 15 Die Mensis Maii A. D. 1688:

† This Sir John Gilbert, was Knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1570,
and was Sheriff of Devon in 1574.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

CHAP. VI.

Sub benignis autem penetrabilibus Materterae sue carissimae
Marthae, Henrici Manaton Arm.\textsuperscript{1} Uxoris et Viuæ pientissimæ
E Parvula emnutrita est: et amata multum:
Hares tandem ex asse ab Improle instituta
Viro Reverendo Johanni Fursman Clerico, A. M.
18 M. A. D. 1721, nuptum data est;
Et summo decore omnes Matronæ Partes sustinebat:
Pia, Proba, Casta, Vercunda, Recti Tenax, intemerata fide &
honore

In sodalium Consuetudine et Colloquiis
Non morose silens; nec muliebris garrula:
Erat enim Ili lentus Risus, sermo rarus, Censura nulla.
Formæ porro Gratia et Dignitati Animæ adjunegat candidam
et sinceream,
Ingenium Mite & Benevolum;
Prudentiam rerum agendarum scientem;
Et verendum quandam morum Gravitatem;
Nihil levi, nihil indecorum, nihil se indignum tolerantem.
Hic virtutibus exercitata
Proh dolor! Affectu convulsivo subito correpta,
4. Die Mensis Junii A. D. 1727, Gravida e vivis excessit!
Et triste sui Desiderium reliquit
Pasperibus, Amicis, Cognatis, Marito, et Filia unice,
Martha Fursman
Quæ 2 Sepr.\textsuperscript{2}is A. D. 1723.\textsuperscript{3} Nata
Virtutum Matris et Bonorum Hares,
Variolæ, cheu Genere maxime pestiferis! quem infeliciter! lecto affixa,
Morbum adgravescentem sensit non timuit
Et ingruentem Mortem Animo pertulit,
Forti, Erecto, et minime Pertubato;
Quali Innocentem, quali Christianam decuit:
Et 23 die Octob. A. D. 1741, Animam puram et incontaminatam
Deo redidit:
Uxor et Filia heu! nimis propere abreptis!
Hoc monumentum superatas passuit
Johannes Fursman Eccl.\textsuperscript{4} Cathed.\textsuperscript{5} Exon Cancellarius;
Et cum Iliarum Cineribus suos etiam admisceri cupit:
Et una cum Dilectis Celestem ad Gloriam feliciter resurgat,
Nunquam iterum Disjungendus. \textsuperscript{6}

On the centre of the pediment is an Urn of white marble,
which during Mr. Fursman's life time occupied the place
where his bust now stands; but at his decease it was removed
to its present situation.

Q q 2 A List of

\textsuperscript{1} In this Chapel is a female Skeleton in a wooden box, which is
shown to the vulgar as that of a woman who was executed for the murder
of her bastard child: how it came to be placed here, we can get no
information; but probably it was the property of Dr. Vilvaine, and re-
moved to the Church with his Library.
THE HISTORY OF

A LIST OF
THE PRESENT DIGNITARIES, CHAPTER,
AND
OTHER MEMBERS,
of this ancient and venerable fabric.

THE BISHOPRIC. The Lord Bishop, John Fisher,
L. L. D. elected 1803.
VALUE.—First fruits, on the King’s Books, 500l. Yearly
Tenths, 50l. Estimated Rental about 2000l.

THE DEANRY. Charles Talbot, B. D. 1803.
VALUE.—Endowed with the great tithes and patronage of
Colyton Raleigh, Bishop’s Tawton, Braunton, Lankey, and
Swimbridge. First fruits in the King’s Books, 158l. Yearly
tenths, 15l. 16s. The King, Patron.

DEAN AND CHAPTER. AS A BODY.
VALUE.—First fruits, 1132l. 18s. 11½d. The Dean and
Chapter were returned, by the Commissioners, temp.
Henry 8th, to be worth in temporal possessions, the clear
annual Sum of 1179l. 12s. 1d.

COLLEGE OF VICARS CHORAL.
VALUE.—First fruits, 205l. Yearly tenths, 20l. 10s.

PRECENTOR. George Gordon, B. D. Preb. Canon,
and Precentor, 1789.
VALUE.—Endowed with the great tithes of Paignton, and
Chudleigh, in the King’s Books, 99l. 18s. 4d. Yearly
tenths, 9l. 19s. 4d.

CHANCELLOR. Nutcombe Nutcombe, L. L. B.
Preb. 1755, Chancellor of the Church, and Canon, 1757.
VALUE.—Endowed with the great tithes of Stoke Gabriel, in
the County of Devon, and Newlyn, in Cornwall: in the
King’s Books, 99l. Yearly tenths, 9l. 18s.

ARCHDEACON OF EXETER. THE BISHOP, PREB.
TREASURER, AND CANON, 1803.
VALUE.—The Treasurership is endowed with the great tithes
of Probus, in Cornwall, with several other Estates, in the
King’s Books, 32l. 17s. 3½d. Yearly tenths, 3l. 5s. 8½d.
Archdeaconry of Exeter, King’s Books, 60l. 15s. 10d.
Yearly tenths, 4l. 18s. 0d.

ARCHDEACON OF CORNWALL. Geo. Moore,
VALUE.—The King’s Books, 50l. 6s. 5½d. Yearly tenths,
5l. 0s. 7½d.
Archdeaconry
ARCHDEACON OF TOTNES. RALPH BARNES, A. M. CHAP. VI.
PREB. 1769. CANON, 1772. A. D. 1775.
CHANCELLOR, DIOCESS, 1794.
The Archdeaconry is rated in the King's Books, 37l. 19s. 7d.
Yearly tenths, 3l. 15s. 11½d.

ARCHDEACON OF BARNSTAPLE. JONATHAN PARKER FISHER, B. D. A. D. 1805.
The Archdeaconry is endowed with the propriation of Lynton, and Countisbury, King's Books, 49l. Yearly tenths, 4l. 18s.

SUB-DEAN. JOHN STURGES, L. L. D. SUB-DEAN, 1796.
VALUE.—Endowed with the great tithes of Egloshaile, in Cornwall, King's Books, 22l. 10s Yearly tenths, 2l. 5s.

FIRST CANON. THOMAS HEBERDEEN, B. D. 1778.
SECOND CANON. JOHN FRANCIS HOWELL, A. M. 1794.

THIRD CANON. JOSEPH MARTIN, A. M. 1796.
Twenty-four Prebendaries. King's Books, 4l. each. tenth of each 8s. The annual income is now augmented to 20l. each.

JAMES CARRINGTON, L. L. B. 1775.
JOHN GANDY, A. M. 1777.
RICHARD MILLES, A. M. 1778.
JOHN SWETE, A. M. 1781.
WILLIAM CARPENTER, D. D. 1785.
SIR H. TRELAWEY, Bart. A. M. 1789.
WALTER KITSON, A. B. 1796.
GILBERT BURRENGLONG, A. M. 1798.
EDWARD HONEYWOOD, L. L. D. 1799.
EDMUND GILBERT, A. M. 1800.
JOHN ROBERT HALL, A. M. 1802.
CHARLES DAVIE, A. M. 1803.
WILLIAM OXNAM, A. M. 1803.
WILLIAM SHORT, A. M. 1805.
PHILIP FISHER, D. D. 1805.

LECTURERS.
WILLIAM STABBACH, A. B. 1799.
JOHN BRADFORD, A. B. 1804.

CUSTOS AND COLLEGE OF VICARS.
JAMES NEWCOMBE, A. B. Sub-
Treasurer, and Dean's Vicar - 1758.
RICHARD EASTCOTT, S. C. L. - 1775.
GEORGE LONG, A. B. - - - - 1775.
EDWARD CHAVE, A. M. Custos 1799.

† Having
Having finished a description of the Cathedral, I shall proceed to give some account of those places, most worthy of notice, in the Close of St. Peter which is extra-parochial, and is so denominated, from its having been separated from the City by Walls and Gates. The Walls are now demolished, and Houses built on their site; but the Gates are still remaining.

The principal Gate is now called the Broad-gate, anciently St. Michael's, from its having the statue of that Archangel overcoming Satan, placed in the interior front; this embellishment is now much mutilated. In the vaulting of this Gate is displayed elegant tracery. St. Martin's-gate appears formerly to have been ornamented with tracery; a small part now remains. Little Stile is not void of ornaments. The other three Gates, at present, have a mean appearance, and deserve no particular attention, except for their antiquity.

About the year 1750, another passage was made into the Close, through the City wall, which makes a convenient avenue into Southwark, and is termed the New Cut.

Within the enclosure is the Bishop's Palace, and residential Houses for the Dean, Chanter, Canons, &c. That part which is now termed the Church-yard, was anciently the general Cemetery, and though it has been disused for that purpose, upwards of two Centuries, human bones of the ancient citizens are still discovered in great numbers wherever there is an occasion for digging.

This yard was first railed round at the expense of the Chamber, who granted one hundred trees from Duryard-Wood for that purpose, in the year 1657. It has, of late years, been greatly improved; and railed out, in separate divisions, well gravelled, and planted with Elms in various rows, forming several pleasant and shady walks.

Among the late improvements, one in particular claims observation, which is the judicious removal of the Treasurer's house; this extended from the North Tower quite across the Church-yard, and entirely intercepted the view of the Cathedral from the North transept, Eastward: by the removal, a pleasing opening was made, by which the whole Northern side was presented to the view, and which now forms a noble perspective of ancient architecture. The part which was formerly the garden belonging to the Treasury, now forms a fine grass plat planted round with evergreens, and is separated from the ancient part of the Church-yard by iron pallisadoes.

† The whole of the Yard was new gravelled, at the expense of the Chapter, this present year 1802.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The South side of the Cathedral is so crowded with contiguous buildings, that no near view can be taken but from the Bishop's gardens. On this side is the Chapter house, a large building founded by Bishop Lacey, and finished in 1456 by Bishop Nevill.

The inside of this edifice was embellished with a great number of Statues, as appears by the niches still remaining; but they fell a prey to puritanical superstition in the grand rebellion, when it was used as a stable for Soldiers' horses: the outside is so closely surrounded by the Cloisters and other buildings, that scarce any part is seen but the battlements.

In the front of the Chapter house are the Cloisters, forming a small square area, round which are houses for the Sub-Chantor, Secondaries, Vergers, &c. and a music-school (in which is a small organ) for the instruction of the young choristers; this area was also a burying place, but has not been used for many years; several of the grave-stones are still remaining; it is planted with rows of Elm trees; and through it is the passage by the South door into the Church; these Cloisters are an assemblage of ancient and modern architecture, and appears to have been formerly more extensive. Near the West front of the Cathedral, is the College of choral-Vicars; § consisting of four Priest and eight Lay-Brothers, who have each of them a convenient house; they formerly lived in common together, for which purpose, they had a common Kitchen, and Hall, both of which are now remaining; the Kitchen is at this time a public house, (called the College Kitchen,) the Hall is large and commodious, neatly wainscoted, and on the pannels are the arms and portraits of their benefactors; on one side of this Hall is a music-gallery; the Gate-house of the College is a strong stone building, in the front of which, are the arms of England, and France, quarterly; and under them are the arms of Bishop Oldham, supported by two Angels. Adjoining to this Gate-house, is an ancient building, in which the Registrar's office, for the Archdeaconry of Exeter is held.

The Bishop's palace adjoins the South East part of the Bishop's Cathedral; and though not a regular, is a very extensive and commodious house; it has a neat Chapel, and several elegant apartments, in one of which is an ancient and curious chimney piece, embellished with carving in the Gothic taste, it was erected by Bishop Courtenay, as appears by his arms still

§ This College was formerly termed the Calendar-hay, and the Gate-house with some other parts of the buildings, was rebuilt by John Ryce, Treasurer of the Church, in the year 1529.
still remaining upon it: the gardens are large, containing upwards of two acres, bordered on one side by the City walls, on which is a terrace, commanding a pleasant view of the neighbouring country; on this terrace His present Majesty with his Royal Consort and Daughters (in their late visit to this City) walked for some time, and greatly admired the beauties of the surrounding scene; the palace and gardens have been greatly improved of late years, particularly by Bishop Keppel; who intended to have done much more, if death had not prevented him. There is a private covered passage from the palace to the Church, for the convenience of the Bishop and his Family.

The Deanery (which was originally a house of Nuns of the order of St. Augustine) adjoins the College: it was greatly ruined during the civil wars, being set out to mean tenants; but on the appointment of Dr. George Carey to the Deanery Annae 1663, he caused it to be thoroughly repaired and beautified, and it has since been further improved by succeeding Deans, particularly by Dean (afterwards Bishop) Butler, in such a manner as to render it not unworthy of the habitation of Princes. The gardens are not extensive, but are well laid out, and planted with trees: here his Majesty, during his short stay, enjoyed his usual practice of very early and salutary walking.

The Chantry is a very ancient and roomy house, entirely surrounded by other buildings, and no part of it is to be seen except the entrance, which has a modern frontispiece.

The Chancellor’s house stands Eastward of the Cathedral: it is a neat brick building with its front to a pleasant garden that leads to the City wall, on which is a terrace: this house was rebuilt about the year 1740 by the Rev. Chancellor Furman. The other Residuary houses (several of which have been rebuilt, or modernised) are roomy and convenient, and have pleasant gardens.

Within the close are many genteel private houses; and at the upper end is a very ancient Coffee-house named Mol’s, from its first proprietor, an Italian of that name: it is regularly supplied with Newspapers and other periodical publications.

The perspective beauties of this walk are greatly destroyed by the new buildings erected on Southernhay.

† Anthony Wood in his Athen. Oxon, says that the first Coffee-house opened in Oxford, was in the year, 1656, by a Jew, named Cirques Johnson, who afterwards removed to London, and opened one in Southampton Buildings. From the accounts that can be gathered, Mol’s was established prior to this, which is very probable, as till very lately there was a pediment over the doorway, on which was carved the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with the initials E. R. and the date, 1596.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

fications, and is frequented by Gentlemen of the first dis-

Adjoining St. Catharine's (anciently Berkly) Gate is an St. Catha-

Alms-house for twelve poor women, under the patronage of

the Dean and Chapter; these houses were founded by John

Stevens, D. D. Canon Residency of the Cathedral, who

endowed them with seventeen shillings and four-pence year-

ly; but this small stipend is increased by the bounty of

the Chapter: there is a small Chapel belonging to this

house, which has a Bell still remaining.† There have been

several other Benefactors to these houses, viz. The Rev.

William Herne, Rector of St. Petrock’s in this City, by his

last Will and Testament, dated 10th April, 4th of Elizabeth,

anno 1562; gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of

Exeter, the sum of 16s. 3d. in consideration of their paying

weekly, to the poor of this house, thirteen-pence; and for

other purposes as will be hereafter mentioned. Robert Hall,

D. D. Treasurer of the Cathedral, by his last Will and Test-

ament dated 25th April, 1667; bequeathed the sum of Ten

Pounds per annum to be paid quarterly in equal portions.

Edward Young, D. D. sometime Dean of this Cathedral, by

his last Will and Testament, dated 6th June, 1669; be-

queathed the sum of 250l. to be paid, at farthest, within two

years after his death, towards the purchasing of Lands in

Fee-Simple, or a rent charge; to the amount of twelve

pounds per annum; of which forty shillings a year he direc-
ted (by his said Will) should be paid to the poor of St.

Catharine's alms-house; forty shillings to the Choristers of

the Cathedral; and twenty shillings a year to the prisoners in

the Gaol near the Castle; to be distributed by the Dean of

Exeter (for the time being) annually on the 29th May, in

commemoration of the happy Restoration of Monarchy on

that day.

Dr. Hall was also a great Benefactor to the Cathedral, and

Precinct of St. Peter, as appears by an Extract from his Will:

first, he bequeathed in trust to the Dean and Chapter 200l.
to be paid within six months after his decease; the interest

whereof to be appropriated for ever, to the binding forth

Apprentices,

* This donation of 17s. 4d. per annum, was confirmed by a decree of

Chancery, in Trinity term, 6th July, 1653, the 9th of Charles 1st.

† These Alms houses with the (Country house) public house adjoining,

are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery; but by whom founded, or

when dissolved, is not mentioned in the Notitia of Mr. Tanner; there is

still great part of this ancient structure remaining, particularly the Cha-

pel, which is almost entire, with its vaulted roof; and underneath is a

stone crypte, this Chapel has long been desecrated, and has of late years,

been occupied as a Carpenter's workshop.
CHAP. VI. Apprentices, such poor children, born within the said Close, as the Dean and Chapter should approve of. Secondly, he gave 150l. towards purchasing a new set of hangings for the further embellishment of the Choir of the Cathedral Church. Thirdly, he bequeathed sixty Folio and forty Quarto Volumes of Books; to be selected from his Libraries in Exeter and Clistidon, by (and at the choice of) the then Dean and Chapter; which Books were to be kept chained in the Library of the Cathedral, and were not to be lent, or removed without sufficient security for the speedy returning of the same, given to the Treasurer of the said Church for the time being. Fourthly, he gave to the said Church his double silver gilt Bason and Ewer of Nuremberg work, to be made use of for the adorning the Communion Table in the Choir, and not to be exposed to any private use or employment whatever. Besides these he also left the following benefactions. To the poor of Exeter twenty pounds. To the two Vergers of the Cathedral five pounds each. To the Bell toller fifty shillings. To fifty decayed tradesmen of the said City one pound each. And to the Dean and Chapter ten pounds to purchase Rings as a small testimony of his affection for them.

In the close or precinct of St. Peter, according to the late returns made by order of Government in the year 1800; there were 108 houses inhabited by 114 Families, amounting to 571 inhabitants: at the same time there were six houses uninhabited in the said precinct.

I shall next proceed in the Parochial Description: and begin with that of St. Martin's, which is contiguous to St. Peter's, Close, and in the same Ward (or Quarter) of the City.

St. Martin's. This Church, which as well as the Parish is but small, is dedicated to Martin, Bishop of Tours in France; there is no account of the time of its first erection; but it is probable that it was after the Norman conquest, from its being dedicated to a Gallic Saint. The earliest account we have of it is in the year 1222, when the Parishes in this City were regulated. The Church (as before observed) is small, consisting of a Nave, and small Chancel, with a recess under the tower, forming a small aisle: the Chancel is separated from the Nave by a handsome Gothic screen: the pulpit (which has been newly erected) is a specimen of neat workmanship, and the Church is well seated, and kept in good repair: the tower is pretty lofty, and surmounted with a gilt vane; it contains one Bell, of a deep note, and which is easily distinguished by its sound, from every other Bell in the City: the tower seems to
THE CITY OF EXETER.

to have been erected since the period above-mentioned; as an addendum to the Church, its site not being within the bounds of the Parish, but in the Precinct of the Close; the Parishioners paying a small annual acknowledgment to the Dean and Chapter, of 4d. for its standing on their land. The monuments and inscriptions within the Church are as follow:

On the South side, near the Altar, is a small, neat monument, to the memory of William Hotwell, M. D. (who died 23 June, 1707) with others of his Family.

On the North side is a large heavy monument rudely executed, to the memory of William Hooper, Merchant of this City, who died 3d Dec. 1715. He was the Founder of several charities in this City.

Behind this Church are the remains of a small Chapel, now converted into a Malt house. This Rectory is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, valued in the King's books, at eight pounds, fourteen shillings and nine-pence half-penny; certified value 15l. Rector, the Rev. James Carrington.

The only House worthy notice in this Parish is, the Hotel, a large and commodious Inn, with elegant apartments and Hotel accommodation for people of the first Quality, with a large assembly-room, in which are held the Assize Balls, Concerts, and Winter assemblies, of the most distinguished persons of the City and County. In the front is a neat Coffee-room: the situation of the Hotel is very pleasant, as it opens to the Parade, and commands a noble view of the Cathedral.

Adjoining the Hotel is the Exeter Bank, the oldest established Banking House in this City, under the firm of Sir John Dunste, Bart. Sanders, Hamilton, & Co.

At the late return of the inhabitants of this City, there were forty-five inhabited and five uninhabited houses in this Parish, in which were resident fifty-one Families, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine Males, and one hundred and sixty-one Females; in the whole three hundred and ten inhabitants.

As the Parish of St. Pancras has been held, for many years, St. Pancras, in Commendam with that of St. Martin's, it will be proper (though it is not in the same Ward) to continue the description, with an account of that Church, &c.

It is dedicated to Pancratius, a British Saint, and bears evident marks of great antiquity; but when, or by whom built, we have no account. It is a very small and plain building, forty-six feet six inches in length, and sixteen feet in breadth: it is not decorated with any of those grotesque ornaments, so common among our Saxon ancestors, in their ecclesiastical buildings; or with armorial shields so much
used by the Normants. The interior is dark and gloomy, consisting of a Nave and Chancel, the latter only is seated; the Pulpit and Font are very old. As no use is now made of this Church, excepting as a Cemetery for a few families, it is consequently very much neglected, and may soon be desecrated.

It has no Campanile, its only Bell is hung in a turreted arch at the West end of the Church: it is a Rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and valued in the King’s books at 4l. 13s. 4d. per annum, certified value 5l.

In this Parish is the Guildhall, an ancient structure, the Front of which projects into the High-street, and is a jumble of ancient and modern architecture, supported by Moorstone columns.

Over the Vestibule, is a capacious room, in which the Chamber, and principal Citizens, on occasional events, enjoy their convivial meetings, and drink in bumpers of Wine, health and prosperity to the King, Royal Family, &c. In this room the Grand Jury hold their Inquests at the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, &c. Over this are other apartments, in which, some years since, was a quantity of ancient armour, with a number of Matchlock-Musquets, &c. but these rooms serve now, as repositories for the plans of the Estates, writings, &c. belonging to the Chamber; and which are regulated with great order. From the balustrated Leads there is a fine prospect, and on the summit of all is a turret, in which is a Bell, to give notice of the opening the Mayor’s Court, and to alarm the Citizens in case of fire, &c.

Behind the Grand jury room is the Council Chamber, where the Members of the Common Council hold their meetings, and deliberate together in private.

The Common hall is spacious: at the upper end is the Court of Hustings, with elevated seats for the Mayor, Justices, &c. and galleries for the Grand, and Petty juries. The arched roof is lofty, with a single span, after the manner of Westminster Hall, and supported by grotesque figures of beasts, in lieu of brackets: from the centre hangs a large brass chandelier, over which is a ventilator.

On each side of the Hall is a Wainscot Press, carved and partly gilt: that on the right hand containing a fine whole length portrait of his late Majesty King George 2d painted, and presented to the Chamber, by Mr. Hudson, a native of this City; the opposite press contains a similar portrait of the Princess Henrietta Maria, (who was born in Bedford House in this City) Daughter of King Charles 1st, painted by the celebrated
brated Vandike, and a present to the City from her brother, Charles 2d: over the Sheriff's seat, is a fine whole length portrait of John Tuckfield, Esq. (who for many years represented this City in Parliament) whose upright conduct as a Senator, and philanthropic disposition, justly merited the esteem of the Citizens of Exeter: opposite the hustings, against the wall of the Council Chamber, are three more elegant full length portraits, in superb gilt frames; the central one is that of Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, (afterwards created Earl of Camden) who immortalized his name, by his final decision of the illegality of general warrants, which secured to the subject, the blessings of liberty, and put a stop to the arbitrary proceedings of men in power; this picture was a present to the City, by John Rolle Walter, Esq. one of its Representatives in Parliament. The portrait on the right hand of this, is General Monk, (afterwards Duke of Albemarle,) who had so great a share in the restoration of Monarchy, and of our present happy established Government, both in Church and State, after they had been overthrown by civil discord, and designing men, for many years; this picture was painted by Vandike. The other on the left, is the portrait of Benjamin Heath, Esq. Barrister at Law, (Father of the present Judge Heath,) and Town Clerk of this City, who greatly exerted himself in procuring the repeal of the Act of Parliament, for laying a very heavy impost on Cider, (as already related,) in return for this, the Chamber out of gratitude to his merit, caused the painting to be placed here. Over these paintings is a projecting canopy, to which is affixed a large green curtain, which when drawn up forms a festoon of drapery, and has a pleasing effect; when let down, it effectually covers and preserves them, from the dust and damp air. The Hall is wainscoted round with carved mouldings and brackets, and in the cornice are regularly arranged, a number of small shields, on which are painted, the arms of the different incorporated trades, &c. Behind the Hall, are two dark and gloomy prisons, (termed the Backgate,) used for the confinement of offenders, before their final examination, and commitment to Southgate; over those Cells, is a large and capacious cistern lined with lead, that will contain several hundred hogsheads of water, designed as a reservoir in case of accidental fires.

According to tradition, the ancient Pretorium of this City, was situated in Water-beare-street, where an ancient Saxon building was lately standing, and which for its spaciousness, seemed to have been erected for some public purposes, but from the style of the architecture, does not seem probable that it
it was designed for a religious use. The origin of the present Guildhall, was a Chapel dedicated to St. George; but of the time when it was appropriated to its present use, history is silent. The first mention we have of it, is in the year 1330, in the Mayoralty of Martin Lekenn, when it was rebuilt, and probably about this period we may date its first appropriation for Judicial purposes. In the year 1464, this structure becoming ruinous, it was again rebuilt; and in the year 1484, the front part and Council chamber were rebuilt. In 1556, the Council chamber was wainscoted. In 1576, the Court of Hustings was newly erected, with elevated seats for the Mayor, Justices, &c. and two years after, the whole was new ceiled and glazed, and the pump erected in the front. In the year 1593, the whole of the front was rebuilt: some few years since, the roof was plastered withinside, and in 1802, the Hustings were greatly improved, and a new gallery built, for the better accommodation of the Petty Jury.

In this small Parish are thirty-five houses; containing fifty-three families, numbering ninety-three Males, and one hundred and thirty-eight Females, in the whole two hundred and thirty-one.

The next adjoining Parish to St. Martin's, is St. Stephen's, dedicated to the Proto Martyr: it is a handsome, Gothic building, consisting of a nave, one aisle, a chancel, and long gallery: it is light, roomy, well seated, and kept in good repair. The Chancel is erected on an arch, which crosses the adjoining lane, called St. Stephen's bow; consequently it is above the floor of the Church, and is ascended by a flight of steps. The Altar-piece is very neat, and from its elevated situation, has a pleasing effect. At the West end is a lofty tower, in which are three small bells. The time of erecting the old Church, is not recorded, but that it was built before the conquest, is evident, from its being given by the Norman Conqueror, to William Warlewest, Bishop of this Diocese, and it has been held ever since as a Barony, by the succeeding Bishops. In 1222 it is mentioned as one of the regulated parishes of this City.

The ancient Church becoming ruinous, the present edifice, was raised about the year 1665, the expences of which where partly defrayed by donations, and partly by subscriptions from the Parishioners. In the Church are the following monuments.

On the North wall is a large marble monument to the memory of Thomas Botthoe, Esq. and several of his Family. He died in 1753.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

- On the South wall, is one to the Memory of Mr. George Potter, Merchant and Alderman of this City, and a great benefactor towards the building of the Church. He died in 1667.

There is another to the Memory of James Rodd, of Bedford house, Esq. who died in 1678.

The living is valued in the King’s book at 7l. 17s. 3½d. certified value 26l. The present Rector is the Rev. James Simmons.

An annual rent is paid to the Prince of Wales, for the bow’s encroachment over the Street.

The following donations have at different times been given to this Church and Parish.

Thomas Bridgman of this City, Gent. Son of Arthur Bridgman (sometime Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Exeter,) among other charities, bequeathed 30l. for the better support of this Church.

Anne Lady Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, Baroness Clifford of Westmoreland, Lady of the Manor of Skipton in Craven, and only Daughter and Heiress of the Right Hon. George, Earl of Cumberland, by her deed indented, dated 30th December, 6 Charles 2d, Anno 1654, in memory of her Mother the Lady Margaret Russell, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, (who was the youngest Daughter of the Right Hon. Francis Russell, the 2d Earl of Bedford of that Family,) born in Bedford House in this City, and baptized in this Church, July 9th 1566; did grant and enfeoff the Right Hon. William Russell, Earl of Bedford, the then Mayor of Exeter, and eleven persons more as Feoffees with one close of Land, Meadow, or Pasture, with the appurtenances, lying in the Parish of St. Sidwell’s, near St. Ann’s Chapel, containing by estimation, four acres and half, and then of the yearly value of twelve pounds (or thereabouts,) to have and to hold the said close of Land with the appurtenances, unto the said Feoffees, their Heirs, and Assigns for ever; upon special trust and confidence, nevertheless that the sum of Ten Pounds yearly out of the same, should be for ever raised and disposed of, for the putting out and placing (in the way of an Apprentice, in some honest trade or course of living,) yearly to the World’s end, one poor Child, Boy or Girl, born and residing within the said Parish of St. Stephen’s (being such a one as shall be found to be destitute of other means of Worldly preferment, and to stand most in need of a charitable provision) to be approved by the said Countess Dowager, during her life, and after her decease, by the Right Hon.

William,
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. William, Earl of Bedford, and his heirs, and the Mayor of the said City for the time being, and his successors, upon the recommendation of the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish, for the time being, and their successors: and upon further trust, that when eight of the Trustees shall be dead, the surviving Trustees shall convey over the premises to ten other persons of good worth and reputation, inhabiting within Devon and Exeter, to be nominated by the said Countess and her Heirs for ever; to the end that the good intentions of the said Countess may be observed and performed, touching this said pious and charitable use for ever. ‡

George Potter, Esq. (late Alderman of this City) by his last Will and Testament, dated 4th March, 1662, devised as follows: Whereas, Thomas Bridgman, Gent. (my near kinsman,) gave the sum of 100 marks, lawful money of England, to be laid out and bestowed in a monument, and for the repairation of St. Stephen's Church in the said City; in lieu thereof, I give towards the new building of St. Stephen's Church aforesaid, the sum of Five hundred Pounds, of like lawful money, to be paid within the space of three years after my decease, as the said work shall be set onward and be perfected. Also I give my Dwelling-house, wherein Mr. Lee now resides in this City aforesaid, for a perpetual habitation for the Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church aforesaid, successively from one to another, and in the vacancy to remain in the hands of the Churchwardens for the time being, and they to be accountable to the next succeeding Minister for the proceeds, and profits which shall out of the same arise. §

John King some time a Merchant in Exeter, by his last Will, &c. (among other benefactions to this City) dated 1st June, 1672; bequeathed to the Churchwardens of the Poor of the Parish of St. Stephen's in Exon and their successors.

‡ This Charitable donation is now invested in the power of the Parish Feoffees, and the Field is at present held by lease by Mr. Carter, Upholsterer of the said Parish, at more than double its former rent; yet notwithstanding the great enhancement of the value of the Land, and the care of the present Trustees; by the great advances in the Taxes, Poor Rate, and Tithes, the net income is not sufficient to fulfil the pious intention of the Donor; this present year, the Trustees caused a number of large Elms which grew in the hedges surrounding this field, to be felled, and sold, which produced a considerable sum of money; this they intended to apply to the use of the charity, and to plant a number of others in their room.

§ This house is situated in King's Alley, is very small, and unfit for a genteel residence, therefore it is never occupied by the Minister, but by the Parish Clerk, who rents it of him.
cessors the sum of 125l. to be lent on good security, or laid out in the purchase of lands or lease, and the profits and increase thereof by them and their successors for ever, hereafter to be employed and disposed of in manner following: that is to say, the sum of ten shillings to be paid to the Vicar of the said Parish for the time being, for such preparation Sermon by him to be preached in the said Church of St. Stephen in order to the Sacrament, every last Saturday in the month, as is now usually at Plymouth, and for thirteen months in the year, and in default of the said Vicar not preaching at any time or times hereafter on such Saturday, my Will and meaning is, that the said sum of ten shillings shall be paid unto any other lawfully authorized Minister, which the said Vicar for the time being, or the Parishioners of the said Parish shall appoint, or procure to preach such sermon or sermons, for each sermon which such other Minister shall preach as aforesaid, and the overplus of the profits of the same sum of 125l. at six per cent, per annum, being twenty shillings, my Will is, that twelve shillings thereof shall yearly be paid to the Clerk of the said Parish, and the eight shillings residue to the Sexton for the time being, for their attendance on the said Vicar or Minister to preach as aforesaid; my farther meaning is, that when, or as often, as there shall be default or neglect in preaching, in any month hereafter, in such manner before expressed, the said sum of ten shillings for every neglect or default, shall be given and bestowed on the poor of the said Parish, or to any good use which the Churchwardens or any other substantial householders, and Parishioners, shall think fit and direct for the use of the said Parish.

On the late survey, there were in this Parish 61 inhabited, and 2 uninhabited houses, containing 74 families, numbering 184 males, and 297 females; in all 481 inhabitants.

Adjoining the Parish of St. Stephen, is the extra-parochial Bedford Precinct of Bedford, occupying all the land formerly belonging to the Monastery of Benedictine (or Black) Monks; which was founded by one of the Abbots of Tavistock, to which it was a cell. It was a large and sumptuous building, and had elegant apartments for the accommodation of the Lordly Abbots of Tavistock, whenever they came to Exeter: there was also a fine Church and large cemetery. At the dissolution, it was granted (together with the Abbey of Tavistock) to John Lord Russell, afterwards created Earl of Bedford; and from the Earls and Dukes often residing here, it received the name of Bedford House, but of late years it was much neglected by that Family, and divided into several Tenements; in the year 1780 the ancient house, with S s great
great part of the gardens, were let on a building lease to Mr. Robert Striding, an eminent builder of Exeter, who demolished the old remains, and erected a handsome, uniform Crescent, consisting of fourteen genteel houses. In the front is a large circular area, surrounded with iron rails, within which is a circular gravel walk bordering a level grass plat, which is planted irregularly with trees: in the centre of the building is placed an ancient tablet, (taken from the front of the old House) on which is carved in relief, the armorial bearings of the Noble House of Rassel, quartered with several coats of arms, supported by two Angels. Behind the houses is a Mew consisting of Stables and Coach houses; every house having a passage through the garden.

On the erection of the Crescent, a fine avenue was made to it, with the Chamber's consent, by taking down part of the City walls, and making a new road across the Fosse and Southernhay.

On the right hand of this road, just without the walls, (not in the precinct of Bedford, but in the Parish of St. David) was erected some few years since, a neat and convenient Theatre, of Brick, with Stone copings: in the front is a Colonade; supported by Tuscan Columns, and over the Colonade is a Stone escutcheon on which are carved in relief the City arms.

In this Precinct, are 17 houses, inhabited by 17 Families, consisting of 45 Males, and 71 Females, in all 116 Inhabitants.

To the Parish of St. Stephen is annexed that of Allhallows, Goldsmith's-street, which is dedicated to all the Saints. The Church is small and gloomy, and not being made use of, is consequently dirty, and in bad repair within: it consists of a Nave, which extends itself under the Tower, and is 41 feet in length, and 20 in breadth; a small Chancel 15 feet by 12; it has no gallery; the tower is low, and has only one bell; the Pulpit, Font, and Altar are very ancient, and the whole Church bears the marks of great antiquity, but of the time of its erection, we are left in darkness; the first mention that is made of it is in the year 1222, when it was regulated as one of the Parish Churches of Exeter; but since the reformation, the Parish being very small and private Masses, &c. (that mint of Papal superstition) abolished, the income is too small to maintain an incumbent; it is valued in the King's Books at £1 4s. 7d. per annum, certified value 12l. and the presenta-

* According to the original plan, 14 more houses were to have been erected on the opposite side, which would have formed a complete Circus: but this side is at present occupied by a few old buildings, Stables, &c.
tion is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. In the Papal times there was an Image of the Blessed Virgin, before whom candles were kept perpetually burning: the expences of which were defrayed by an Estate near Durward, appropriated for that purpose: this Image was much resorted to by the superstitious, and brought great profits to the Rector; it was destroyed at the reformation. In this Church the only monumental inscriptions worth preserving are the following:

On the left hand against the wall of the Chancel, is a monument of white marble, consisting of a square Tablet, surrounded with Festoons of Flowers and underneath are two human skulls conjoined with Bat’s wings; on the top is a Shield, on which are painted, in a lozenge, the Lady’s arms; the whole of the carving is executed in a masterly manner, and on the Tablet is this inscription:

Loveday, the Daughter of Christopher Bellett, (late of Bochim in the County of Cornwall) Esq. by Bridget the Daughter of William Pendarves, (of Roscrows in the said County) Esq. was buried near this place, She died in this City the 16th day of September, A. D. 1711, of the small pox. A distemper so remarkably fatal to her family, that no less than Four of her Sisters died of it in the months of February and March, 1716, in the Boroughs of Penryn, and Fowey, in Cornwall, aforesaid.

Adjoining this is a plain white marble oval tablet, and over it a shield, on which are painted the arms of Hele, and Bellett impaled; on the tablet is this inscription:

Near this place lieth Bridget, the Wife of Sampson Hele, of this City, Sister to Loveday Bellett, Esq. as set forth in the adjoining monument, who also died of that fatal distemper the small pox, the 10th June, 1719.

On a plain tablet against the North wall is the following: Underneath lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Cornish, who departed this life 4th August, 1759, aged 47.†

On a flat stone, in the aisle, just below the Chancel, is this Epitaph:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Westlake, Gent. who departed this life the 3d day of Jan. A. D. 1665. ‡

Zenas secundus nouerint universi suum
Nectus quietus est lice et tumultu fori
Obdormit intus ulula non excitandus tuba
Ni judicis supræm quam exaudiet hilarij

S  s  2

† This Mr. Cornish was a Member of the Common Council of this City, and died in the year of his Sherifflalty.
‡ This Gentleman was an ancestor of the present Mr. Alderman Westlake.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI.

Visit Maritus Genitor patronus dominus
Fidus ac. amicus Conjugi natis Clienibus
Servis bonis. omnibus vic. fiendus satis abi
Nunc lector et dilecte Causidicis magis face.
Here also lieth the Body of Mary Westlake, Relict of Thos.
Westlake, who died the 28th August, 1669.
Here with her Husband lies a Saint, Wife, Mother,
The world can hardly boast of such another;
Her knowledge 'bove her sex in things divine,
Was not unfruitful, but in Grace did shine;
One month to her, birth, wedlock, death, did give,
Now she is gone in endless bliss to live.

Just above this in the Chancel, is another flat stone bearing
this inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Sarah Westlake, ye Daughter of Tho.
Westlake of this, City, Gent. deceased, who departed this life the
20th Day of October, A. D. 1666.
Here lies the heirese of her Father's face,
Sage, with grave carriage and diviner grace,
The Muses' Vol'ry, whom kind cruel fate
Ravish from us, and did to Heaven translate:
Such plants God from Earth's nurs'ry doth remove,
Betimes to Heavenly Paradise above.

In this Parish is the Market for Fish, Oats, Grains, Potatoes, &c. This Market place was originally part of the Swan Tavern, and was erected at the expense of the Chamber about the year 1778; by which means a great nuisance was removed from the High-street, (where before this period it was held;) it is small but convenient, part of it is colonaded, and round two of the sides are small shops, for the Fishmongers, Greengrocers, &c. and the other is occupied by the Swan Inn and Tavern. At the corner of Gandy's-Lane is the Mayoralty-house, it has no front in the Street, but is large, commodious, and well furnished with Plate, Linen, and every other necessary accommodation for the Public entertainments made by the Mayor and Chamber, and for the Lodging of the Judges during their stay in this City at the Assizes; the Sword bearer (with his Family,) always resides in, and has the care of this house.

In this Parish are 51 houses, inhabited by 59 Families, containing 129 Male, and 209 Female inhabitants.

There is no Table of Benefactions in this Church, and the only one mentioned on record, is that of Sir Thomas Acland of Colynd-John in the county of Devon, Knight, who by his last Will, &c. dated 14th September, 1609, enfeoffed certain members of the Chamber, with the Rectory and Sheaf of Churchtown,
THE CITY OF EXETER. 327

Churchtown, and Kingsbridge, for certain charitable purposes therein mentioned, one of which was that Six-pence weekly be for ever bestowed in Bread, and given to the poor of this Parish.

North-Eastward of St. Stephen's is the Parish of St. Lawrence; the Church consists of a Nave with one small aisle, and at the West end is a capacious gallery. § The Altar, which is separated from the body of the Church by low Balustrades is a neat piece of painting executed a few years since by Mr. Eastment of this City. This Church is a light Gothic structure, well seated, is kept in good repair, and has sufficient room for the accommodation of the Parishioners. The Tower, in which is only one Bell, is a clumsy ill-proportioned building, much too large for its height, without any spire or vane, and from its being finished at the summit with a coping wall without battlements, has a very odd appearance. * Adjoining this Tower is a Porch forming the principal entrance into the Church, over the front of the Porch, in a Gothic niche, is a small statue of Queen Elizabeth; this statue once decorated a Conduit, which heretofore stood in the middle of the Street, from the remains of which, this Porch was erected. Behind the Church, is a small cemetery, formerly a Garden, the donation of a Parishioner, for the purpose of interring gratis, the bodies of poor Parishioners. The date of the foundation of this Church (which was once appropriated to St. John's Hospital) is not recorded, nor is there any account of it before the year 1222, when it is mentioned as one of the nineteen parochial Churches, then in this City. †

During the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was one of the thirteen Parish Churches exposed to sale by the Parliament.

§ In the year 1803 another gallery was erected over the aisle, at the expense of the Parishioners.

* The singularity of this Tower, is noted by the facetious Mr. Andrew Brice in his Mobjad, where he relates the following humorous story. A Country Boy, in company with his Mother, happening to pass by this Church, and observing the Tower, mistook it for the Chimney of the adjoining House, and exclaimed to his Parent, "Mother, Mother, what a gurt Chimbley that little House has got."

† There were two Chapels in this Parish; one in Trinity-lane, with Alms-houses, as appears from the following memorial: Sub Praesidio S. Petri, Gulielmus Musgrave, M. D. S. S. Trinitatis hanc Capellam etustate collocavit anno 1694, et 1711, restituit et avuit. And Bishop Lacy's register mentions another Chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew, of which there are now no remains: but it may be remarked that, on rebuilding the House belonging to Mr. Taylor, Cabinet-maker, an ancient building, with a vaulted roof remaining, was discovered, which plainly appeared of a religious construction, and probably was the remains of this ancient Chapel.
ment Commissioners, when it was purchased by a worthy Parishioner and given by him to the Parish, and thus preserved from ruin.

It is a Rectory in the gift of the Crown, valued in the King's books at 10s. 7s. 4d. per annum, certified value 16l.

The Monuments in this Church are few. One to the memory of Thomas Bradford, "qui juventum Exoniensem instituit," and another inscribed, "Optimi integerrimique viri "Hugonis Vaughan, armigeri." and against the North wall, is a neat marble monument, of modern erection, to the memory of ——— Jeffery, Esq. of this City.

The following benefactions have been given to the poor of this Parish, viz. Elizabeth Bucknam, widow and relict of William Bucknam, Esq. (Alderman, and sometime Mayor of this City) by her last Will and Testament, dated 16th May, 9th Eliz. 1567, gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of Exeter, and their successors for ever, all that tenement with the appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Petrock, in the High-street, late in the possession of Richard Lane of London, Esq. to the intent, that out of the rent of 2l. 15s. 8d. there be distributed to five poor householders, of the Parish of St. Lawrence, yearly, as the Mayor and twenty-four shall think meet, Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, viz. to every one of them quarterly, eight-pence. §

Sir John Ackland, of Columb-John, by his last Will and Testament, dated 14th September, 7th James 1st, 1609, among other charities, enfeoffed certain members of the Chamber, with the Rectory and Sheaf of Churchstow and Kingsbridge, (in the County of Devon,) for, and towards the buying of Bread for the poor of the several Parishes mentioned in the said Will, of which this Parish was to receive 1l. 6s. 0d. yearly.

Elizabeth Seldon, Widow of Lawrence Seldon, (a native and Merchant of Exeter,) in addition to her said Husband's charities, which are mentioned in their different Parishes, * granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Exeter, and their successors for ever, the Lands given by her said Husband, with the addition of 100 marks

§ The remainder of the said rent in equal proportions was to be given in like manner to the Parishes of Allhallows on the Walls, and the Holy Trinity, (which will be mentioned in the course of this description) and the three shillings and four-pence overplus were to be equally distributed among the Poor of the three parishes aforesaid.

* See St. Mary Major, Trinity, St. Sidwell, and St. Thomas' Parishes.
marks her free gift, on condition that the said Mayor, &c. should cause to be distributed every Sunday, weekly, after morning service, six pennyworth of Bread, to the Poor of this Parish; and maintain the same for ever, as appears by the deed tripartite, dated 29th September, 41st Edw. 1599.

In this Parish, adjoining the site of the ancient East gate, are the Hospital and Chapel of St. John. But before I proceed to give any account of this foundation, it will be necessary to give some account of the ancient Cell or Priory, built before this, and dedicated to St. Alexis: of this small religious foundation, we have little more left than the name, and that it was erected by William Fitz-ralph, a citizen hereof, for the habitation of certain poor Priests, in the year 1164; it was afterwards termed St. Burian's, and in the year 1240, was united to this Hospital of St. John. Its site cannot at this time be determined, but it has been supposed, that it stood in or near Gandy's lane, from the similarity of the name to that lane having heretofore been termed St. Lucie's lane. This Hospital of St. John, appears by an indented deed, dated A. D. 1239, to have been founded by Gilbert and John Long, (sons of Walter Long, an inhabitant of this City,) who endowed the same with all their lands, for the maintenance of certain poor people, by them therein placed; and appointed the Mayor and Citizens to be guardians in trust thereof, after their decease. But Mr. Speed says that, "this Hospital was a Priory of Franciscan Monks, and so continued until the year 1596, when it was suppressed by Act of Parliament."

This contradictory account is easily settled, it being common in those religious foundations, to blend Religion and(elemis)inary acts together, and it is certain that at the dissolution, besides the religious, there were four poor alms-men therein, (who were termed the poor pensioners of St. John's Hospital) who had a yearly allowance of 1L. 1s. 8d. for their better maintenance during their lives: and Queen Elizabeth by her Letters patent, dated 9th November, 1562, granted to the Mayor and Aldermen, the perpetual nomination of them.

In the year 1224, a dispute arose between the Mayor and Citizens, on the one part, and the (then) Bishop Brewer, concerning the patronage of this Hospital, and that of St. Mary Magdalene, in this City, when it was finally agreed by the arbitration

† Gandy's-lane, received its present epithet, from a very respectable family of that name, who long resided in it, and of which the present Rev. John Gandy of Plymouth, Prebendary of this Cathedral, is a descendant.

‡ These Pensioners have been discontinued a very few years, and the Author is informed that one (if not two) of them are now living, 1802; but deprived of both their houses and pensions.
bittation of the **Earl of Devon**, that the Bishops in future, should be **Patrons of St. John's Hospital**, and the Mayor and his successors, should have the government of **St. Mary Magdalene's**. In the year **1256**, **Bishop Bronscombe** repaired this House, and endowed it with the Manors of **Rokeston**, and **St. Mary Cist**: his successor, **Bishop Quivill**, was likewise a considerable benefactor to it, both in lands and goods. There is no account of any more gifts or legacies to this charity, but that it continued in the same state, until its dissolution: after that period, it was deprived of all its revenues, and remained in a ruinous state, until the year **1623**, when the whole fee and inheritance, together with the **Orchard, Gardens, and contiguous buildings** belonging to the same, were purchased by **Dame Joan Crossing**, (Widow of Hugh Crossing, Esq. sometime Mayor of this City,) and her only Son, **Francis Crossing**, Esq. for the sum of **740l.** who by their deed indented, dated the 14th January, **1623**, granted the whole of the said premises unto thirteen persons, then members of the common council, and to their heirs for ever, upon trust; nevertheless, that the trustees should at all times continue the said house and premises as an **Hospital**, or **Workhouse** for the poor of the said City and County, in such manner as the Mayor and common council for the time being, or the major part of them, should direct; the said poor people or children to be always chosen, received, taken, set to work, governed, directed, disposed of, continued and removed into, out of, and from the said Hospital, by the Mayor and common council aforesaid. Notwithstanding the good intentions of this donation, through the errors of the trustees, little benefit accrued to the poor; several attempts were made to remedy the evils, but no good effect was gained, to the great discontent of the pious donors. At length, by additional donations of several other worthy citizens, the Chamber was enabled to procure Letters Patent from King **Charles 1st**, for the foundation of a **Hospital**, for the relief and pious education of poor children, the expences of which, together with the repairing and new building the edifices thereunto belonging, amounted to upwards of **400l.** since which time great benefactions have been given to this Hospital, as follows:

*Walter Borough*, Esq. (twice Mayor of Exeter,) by his deed indented, dated October 28th, 1625, gave **20l.** yearly, for ever, to be paid quarterly at the four most usual feasts in the year, by equal portions.

*Nicholas Martyn*, Esq. (sometime Mayor of Exeter) by his last Will, dated August 29th, 1694, bequeathed **200l.** to purchase Land, for the better support of the Hospital; to which,
THE CITY OF EXETER.

which, his Widow, Susanna Martyn, added 130. With this money, two houses were purchased, opposite St. Keryan’s Church, North-street; the rents of which are appropriated to the use of the said Hospital, for ever.

Thomas Tooker, of this City, Brewer, and sometime Sheriff, thereof, by will, March 21st, 1640, gave an annuity of 40s. to continue for ever.

- James White, Merchant, by will, dated September 29th, 1643, gave, for ever, a Garden, and Court adjoining to the Hospital, situate in Little Britain, in the Parish of Allhallows on the Walls, in lieu of the annulsum of 40s., which for several years, he had paid towards the support thereof.

- Grace Gill, servant to Mr. Francis Dymolet, by will, April 18th, 1645, bequeathed 5l.

- James Gould, Esq., late Mayor, gave by will, September 10th, 1656, 100l. to be vested in Land for its use.

- John Mongwal, late of this City, Stationer, by will, October 10th, 1658, bequeathed certain Lands, of the yearly value of 5l. to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, for ever, towards the purchasing of Bibles for the use of the poor scholars from time to time.

- Rebecca Borough, Widow of Walter Borough, Esq., by an indented deed, dated October 1st, 1649, gave 200l.

- Richard Crossing Esq., late Mayor, for many years in his lifetime, gave 8l. per annum, for the support of the Hospital; he also gave in Land and Money, to the value of 500l. more, with which the present Corn-market was erected, out of the profits of which, an annual Rent-charge of 80l. is paid to the said Hospital for ever, as by an indenture tripartite, dated September 30th, 1661, more particularly appears.

- Ralph Herman, Esq., late Mayor, by his will, dated July 25th, 1661, gave an annual Rent-charge of 8l. for ever.

- Gilbert Kent, Esq., late of London, Merchant, by an Indenture, dated August 12th, 1656, gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, 400l. for the maintenance of four Children; two Boys, and two Maids, from time to time, to be taken out of the Parish of St. Mary Major, being the place of his birth and baptism: the said two Boys, and two Maids, to be received in the mentioned Hospital; and the intended Hospital for Maids, within the City; there to be educated, and from thence bound out apprentices: the said children to wear on the sleeves of their Hospital Gowns, G K.  

- John Cook, Merchant, late of the Common council, by his will, dated April 19th, 1667, gave 100l. to this Hospital.

That part of the Will respecting their being chosen out of the Parish of St. Mary Major, and wearing the badge on the sleeves of their Gowns, is not fulfilled.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. Stephen Oliver, Merchant, (also one of the Common council) by Will, dated May 20th, 1668, gave an annuity of 10l.

John Bidgood, M. D. (native of Exeter,) by his last Will, gave 600l. towards the maintenance and education of three poor Children, to be admitted into the Hospital. The Chamber by making an addition to this Legacy, purchased a Rent-charge of 30l. per annum, issuable from Duryard Mill, in the Parish of St. David, which according to the Will of the donor, they settled upon the Hospital for ever.

John Tucker, Merchant, (a native of Exeter,) by his Will, made in 1695, gave to this Hospital, 100l.

John Gayner, ( sometime Mayor,) gave 30l. Joan Taylor, Widow of Peter Taylor, (late of this City, Merchant,) gave 100l. John Hayne, Merchant, (late Sheriff,) 10l. Philippa Hayne, his Widow, 10l. John Lavering, Merchant, (late of the Common council,) 120l. Dorothy Mogridge, Widow, for many years during her life, 8l. annually, and by her Will bequeathed for ever, the income of a tenement, situate in Colston, named Beardsdon.

Robert Viteaine, M. D. (a native of Exeter,) was a generous benefactor to this foundation: first, he expended near 600l. in erecting a new building within the same: and towards the endowment of the Free Grammar School, he gave the inheritance of a tenement, situated in Paris-street; then of the yearly value of 2l. 13s. 4d. He likewise purchased of the Mayor and Chamber, for a term of 999 years, a piece of ground in Exe Island, on which he built a large Breshouse, with a Malthouse adjoining, called the Public Breshouse, which he gave to the Chamber for the following charitable purposes, viz. For and towards the maintenance of four poor Scholars, to be taken out of the Free Grammar School here, and sent to Exeter College in Oxford; and for allowing 8l. per annum for a Schoolmistress, to teach poor Children freely, in the Parish of St. Sidwells. The following instructions the worthy Doctor also penned, and left to the Trustees, for the better fulfilling his charitable intentions;

"1st. I give for ever, Thirty-two Pounds yearly, to be paid quarterly to four Scholars pensions, (to wit) forty shillings each, towards their maintenance in the University, which shall be paid to the Rector or Sub-Rector of Exeter College, for the time being, by the Mayor and Chamber or Corporation of Exeter City, out of my Breshouse and Malthouse built; or shortly to be built) in the Manor of Exe Island, belonging to the said City, which Land, I have purchased for that, and other charitable uses."

"2d. These four Pensioners, are to partake of this exhibition, who
who have not of their own, and whose Parents are not of ability to maintain them in the University."

"3d. These shall be chosen, two out of the High School, Exon, and two out of the Free Grammar School, * and this order is still to be observed in the Hospital, which the master of the School, when he is to present those that are fittest (without any partiality,) to the Mayor and Recorder of the said City for the time being, who shall be electors after my death, together with the Schoolmaster of that School, out of which he or they are to be chosen, or any two of them, who shall choose City born Children before Strangers, if they be so well qualified for Learning, Behaviour, toward Lives, and Poverty, without respect to persons."

"4th. These shall enjoy this Pension seven years, if they shall so long continue in the University, and have no better preferment; but if they take any Cure or Benefice, Academical Fellowship, or Scholarship, or other advancement, exceeding 20. per annum, or if they be absent from the University, more than two months in each year, not giving a satisfactory reason for their absence, to two, or one at least of the Electors, then, his, or their places and pensions, shall be "ipso facto" void; and the Electors shall instantly proceed to election, for the supply of the place or places which shall become void, that no time may be lost."

"5th. If any of those places shall be void, and the School wherein the election is to be made, have no Scholar at the time, qualified to be elected, then the place or places void, shall be supplied out of the other School, if it has any fit or eligible."

"6th. What exhibition shall come to the receiver's hands during such vacancy, the same shall be given to that Scholar or Scholars, who shall be next chosen to succeed."

"7th. It is not the Donor's intent, to diminish or abolish the present or future bounty and benevolence of any well disposed Person or Persons, towards the maintenance of any poor Scholars, whose parents are unable to maintain their children at the University, but be much desires, that people would be so well minded to advance learning by free contribution."

"8th. If hereafter the two Grammar Schools in the said City, shall be united in one, then from thenceforth, all the said four Scholars or Pensioners, shall be chosen out of the School remaining, by the said Mayor, Recorder, and Schoolmaster, or any two of them as aforesaid."

"9th. The pensions shall be paid to them from quarter to quarter, or a week or fortnight before each quarter, by the Rector.

* These two Schools have been for many years united in one.
Rector or Sub-Rector of Exeter College, their Battles or Commons first deducted, but if it exceed forty shillings (aforesaid) quarterly; they shall battle or common no more, until they have discharged or satisfied the overplus for security or indemnity to the said College."

Thomas Walker, Esq. (twice Mayor of Exeter,) by his last Will, dated Nov. 20th, 1628, gave to his executors in trust, 400l. that they should within one year after his decease, therewith procure from the Mayor, and Common council, an annuity or Rent-charge, out of the City Lands, of such yearly value, as should be agreed upon; or in default of such agreement, that the said 400l. be laid out in purchasing other Lands, which were to be conveyed to the Mayor and Common council, or such others as they should appoint, towards the founding, erecting, and endowing of a free Grammar School, within the said City, whereby the children of the freemen might be freely instructed in the Latin tongue.

Robert Walker, Esq. (late Mayor,) son to the aforesaid Thomas Walker, by his last Will, dated February 10th, 1663, bequeathed to the Mayor and Common council, 100l. to be paid within one year after his decease, and bestowed in Lands; the yearly issues and profits thereof, to be employed in such manner, and to such purposes, as the gift of his Father.

The Lady Mary Prideaux, a native of this City, sent 100l. to the Chamber, to be disposed of for the placing Children in the Hospital which was erecting for the relief and education of poor Children; for which they gave their receipt, dated September 19th, 1630.

Sir Benjamin Oliver, Knight, (late Mayor,) by Will, dated April 16th, 1672, bequeathed 200l. towards the maintenance of poor Scholars in the said Hospital.

George Jourdain, Grocer of this City, by Will dated August 22d, 1632, gave to a new Hospital to be erected, 40l. And his Widow and Executrix, by Will dated September 27th, 1633, gave 400l. to five persons, to be employed to such good and pious uses, within the City and County of Exon, as they should think fit; which 400l. after much controversy, was in October, 1646, by the Trustees, paid to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty, towards founding and erecting an English school within the said City, and providing a convenient room in St. John's Hospital for that purpose, to be called the Free English School, for the reception of fifty poor Children, to be taught to read, write, and cypher; that the Master of the said School shall have 20l. per annum, to be paid him quarterly, in equal portions; that the said Trustees, at every vacancy of a Schoolmaster, within sixty days
days after notice given, do nominate two honest men, fit to undertake the charge of the said School, of whom the Mayor and Common Council, within twenty days after the nomination, are to choose one: and after the decease of the said Trustees, the Mayor and Common council are to nominate the Master for ever.

Mr. Peter Helleyer was elected Master of this School, in 1637, to which, as well as to the Hospital, he was a liberal benefactor, and gave out of his own salary, &c. for the promoting this charity, the following sums. First, by computation, he taught forty supernumerary Boys, gratis, (besides those for which he had a pension,) for thirty years together, reckoned at 600l. 2dly, He deducted forty Shillings per annum for each Hospital Boy, out of the stipend allowed him; which upon thirty Boys for thirty years, amounts to 1800l. more, 3dly, He remitted upon the rent of the Malthouse, and 5l. a year, both of which his Predecessor had (respecting monies lent him) valued at 13l. per annum, for ten years, making 130l. 4thly, He produced receipts for 500l. which he left in the hands of different Stewards of the said Hospital, and which he gave out of his pension of 6l. per annum for each boy; the whole amounting to 3030l.

Sir John Maynard, Knight, one of the executors of the Will of Elyseus Hole, Esq. (who left a plentiful Estate to be disposed of in charitable and pious uses) among many other charitable actions, gave 530l. towards the enlargement, and for the better support of the boys in this Hospital. And for their continual maintenance, he settled upon the said Hospital, the Rents of the Manors of Clis St. Lawrence, Clis Gerald, and Teign Harvey, and of five other tenements in Hovey Tracey, and two tenements in Newton Ferrers, all being in the County of Devon.

Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. ( sometime Mayor of Exeter,) by Will, dated November 21st, 1669, gave to the Mayor, Common council, &c. several Lands, Tenements, &c. (which will be mentioned in the proper place) for several charitable purposes; the overplus of the rents of the said Estates, he devised, should for ever be appropriated for the maintenance of one poor boy in this Hospital.†

Sir Edward Seward, Knight, ( sometime Mayor, and one of the representatives for Exeter,) A. D. 1703, gave towards the education of the poor children in the Hospital, the sum of 600l. which money, with the addition of 119l. 4s. freely given by the Chamber, was disposed of in the purchasing an Estate in Land, and settled on the Hospital for ever.

† See Parish of Holy Trinity.
Mary Modgford, (widow of John Modgford, Esq. sometime Mayor,) gave in her life time, 20l. for the better support of the same.

Edward Mitchell, Gent. by Will, gave there to, 400l. † for the continual maintenance of two boys (if it could be done,) within the same.

Sir John Ackland, of Columb-John, Knight, gave 16l. per annum, towards the support of two poor Scholars, in Exeter College, Oxford, to be chosen from the High School, which choice is to be approved of by the Mayor, Recorder, Schoolmaster, Rector of Exeter College, and the proprietor of Columb-John, or any three of them, for the time being.

Nicholas Clarke, of the Parish of St. Sidwells, Weaver, gave Five Pounds.

Elizabeth Dowrich, Widow of ——— Dowrich, Esq. of Dowrich, in the County of Devon, and Daughter of Thomas Walker, Esq. (thrice Mayor of Exon) by Will, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, 50l. towards erecting and endowing a Free Grammar School within this Hospital.

Henry Gandy, Esq. (twice Mayor,) gave to this Hospital, the fee simple and inheritance for ever of a tenement, situate in the Parish of St. Sidwells, towards the maintenance of two poor boys in the same; which said Boys, were by the Donor's Will, always to be chosen out of the Parish of St. Paul in this City.

Tristram Mitchell, (late of this City, Wooden-Draper,) by Will, dated July 27th, 1653, bequeathed for the use of the poor Children in this Hospital, twenty coloured English Rugs, and five pieces of Welch Flannel, for Blankets.

John Martyn, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty by Will, dated October 15th, 1669, the sum of 400l. to be paid by his Executors, within twelve months after his decease, and in case of default, the said Mayor, &c. were empowered to enter and take possession of two pieces of ground in the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the County of Devon, commonly called Wood Meadows, and the inheritance to be theirs for ever; the interest or income of which are for ever to be appropriated for the binding out poor Children Apprentices, such as the Mayor and Justices shall think fit.

Nicholas Ricost, (late of Exeter, Merchant,) bequeathed the sum of 20l. towards the maintenance and better support of this Hospital.

Grace Sheer, Widow of John Sheer, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) gave 50l. towards erecting a Dwelling-house within the Hospital,

† There was only £320 of this money paid to the Trustees.
The City of Exeter.

Hospital, for a habitation for the Master of the Free Grammar School there.

John Newcombe, Esq. (Alderman, and sometime Mayor,) bequeathed by Will, two large and convenient Dwelling-houses, with the courts and offices belonging to them, situate in the High-street, and in the Parish of St. Stephen, Exeter; the profits from thence arising, are for ever to be appropriated to the use of the Hospital.

Thomas Bridgman, Gent. (native of this City,) by Will, dated April 3d, 1631, gave 500L. to be paid by his Executors, within one year after his death; which sum should be employed by the Chamber of Exon, at their religious discretion, towards the relief of the poor of the said City and suburbs, and so to continue for ever; the interest of this money by the mutual consent of his executors and the Chamber, has ever since been appropriated towards binding out the poor boys, educated in this Hospital, when they became of proper age.

The Chamber of Exeter have also been great benefactors to this Charity, by improving its revenues, and rebuilding and enlarging the buildings, in which they have of late years expended great sums. The Dwelling-house for the Master of the Grammar School, (which heretofore was within the front gate, on the left side of the quadrangle,) being small and inconvenient, (which prevented the said Master from accommodating the numerous Boarding Scholars, that made application;) the Chamber erected a capacious brick building without the City Walls, but contiguous to the Hospital, with every accommodation for that purpose, and to prevent the young gentlemen from having too much communication with the Citizens, they enclosed with a stone wall, a large piece of ground behind the house, which forms a spacious area for their exercise and pastime. On taking down the East-gate, the front of the Chapel (which before was hid by the contiguous buildings,) was found on a survey, to be greatly decayed, and necessary to be rebuilt, which was accordingly done, and the whole Chapel repaired and beautified.

A few years afterwards, the ancient gateway, (which by its projection into the street, was a great nuisance,) was taken down, and the present elegant Gothic structure, erected in its stead; § and this present year, (1802) the West wing of the front being greatly decayed, and likely to fall, was rebuilt in a style corresponding to the Chapel, which entirely completes the front, and forms a regular Gothic building; at the same

§ On digging for a foundation for the present gateway, the remains of several human bodies were discovered, which were interred across the ancient entrance; they must have lain there for many centuries.
same time the Grammar School was repaired and beautified.

The great expenses occasioned by these repairs, together with the great advances in the price of the necessary articles of life, obliged the Trustees at present to lessen the number of boys on the foundation, but it is to be hoped, that in a few years they will be enabled to put this charitable foundation on a better footing than ever.

We shall next proceed to a particular description of this Hospital, and first of the Chapel.

After the dissolution of this Hospital, in the reign of Henry 8th, the Chapel was neglected, and left in a ruinous state, until the year, 1638, when it was thoroughly repaired and beautified, at the sole charge of Alice Hele, Widow of Elizeus Hele, Esq. and reconsecrated by Bishop Hall. This Edifice (which is part of the front, on the left side of the Gateway) is small and neat, with an arched roof and Gothic Windows, which were formerly glazed with painted glass, of which some remains are left, and arranged in different figures, particularly in the Window over the Altar; where the Arms of the ancient Earls of Cornwall, and those of the Families of Crossing, and Hele, are still in tolerable preservation.

The Altar-piece is neatly painted, with the decalogue, &c. and the half-length Portraits of Moses and Aaron, decorated with Cherubim's heads, neatly carved.

The Communion Table, which is separated from the body of the Chapel by a balustrade, has a beautiful covering of crimson Velvet, decorated with Gold fringe, the gift of Miss Webber, of this City. Soon after the late repairs, the Chamber gave to this Chapel, a neat service of Communion Plate of Silver, to which B. H. Walker, Esq. Alderman, added a Silver Cup.

The Pulpit is very neat, and on the summit of the Baldequin is a gilt Statue, of an Angel sounding a trumpet. Opposite is an advanced seat richly carved for the Mayor, and Chamber, who generally attend Divine Service in this Chapel, one Sunday afternoon in each month, when service is performed alternately, by one of the Mayor's Chaplains, who are four in number.

Adjoining the reading Desk, and opposite the Mayor's seat, are other advanced seats for Mrs. Mayoress, the Wives of the Stewards, and those of the Gentlemen of the Chamber, who choose to attend; at the West end of the Chapel, is a gallery for the accommodation of the Boarders, which has a private passage to the Master's House and School. There is one
one bell belonging to the Chapel, which is hung in a turreted arch at the West end.*

In the front of the Hospital, over the gateway, is a Clock; Dial, and Bell, which were taken from Eastgate, at the time of its demolition.

The other Wing in the front, is appropriated to the Grammar School, in which is a capacious room, with elevated seats, for the Master and Assistants, who are Clergymen in orders; the School at present is held in great reputation, and the boarders and scholars are very numerous. In the roof over the School-room, is a glazed cupola, surmounted with a vase, and behind the School is a Library; the present Master of the Grammar School is the Rev. Robert Bartholomew.

Under the School and Library, are large Halls, anciently the Cloisters, these are termed the Cloth Hall, and are used for the sale of broad and narrow Woollen Cloths, during the Fairs held in this City, and which brings in a considerable revenue to the Hospital.

That part which is appropriated to the use of the Governor and Boys on the foundation, are irregular buildings, the work of different times: the entrance into them appears very ancient, and from the arches and columns remaining, is probably a work of the Saxons; on the right hand of this entrance, is a statue of one of the Hospital Boys, in his Gown, &c. † The Boys are carefully looked after, and provided with food, clothing and lodging, are educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and at a proper age, a premium of 5l. is given for binding them apprentices to different trades. Besides the Governor’s House, there is a good House and School for the Writing Master, who has an annual salary with the privilege of instructing more Scholars, than those on the foundation; the Governor, Master of the Grammar School, and Writing Master, have gardens belonging to their respective houses; and in that part which is termed Dr. Vitayne’s building, there is a capacious committee room for the Trustees, in which are large tablets, containing the different Benefactions to this Charity. The present House Governor, is George Hayman, and the Writing Master, Edward Pye.

* Divine Service is regularly performed in this Chapel, twice every Sunday, by the Master of the Grammar School, who has the farming out the Seats (except those appropriated to the use of the Hospital,) for his emolument.

† It is related, that this statue was designed to represent George Wall, a boy upon the foundation, remarkable for his good behaviour, and attachment to learning: there is still G. W. to be seen on the inside of his Cap.
In Bampfylde-lane, in this Parish, is an ancient house, which has for many ages been in the possession of the most respectable Family of the Bampfylde's of Poltimore, as an occasional residence, when County business, or pleasure, called them to Exeter; it belongs at present, to Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament, for this City: this House though not very large, has several good rooms neatly furnished, and in the Lobby, is a curious antique chimney-piece; in the centre, or Umbo, of whose entablature, is a statue of the Royal Martyr, King Charles 1st. in complete armour, mounted on a Charger, and holding a Truncheon in his right hand; on each side of this statue, instead of Pilasters, are the statues of Peace and Plenty, and on the outer side of these, are two grotesque statues of a Cavalier and Puritan, cloathed in the habits of the times; the whole of the figures, with the other embellishments, are in good preservation, and neatly executed in alto relievo; they were designed and placed here, by Sir Amias Bampfylde, soon after the restoration.

In the Window of the Lobby, are several armorial bearings in stained Glass, with inscriptions round them, relating to the intermarriages of the Family: from the style of the characters, these paintings appear to have been executed in the fourteenth century.

The old Gaol for the County of Devon, stood partly in this Parish; the scite of which, is now occupied by a Dissenting Meeting-house, which is a capacious, good building, and has a large congregation belonging to it; the interior part is very neat, and well seated, and the design does great credit to the architect; adjoining it, is a small burying ground.

At the corner of Castle-street, stood an ancient edifice, (lately rebuilt,) formerly the Castle Tavern, which according to tradition, was for many years the dwelling-house of the governor of the Castle; from its architecture, it appeared to be rebuilt in the 14th Century, on the ruins of another building, of more ancient date, which was supported by semicircular arches, filled up with rough masonry: (probably the remains of some cloisters,) underneath were large stone vaults, and an arched doorway that led to a subterranean Cavern, walled up and filled with rubbish; in all probability, communicated with the Castle. In the house was a decent Chapel, with a vaulted roof quite entire, till the late alterations.

In Musgraves' Alley (formerly Trinity-lane,) was a small religious

† One of the arches is still remaining in an adjoining tenement, behind the new building.
religious foundation, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, containing a House and Chapel for two Priests, which in the year 1445, were converted by the Dean and Chapter, into a Grammar School, for instructing youth in the Classical languages, and £20 per annum settled upon the Master. This School, in the year 1561, was rebuilt by a voluntary contribution of the Citizens, and the nomination of the Master conferred on the Chamber, by Bishop Cotton: about the year 1740, it was united by consent of the Trustees, to the Free Grammar School in St. John’s Hospital, and is now again converted into a Chapel, by the followers of Mr. John Wesley, who have decently fitted it up, and erected a gallery; they have a large congregation.

In this Parish, according to the last survey, there were 73 houses, 4 of which were uninhabited, containing 123 families, consisting of 228 Males, and 320 Females, in all 548 Inhabitants.

Adjoining St. Lawrence’s is the Precinct of Bradninch, in old writings called Brains.

This small district, which is part of the ancient Glacis of the Castle, is the Land of the Prince of Wales, (as Duke of Cornwall,) and held as such by Leases, granted from that Dutchy Court.

The part most commonly termed Bradninch, consists of genteel houses, near the City walls, built on an elevated situation; they have good Gardens, and a pleasant prospect to the South and West; and from its not being a thoroughfare, it is very retired, enjoying all the peace of a country village, in the midst of an opulent City. In this district, are the neat house and gardens of Edmund Granger, Esq. the gardens (part of the Castle fosse,) are beautifully laid out, and planted with forest and other trees, the design of the late ingenious Mr. John Patch of this City, Surgeon, who built the house: the present possessor has greatly improved the house and gardens, which are justly admired, and deserve the attention of all visitors.

The district contains but 8 houses, one of which on the late survey, was uninhabited, there were but 7 families, comprising 6 Males, and 26 Females, total 32 Inhabitants.

North East of St. Lawrence’s, (without the City walls,) is the extensive Parish of St. Sidwells. The Church of which is a regular Gothic edifice, consisting of a Nave, two aisles, a chancel, and two galleries, spacious enough to contain a numerous congregation: these galleries were this present year, 1804, greatly enlarged, and rebuilt in a semicircular form; in the centre part of which, an elegant organ is erected, purchased at the expense of the Parishioners and Ficees.

The
The roof is vaulted, and supported by eight Gothic pillars, which have remarkable capitals, each consisting of four demi-Angels, supporting shields on their breasts, between each Angel is a small niche, containing a statue.

The Pulpit is a neat piece of workmanship; on the panels are carved, in basso relievo, the four Evangelists, &c. and on the top of the baldequin, is the gilt statue of an Angel, sounding a trumpet; the Pulpit-cloth and Cushion, as well as those of the Reading-desk, are of crimson Velvet, with gold fringe and tassels, (the gift of Thomas Strong of this Parish, brick-maker;) In the centre of the Nave is a large brass Chandelier, (presented by the Parishioners, about the year 1780.) The Font is very ancient, and, by its ornaments, appears to be of Saxon construction.

The Chancel is separated from the Nave, by a Gothic screen, which, in the papal times, supported a Rood loft; this screen has lately been new painted and gilt; the Altar-piece, (which was newly erected in the year 1801,) is composed of marble panels, on which are engraved the decalogue, &c. the letters gilt.

In the Windows are still some remains of painted glass, (the vestiges of their ancient beauty;) among which are the arms of King Edward the Confessor, and some other armorial bearings. When a Church was first erected on this spot, is not known; but as it is mentioned soon after the Norman conquest, it is very probable that a religious structure stood there during the Saxon era; for in dooms-day book, it is recorded with the Parish, as part of the possessions belonging to the Church of Exeter; and in the year 1222, it is mentioned as being one of the Parochial Churches then in this City; but the present edifice is of much later date, and from the arms of the Courtenays' (Earls of Devon,) carved on one of the blocks of the Roof, probably the date of its erection, might be about the latter end of the thirteenth century, as it much resembles the architecture of that period: adjoining the Church is a small Chapel, now used as a Vestry. The ancient Tower was much ruined during the rebellion of the commons, anno 1549, when both it and the Church, were converted into a prison for the Royalists, and in the year 1659, it was rebuilt by the contribution of the Citizens at large: this Tower is lofty,

† This Pulpit is constructed on the model of that in the Nave of the Cathedral, but is much inferior in size and excellence of workmanship.

§ It would be a great ornament to the Church, if the coats of arms, and other remains of the painted glass, were collected, replaced, and properly arranged in the Window over the Altar, similar to those newly done in the Cathedral.
lofty, and of a reddish stone; it has a projecting staircase, and strong buttresses: at one corner there is a small spire supporting a gilt weathercock, which formerly graced the spire on the Cathedral; at the other corners are pinnacles; it has a fine peal of eight bells, which were re-cast about the year 1770.*

There was a set of Chimes belonging to this Tower, but being often out of repair, and occasioning great expences, they were taken down; the barrel is still remaining under the Belfry. The Tower has a good Clock and Dial.

This living is an impropriation belonging to the Dean and Chapter, who are also Lords of the Manor, and hold a Court leet within the same; at this Court, Stewards appoint annual Ale-Tasters, and Manor-Constables.

Great disputes have oftentimes occurred between them, and the Mayor and Citizens, concerning their different prerogatives and liberties; and this Church being only a daughter Church to that of Heavitree, the Vicar of that Parish appoints his Curate to serve this Church; the Rev. James Newcombe, B. A. Dean's Vicar, and one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral, has the present Cure.

The monumental inscriptions in this Church are but few, the following are the only ones worth preserving.

In the North aisle is one of variegated marble, representing a large Urn, standing upon an Altar, over which are the arms of Cheeke impaled with other coats, and on the front of the Altar is this inscription:

*Sacred to the Memory of Phineas Cheeke, Esq. who died the 7th of October, 1753, and lies interred near his Ancestors, in the South Aisle of this Church, aged 80.*

In the Chancel is interred the body of Hugh Grove, Esq. a Gentleman of Wiltshire; who in the year 1655, with several others, taking up arms for the restoration of their Lawful Sovereign King Charles the 2d. were defeated at South Molton, taken prisoners, and brought to this City, where they were tried, and condemned by the then ruling Democracy; and two of them, viz. Hugh Grove, and John Penruddock, Esqrs. were beheaded on the 16th of May 1655, in Exeter Castle; and three days after, Mr. Grove's Friends had licence to inter his body in this Church; on his grave-stone is a brass plate with this inscription: †

Hic

* There is a tradition, that three of these bells formerly belonged to Allhallows on the walls, and that on its demolition, they were taken down by order of the Republican Governor of this City, in order to be converted into Cannon; but the Inhabitants of St. Sidwells, having intelligence of this, privately by night, conveyed them away; George Cheeke of St. Sidwells, Brewer, lent them his Cart and Horses for that purpose.

† This Plate being much worn, was lately supplied by a new one, and the inscription copied verbatim.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. Hie jacet Hugo Grove de Enford, in Comitatu Wilts Armiger, in Restitutendo ecclesiam, in asserendo regem, in propagando legem, et libertatem Anglicanam, captus et decollatus, 16 May, 1655.

It appears that this Plate was replaced 16th May, 1788. On a plain Tablet fixed in the Chancel wall, is this inscription:

In Memory of Elizabeth Turner, Wife of Thomas Turner, Great-Grandchild of the Earl of Huntingdon, who died —— 1705, and lies buried underneath.

The benefactions given to this Church and Parish, are numerous, of which the following are the principal.

Sir John Ackland, of Columb-John, Knight, by his Will dated September 14th, 1609, gave to the poor of this Parish, one dozen of Bread weekly, for ever. ‡

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, having for many years, paid to the poor of this Parish, eight shillings weekly, and discontinuing the same for upwards of 30 years, a Commission was issued forth upon the statute of charitable uses, in 1630, to enquire into the original ground of this charity, which was executed at the Guildhall, before the Rev. Joseph Hall, Bishop of this Diocess, and several other persons of quality; the matter was much controverted, some pleading it as a matter of right, others only a voluntary act. At length on March 17th, 1631, an Inquisition was found for the poor, and a decree made, signed by nine of the Commissioners, and returned to the Court of Chancery: this being objected to by four of the Commissioners, fresh Commissions were issued, and the cause was heard before Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the great Seal, by whom it was decreed, that the said eight shillings weekly, amounting to 20l. 16s. per annum, should for ever be paid to the poor of the said Parish of St. Sidwells, and that the sum of 572l. for 28 years arrears of that payment, due, should be paid at two instalments to the Guardians of the Poor, for the use of the Poor of the said Parish; which said sum was accordingly paid: but 151l. 3s. 8d. being expended in the prosecution of this suit, only 420l. 16s. 4d. remained clear for the use of the Poor.

James Tucker, Esq. (sometimes Mayor,) by his Will, dated June, 1643, bequeathed to the Chamber, 100l. to be bestowed in Land, and the profits arising, to be for ever appropriated towards the curing the lame, and relieving the sick and needy, (especially such as shall by accident break their limbs) of the Parish of St. Sidwells.

Thomas

‡ See Parish of St. Lawrence.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Thomas Tuckers, (of this City, Brewer,) gave to the Poor of this Parish, an annuity of 20s. yearly, to be for ever issuable out of a field called Job's Park; and in case of nonpayment of the same, the Churchwardens and Overseers shall have power to enter and distrain for the same, until satisfaction shall be made.

Ralph Herman, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by his Will dated July 25th, 1661, gave to the Wardens of this Parish, an annuity or Rent-charge of £l. 12s. yearly, for the purchasing one dozen of bread weekly, which said bread is to be delivered to twelve poor inhabitants of this Parish, every Sunday, after forenoon service. The said Ralph Herman (besides his former donation of 52 shillings yearly,) gave to the Mayor and Chamber, in trust, 400l. to be laid out in the purchase of Lands, the Rents of which were to be for ever employed towards the relief of poor people of the said City, and Parish of St. Sidwells.

Mrs. Esther Bussell, by her last Will, bequeathed an annuity of 20 shillings yearly, for ever, to be laid out in six shifts, which said shifts were to be annually given on Christmas day, to six poor women of this Parish, who did not receive Parochial relief.

Thomas Bussell, (son of the aforesaid Esther Bussell,) likewise gave an annuity of 20 shillings yearly, for ever, to be laid out in six shifts, annually, to be given to six poor men, inhabitants of the said Parish, on St. Stephen's day.

John Cheele, (of this City, Merchant,) gave one dozen of bread, to be for ever distributed weekly, to the poor of this Parish.

Christopher Sandford, Merchant, gave to the Churchwardens and Overseers of this Parish, an annuity or Rent-charge, of 6l. per annum, to be for ever payable out of those Fields called Summer Lands, lying near the Workhouse, which said annuity is for ever to be appropriated towards the binding out two or more boys, natives of this Parish, apprentices.

Mrs. Ann Baker, of this City, gave an annuity of 50 shillings, issuing out of the same Lands, to be distributed yearly, by the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers, the thursday in Easter week, to the Poor of the said Parish.

John Moffatt, by Will dated November 23rd, 1717, gave unto John Osmond, and others in trust, 100l. to be laid out by them in the purchase of a Field or Fields, and the rents thereof to be distributed annually to ten poor Housekeepers, (not receiving alms,) on the 29th day of September.

Thomas Smallridge, by Will dated October 21st, 1719, charged all his Lands with an annuity of 1l. 5s. for the purchasing of six new Shirts or Shifts, to be distributed to six poor persons,
persons, inhabitants of the said Parish, who have no other relief, at the choice of the Wardens and Overseers: the money to be paid and laid out yearly for ever, on Christmas-day, or as soon after as possible.

The Rev. John Newte of Tivetstone, by Will, gave to the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of this Parish, and to their successors for ever, the moiety of two Fields, situate in Mary Bow-Lane in the said Parish, to the intent that the Rents thereof, be for ever yearly disposed by him or them in the purchase of Bibles, the whole Duty of Man, and Nelson's practice of piety; which said books were to be annually distributed to the poor of this Parish, on or about Christmas Day, as the means of increasing true Religion and Devotion.

Lawrence Seldon, Esq. gave to the Poor of this Parish, an annuity of 27. 12s. yearly, one Shilling of which, was to be distributed weekly in Bread, after Morning Service, every Sunday.

The Church is dedicated to St. Sidwells, (Sister to St. Judith,) who was martyr'd and buried near this Church, afterwards canonized, and much esteemed for her sanctity. William of Worcester has this record of her:

"Sancta Sativola, virgo Canonizata, jacet in Ecclesia sanctae sativole civitatis Ecnoniae ultra portam orientalem."

This St. Sidwells lived about the year 740, and near the Church is an ancient well supplied by a fine spring, named St. Sidwell, near which, according to tradition, she lived a recluse life.

At the upper end of St. Sidwells-street, is an ancient Chapel and Almshouse, dedicated to St. Ann, these houses are under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter; and are eight in number, each consisting of two small rooms and a garden plat. Notwithstanding they have had several bequests, since their foundation, they are but meanly endowed: the stipends of the poor inhabitants not amounting to seven-pence weekly. There was formerly a Hermitage annexed to this Chapel, but the date of the foundation of this small religious structure is now lost. The Chapel with the adjoining House, (formerly the habitation of the Priest,) appear of an ancient date; the Chapel is very small, but has been beautifully ornamented in the Gothic style; over the brackets which supported the Altar, are two Gothic niches of neat workmanship, and there are some remains of painted Glass in the Window, it is now desecrated, without seats or ornaments, filthily kept, and sometimes used as a Mortar-house; over the Chapel is a small turreted arch, formerly the receptacle of its only Bell. §

After

§ The ringing of this Bell was formerly the signal given for assembling
THE CITY OF EXETER.

After the general dissolution, this House was purchased by Oliver and George Manwaring, brothers and inhabitants of this City, who about the year 1561, repaired it, added to its buildings, and converted it into an Almshouse for eight poor people, committing the patronage thereof to the Dean and Chapter, and their successors.

During the intestine troubles in the reign of Charles 1st, the dignified Clergy being deprived of their benefices, it consequently lost its patrons, and when the City was straitened by the Royalists, this Chapel, &c. was seized by a small party of them detached from the Garrison of Poltimore House, who took post there, which they maintained, and greatly annoyed the Parliament's Garrison in the City, until its surrender to Prince Maurice; by this means the buildings were greatly ruined, and continued in that state until the Restoration, when it was again repaired, and the Almspeople replaced by the Dean and Chapter.

The following benefactions have been given to this Almshouse, viz.

Ralph Duckenfield, of this City, Gent. by Will dated 1576, bequeathed a tenement (situate in Preston-street in this City,) towards the poor of the said houses, but the original deed having been embezzled in the troubles (before mentioned,) the poor were deprived thereof.

About the year 1617, Ann, Widow of Francis Debina, M. D. and afterwards Wife of Christopher Manwaring, Esq. gave the seesimple and inheritance of a Meadow and Tenement, situate near Taddiford Bridge, in the Parish of St. David; this bequest was for many years concealed, and the poor deprived of it, but being at length recovered by a Decree of Chancery, May 7th, 1665, the rents were decreed to be for ever paid for the better maintenance of the poor of these houses.

In this Parish are likewise four other Almshouses, founded by John Webb, (for four poor Widows, inhabitants of the said Parish,) who endowed them with the rents and profits of four small Fields, for ever: for which purpose he appointed certain Trustees, respectable inhabitants of the said Parish, who after his decease, were to have the sole management of this charity, and appointment of the Almswomen therein; and after the death of one or more of the Trustees, the survivors were to appoint others in their room.

These houses are gloomy habitations, consisting of only one

The Grecians, (as the Inhabitants of the Parish are ludicrously termed,) who frequently proceeded to riotous acts; it was taken down some years since; by order of the Chapter, and lodged in the Chapter house, where it at present remains.
one room each, with a small garden behind; their weekly stipend is both small and uncertain, as all the necessary repairs of the houses are discharged from the income of their small Estate; in the front is a small tablet, on which is this inscription: *Webb’s Almshouses, repaired in 1730.*

In a brick ground, adjoining *Well-lane*, some years since were discovered several Urns, (containing human ashes, as supposed,) they were of very coarse workmanship, and bedded very deep in the clay; one of these Urns is now in the possession of *Nicholas Strong*, Gardener. And in another brick field, near *St. Ann’s Chapel*, a small patera, of a regular circular figure, with a foot neatly turned, was found at the depth of twelve feet, in a solid bed of clay, which to all appearance, had never been broken into: this patera is made of a beautiful red earth or clay, of excellent workmanship, and had been highly glazed, some part of which is still remaining; it is now in the possession of *James Wescombe*, Brickmaker.

In *Paris-street*, is an ancient brick house, bequeathed by *Phineas Cheeke*, Esq. to certain Trustees, to the intent, that an Academy should be there instituted, for the education of young Gentlemen for the ministry, among Protestant Dissenters, and other learned Professions, as well as for civil and commercial life. The Tutors were the *Rev. Mic. Towgood, Samuel Merivale*, John Turner and John Hogg. After this Institution had existed about ten years, it sustained a great loss by the death of *Mr. Turner*, who read Lectures in Mathematics, and natural Philosophy, and at length totally sunk under the loss of *Mr. Merivale*, the Divinity Tutor. Soon after, a School for the instruction of poor Children, was established in its place; this School by the care of the Trustees, and liberal contributions of the Dissenters in general, has succeeded beyond expectation, and this present time, upwards of 100 children, of both Sexes, are cloathed, and educated in such useful branches of literature, as are sufficient to qualify them for the middling paths of life. And such are the philanthropic dispositions of the Trustees of this excellent institution, that no exception is made to the religious tenets of the parents, but Children of all Christian persuasions are admitted, which is a great benefit to rising generations, and to the promoting of piety and Christian virtue.

At the lower end of *Paris-street*, just as you ascend the hill towards *Heavitree*, there formerly stood (according to tradition,) an ancient Chapel, dedicated to *St. Catharine*, of which not the least vestige is now remaining, except in the name of an adjoining well, supplied by a fine spring, that issues from under the garden wall, and which in ancient writings is termed *St. Catharine’s Well.*
Beyond this is the Workhouse for the City and County; a large capacious building, situate on an airy, healthy eminence: this house having been already described in the historical part, it would be unnecessary to say more of it.

At the lower end of Longbrooke-street, is a small village, partly in this Parish, and partly in St. David’s; in this hamlet are several genteel houses, with good gardens, in a pleasant, retired situation, free from the noise and smoke of the City, yet almost contiguous to it; this place is termed Hill’s Court, from a knightly Family of that name, who formerly had a spacious mansion here, and in which they lived with great splendour; it was long the residence of Sir John Hill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King’s Bench; but it has long since changed its owners, and no vestige of the ancient house is now remaining.

From this place there is an easy ascent to the top of the hill, now called Mary Pole head, * where there is a stone fixed, as a boundary to the County of the City of Exeter; this stone is evidently sepulchral, but from whence it was brought is not known; on it are the following remains of an inscription:

M° CCCCCXI QUORUM MAJES.

As you ascend this Hill, a beautiful prospect opens to the view of part of the City, the Castle hill cloathed with wood, the Barracks, the Estuary of the River Exe, from Topsham to Exmouth, and far beyond the Bar and its mouth; the fine cultivated country interspersed with Woods, Villages, Gentlemen’s seats, &c. between the City, and the heights of Haldon, Penhill, &c. At a great distance, the bleak hills of Dartmoor, and Haytor rocks. After a small descent, you again ascend to the heights of Stoke Hill, from the top of which, there is a semicircular prospect, extending in some places, as far as the eye can reach; to the North East, as far as the Vale of Taunton Dean, in Somersetshire; to the East, beyond Honiton; to the South and West, the Sea from Portland almost to the entrance X x 2

* From whence this Hill obtained its name of Mary Pole head, at this distance of time, can only be conjectural; there is a great probability, that here was formerly a Chapel, dedicated to one of the Martyrs, which from its elevated situation, being visible a great way, to the surrounding country, obtained the name of Mary’s Pole, (an ancient name for head,) and the additional tautology of head, was added by the ignorant in after ages; what leads further to strengthen this conjecture is, that the road leading to this place from the Tiverton road, is called in old writings, Mary Bow-lane, which probably alludes to some religious edifice, situate in this lane, and built on stone arches, as it is well known that the Church of St. Mary le Bow, in London, obtained the additional epithet, from its being built on stone arches; however, there is no vestige remaining, of any building of this kind.
entrance of Tor Bay, with the intervening country, (esteemed the Garden of Devonshire,) and to the North West and North, the hills of Dartmoor, the Vale of Crediton, and the mountainous tract, which divides the County of Devon into two parts, (the Jugum Orinum of Ptolemy, and other ancient authors;) a little further on, a Landscape opens to your view, that can scarcely be excelled; Pine’s House and Park, (the seat of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.) the beautiful Valley beneath your eye, interspersed with arable and meadow Lands, Woods, Villages, Churches, Farms, &c. with the Rivers Exe and Culm, gliding in meanders, and joining their streams; this prospect almost exceeds description.

Near this, on the summit of another hill, is an ancient entrenchment, the fosse in some places near twelve feet deep, and quite entire, as well as the grange in some parts: this work is of a semicircular figure, 256 paces in diameter, inclosing the whole summit, and contains about five acres of Land; without this entrenchment, at the distance of about forty paces, are the remains of another fosse, which surrounded it at an equal distance, except the side next the River, where it trended down the declivity, home to the River’s bank.

There are adjoining hills more elevated than this, but probably, its constructors made choice of this spot from its vicinity to the River, for which reason, the outer Ditch was extended to the River, to cover the waterers.

We have no accounts to elucidate who were the first constructors of this Fortification; by some it has been attributed to the Romans; but their Camps were generally of a square form, and its vicinity to their chief Fortress in Exeter, makes it improbable that they should construct another so near it. It might with more probability be ascribed to the Britons, whose Camps were generally of a circular form, situate on the summit of a hill, and surrounded with almost impenetrable Woods; with which, there can be no doubt, but that all those hills before their being cleared for cultivation, were clothed; as Stoke Wood and others are still remaining; probably its antiquity might be dated as far back as the invasion of the Belgæ under the command of Diocletianus, (upwards of 200 years before the landing of Julius Cæsar,) who penetrated into the heart of the Danmonian kingdom, and forced numbers of the inhabitants to seek for shelter in Ireland. In answer to this, an objection might be made from its present name, Bury Park, which is evidently derived from the Saxons Burgh (signifying a camp or settlement,) or from Buryg, a town; but it was common for those last invaders, to take possession

† From whence is derived the present English term, Borough.
possession of the Fortresses of the natives, and to give a co-
nomen to them according to their language.

Their successors, the Danes followed their example in possessing and maintaining themselves in the strong holds of the English, and there is great reason to suppose, that they took refuge here after their defeat at Pinhoe, in its vicinity. 

Not far from this intrenchment, at the bottom of Mary Bow-lane, where the ancient Road crosses the present Turnpike, are two large stones, laying by the side of each other; they consist of moor stone, (or Devonshire Granite,) and by their regular symmetry and oblong shape, seem to have been nicely hewn; but for what purpose cannot now be determined; they at present serve as a boundary mark between the County of Devon, and that of the City of Exeter; but it does not seem probable, that this was the original intention, from their large size, and their non-similarity to any of the other City bound-Stones, which evidently were all taken from the ruins of religious Edifices; (the City of Exeter being made a County of itself after their dissolution,) besides there being two of them in one place, a circumstance very uncommon; as the bringing stones of such magnitude from Dartmoor, (or its environs,) must require much labour, and consequently great expence, when one of them would have answered every necessary purpose, as a boundary mark; The largest of these stones is 5 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet 11 inches broad, and 2 feet 5 inches thick; the other measures in length 5 feet 6 inches, in breadth 3 feet 1 inch, and in depth 1 foot 1 inch; according to tradition, a cross stood on this spot, from whence the adjoining lane obtained the name of Cross-lane; but an observer may evidently determine that these stones were never any part of a Cross, nor of the base of one, as there is no cavity to receive or support the shaft, so common in the erection of those structures. 

Adjoining

† The neighbouring Cottagers, informed the Author, that many bricks had been dug up in this Fosse, and that they were thinner and wider than those made now: they were of a coarse brown mould, and very hard; that bricks were well known to the ancient Britons, is not to be doubted. The very name of Brike being truly British, which they very probably brought with them at their first emigration. "At Babel " they had Bricks for Stones, &c."

‡ The late learned and Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Milli, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Royal Antiquarian Society, on an inspection of these Stones, was of opinion that they were Sepulchral, and of Druidical erection, as it was customary with the ancient Britons, to erect one or more large Stones, over the graves of Princes, and men of note amongst them. They likewise had a custom of covering the graves of Heroes with heaps of stones, which they termed Karns. Many of their Sepulchral monuments in Wales, Cornwall, &c. which are composed of five Stones in the form
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI.

Adjoining to Southernhay, in this Parish, in part of the Fields formerly termed St. John's Fields, (but of late years, the Barn Field,) there is at this present time, a stately pile of buildings erecting in the form of a Crescent; the houses are of brick, on a gravelly soil, and in a healthy air; commanding a beautiful prospect of the neighbouring Country; five Houses are already constructed and inhabited, and the whole, when finished, will scarcely be excelled by any pile of brick buildings in the Kingdom, even in the Capital itself.

In digging a drain behind these buildings, the labourers discovered a Bath, which was supplied with water from a neighbouring spring; this Bath was of an angular shape, built with grey bricks, very hard burnt, and strongly cemented together; the steps which led down to it, were of the same materials: no account could be obtained, or conjecture formed, by whom, or at what time, this Bath was made; but from appearance, it did not seem to be of a very ancient date.

This discovery suggested to the Architect, the utility of erecting a Public Bath, the want of which had been long complained of, and accordingly, on this spot abounding in fine springs, and being very eligible for the purpose, a handsome and very commodious one is now erected, with every conveniency for the inhabitants.

This Parish, although it has decreased in Population,* has been greatly improved, and is still improving in its buildings, which seems a Paradox, yet it is easily accounted for; the old Cottages which have been taken down, were very numerous, and lodged a great number of Weavers and other poor Manufacturers, who for the sake of easy rents, crowded themselves together; and in the room of several Cottages, large of a chest, two forming the sides, one the top, (or covering stone,) and two smaller, the ends, in the vacuum of which they deposited the bones, ashes, &c. of the defunct; and often offered sacrifices on the top to their manes; this monument they termed a Kisteen, and the above-mentioned judicious antiquarian, had great reason to think, that these stones, from their similarity to those which he had seen composing such monuments, were parts of a Kisteen; and that the other stones had been carried off for some particular uses; there is a tradition, which is firmly believed by old women, &c. and by them transmitted to their descendants; that a Giant of immense bulk and strength was buried in this spot, and as it is well known, that Fables are often blended with true History, in traditions of this kind; there is great probability that these stones marked the spot of interment of some British Chief, as it was customary with all the Northern nations, to describe their ancient Leaders and Heroes, as men of great strength and stature; see the Edda, Ossian, and Dr. Piercy's collection of ancient English Poetry.

* The Author is credibly informed, that by the late returns, the Inhabitants of this Parish are reduced in number upwards of 500 less than they were in the year 1780.
large spacious mansions have been erected, which notwithstanding they make a splendid appearance, do not contain half the number of useful inhabitants; and should this spirit of improvement continue, the poor Manufacturers (so necessary to the trade of the City, and to the comforts and conveniences of the rich,) will be greatly distressed for habitations, unless some worthy Gentlemen will stand forth in their favour, and erect small convenient Cottages at easy rents, in the back Streets, where there is room sufficient.

According to the returns made by order of Government, in the year 1801, there were then in this Parish, 473 Houses, (of which 23 were uninhabited; occupied by 689 Families, containing 1072 Males, and 1635 Females, in all 2706 Inhabitants.

Before I proceed to give an account of the remainder of the Parishes within the City walls, I shall describe that of St. David, being contiguous to St. Sidwells, and like it, a daughter Church dependant on that of Heavitree, whose Vicar appoints the Curate of the Parish, which is of large extent, being nearly two miles in length, comprising within its bounds, great part of the County of the City of Exeter.

The Church which is situated on the summit of a hill, (called in ancient records, St. David's Dune,) is small and irregular, consisting of a Nave and one Aisle, without a Chancel; the Communion Table being situated in the eastern angle of the Nave. The whole of the building is remarkably low, as is the Tower, which is square, containing four small untunable bells: the Church is light, well seated, and kept in good repair. The present edifice cannot lay claim to great antiquity, as it was built in the fifteenth century. The ancient Church, (or Parochial Chapel dedicated to St. Clement,) was situate at the bottom of the hill, in a Meadow washed by the River, which being subject to floods, and incommodious to the Parishioners, they erected the present Church: of this ancient Chapel, which was probably erected during the Saxon era, and is mentioned in Dooms-day book, there is not the least vestige remaining, except in the name of the meadow, which is called Chapel Meadow; as is the lane leading to it called Chapel-lane.

In the present Church, is a commodious Gallery, the Pulpit is neat, and similar to that in St. Sidwells, it seems to be the workmanship of the same artist: around the Church is a small

† So termed from the British Dumum, signifying a hill, or elevated situation.

‡ This Meadow has long since been alienated from the Parish, and is now the property (by gift,) of the Parish of St. Petrock, in this City.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. small cemetery, which was enlarged in the year 1800, and the additional part consecrated by Bishop Courtenay, in the following year.

Against the North wall, is a mural monument, painted and gilt, to the memory of Sir Thomas Gifford, "equitis aurati " "hujus civilis iterum praetoris," who died in 1703; according to tradition, this Mr. Gifford was knighted for his ingenuity in dying a piece of Cloth scarlet on one side, and blue on the other, which he presented to King James 2d, he built Great Duryard House, where he died.

In an obscure corner of the Yard, behind the Church, is interred the body of the late Dr. Glass, of Exeter, whose professional skill, eminent learning, and amiable disposition, justly acquired the esteem of all his numerous acquaintance; on the covering stone of his plain tomb, is this short memorial:

Thomas Glass, M. D. who died on the 5th of February, 1786, in the 76th year of his age.

Thomas Tooker, of this City, Brewer, bequeathed an annuity of Twenty Shillings yearly, to be for ever distributed to the poor of this Parish. §

John Jordan, Gent, of Millbrook, by Will, gave the sum of 100l. to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of this Parish, to be by them vested in the public Funds; the interest of which to be laid out in bread, and distributed by them and their successors, twice every year, viz. one half on December 25th, and the other half on June 2d, from year to year for ever, to such poor people, (inhabitants of the Parish,) as they shall think fit and proper objects; the first interest was received in 1768.

St. David's Hill.

The street, termed St. David's Hill, has many good houses, pleasantly situate in a healthy air, and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; this hill terminates on the South West side, in a lofty abrupt cliff that over-hangs the river; this cliff is near 100 feet high, and beneath it, are two strong stone wears, which turn the river into different leats, on which is situated the engine that supplies the City with water, many Fulling, Grist, and other Mills, Dye houses, &c. a great accommodation to Woollen and other Manufacturers; the walk between the River and Leat, is not above six feet in breadth, and when the River is swelled by Floods is awfully grand; the great expanse of water foaming over the Wears on the left hand, the lofty Cliff cloathed with wood, (which is only separated from you by the Leat) on the right, and the beautiful prospect in front, of the basin of the river

§ See Benefactions to the Parish of St. Sidwells, &c.
rivers, with the adjoining meadows, excite a sensation in strangers that cannot be described.

*Duryard* is the name of several Houses and Estates in this Parish, which name was probably derived from the *British Dwir* (water,) as they are situate at no great distance from the River, and there can be no doubt but that the course of the ancient channel was much nearer than at present; the largest of those houses, is an elegant Villa, on an elevated situation, surrounded with pleasure grounds and well wooded; it was erected by the before-mentioned *Sir Thomas Gifford*, Knight, and is now the property of *Richard Cross*, Esq.

Near this House, were formerly Mills, supplied with water by a Leat cut from the River above *Cowley Bridge*; these Mills were erected before 1463, as appears from an ordinance made by the Mayor and Common Council, in that year, to compel all Bakers (residing in the City,) to grind their wheat at the City Mills, viz. *Duryard* and *Cricklepit*; these Mills have long been neglected, and thus fell to ruin; but a Manufactory has been lately erected on their site, for spinning Woollen yarn, by Machinery.

The next adjoining Estate is styled *Middle Duryard*; it consists of a small neat brick House, with a fine Estate, well wooded, belonging to it, and is now the property of *Mrs. Cross*, widow of *George Cross*, Esq. who resides in it.

*Little Duryard* adjoins this, on which has lately been built Little a neat Villa, and great improvements made to the Estate belonging to it.

Nearer the City, on a very elevated situation, is *Duryard Lodge*; this House enjoys a fine prospect, with large plantations of Trees behind it, which screen it from the North East Winds; it was built by *Phineas Cheeke*, Esq. (a native of this City,) who long enjoyed a lucrative place in the Stamp Office, London; from which circumstance it obtained the name (by which it is vulgarly called,) of *Mount Stamp*.

Above *Great Duryard*, on the side of *Stoke Hill*, is *Belle Vue*. *Vue*, a pretty Villa, in a delightful situation, it was originally, a small Farm house, and modernized into its present state by its owner, *Richard Cross*, Esq. †

*Several remains of antiquities have been discovered, in digging on part of this Cliff, such as bones of Oxen and other Beasts, broken potsherds, and a brazen Lamp with a Crescent described on it, from which some have conjectured, that here once stood a Temple of the Goddess *Diana*. †*

† In a Field adjoining this House, (about a furlong from the Camp already described,) are two *Moorstones*, standing erect, about 60 paces from each other; they appear to have been hewn to an inclining plane, and are five feet 70 inches in height, above ground, and deeply sunk in-
The justly admired terrace walk of Northernhay, is in this Parish; it is of a circular figure, and extends almost round one quarter of the City, from the scite of the East, to the North gate; it was anciently a counterscarp to the Castle, and is planted with lofty Elms, well gravelled, and kept in repair by the Chamber; it is much resorted to for the benefit of its fine air, and agreeable shade; many seats are erected on it for the use of valetudinarians; it is bordered on one side by the remains of the Castle, and the back front of the new County Court, (from the latter of which it is separated by Iron Palisadoes,) and on the other side by a steep declivity of great height, planted with Elms; on this walk are two neat houses, one contiguous to the City walls, the property of Mr. Bailey, Adjutant of the North Devon Militia; and the other on the mount opposite, (anciently termed Gallants’ Bower,) the property and residence of Warwick Hele Tonkin, Esq. Recorder of Plymouth. §

At the lower end of this walk, there are twelve Almshouses erected by the Chamber, from a charity left by Lawrence Atwell, Esq. which had for many years been sequestered, and the Estates leased out to private Individuals; this Mr. Atwell was a citizen, and Skinner, of London, born in this City of respectable parents, (his Grandfather having served the office of Mayor, five several times, in the reigns of four Kings of England,) § namely, Edward 4th and 5th, Richard 3d, and the 7th Henry, three of whom visited the City during his Magistracy.

In the former part of his life, Mr. Atwell was very unsuccessful, and met with great losses at Sea; but in the end, Providence so blessed his endeavours, that he acquired great riches; but having no issue, he bequeathed the chief part of his fortune to charitable uses, as appears by his Will, dated November to the earth: in a Field adjoining this, about 120 paces distant, is a similar stone; these stones are erected in a direct line, nearly North and South: on what occasion they were set up in this place, cannot at present be surmised, as it is not probable they were boundary stones, to denote the limits of either Parish or County, being far within the limits of the County of Exeter, and Parish of St. David; therefore it must be left to better Antiquarians to determine. It is well known that the Ancient Britons often erected monuments of this kind.

† From these Houses the Walk is continued down the hill towards Northgate-street, between two rows of lofty Elms, whose tops meeting, form a pointed Arch, that has a pleasing effect, and without doubt, from similar scenery, our Ancestors borrowed their ideas of Saracenic Architecture.

§ “He saw five Princes which the Sceptre bore,”
“Of these he was a Magistrate to four.”

Dr. Vidwaye.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

November 6th, 1588, wherein he left in trust to Thomas Spicer, Esq. (then one of the Aldermen,) and by him to be conveyed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. several Estates in the Parishes of St. Thomas the Apostle, Whistone and Uffculme, in the County of Devon, the high rents of which amounted at that time, to 11l. 7s. 5d. per annum; with the other profits and income arising from the said Estates, to be accumulated into a perpetual fund or stock of money; which by the Mayor and Aldermen, should be applied in the best manner possible, to keep the poor of the said City employed in some useful work, from time to time; the stock nevertheless not to be decreased, but increased, (if necessary,) out of the said Lands, &c. for ever.

At the East end of Northernhay, are six small Houses, each containing two rooms, with a small garden behind, built for twelve poor tradesmen of this City, or their widows, by William Hurst, Esq. who endowed the same with Lands, sufficient for allowing each poor inhabitant yearly 20s. to be paid to them quarterly, appointing the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c., Trustees thereof, as appears by his deed, dated 13th October, 1567.

John Lant, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by his Will, dated July 9th, 1614, gave towards their better support, 100l. for the purchase of Land; the rents and profits of which; were to be solely applied to their use for ever. In the front of these houses, is the following inscription:

Built and Endowed, A. D. 1668, by William Hurst, Esq. who had been five times Mayor of this City.

Opposite these houses, is the London (formerly the Oxford) Inn, lately rebuilt by Mr. John Land. It is large, elegantly furnished, and has every accommodation for families of the first distinction.

Part of Southernhay, anciently Crollditch, is in this Parish, Southernhay Place, to consist of 36 houses, 12 of which are already finished and inhabited; these houses are built in an airy, healthy situation, with convenient avenues to any part of the City, by which they have an easy access to the Markets; the large area in front is to be levelled, and surrounded with iron Palisadoes, which will form pleasant walks for the occupiers of the Houses.

The Horse Barracks, and new County Gaol, are both situate in this Parish, but as they have been described in the Historical part, no further description need be given, except an account of the benefactions left by some pious Christians, for

* See the Historical part, Page
CHAP. VI. for the relief of the unhappy prisoners confined in the old Gaol, which it is to be hoped, are continued to the present.

Griffen Ameredith, (sometime Mayor,) considering that the decent burial of the dead, was not the least office of Christian charity, (though People of former ages little regarded it;) and that though many persons justly suffered death for their offences; yet, being moved with pity to see their naked bodies interred, gave by Will dated August 3d, 1561, all his Lands, Tenements and Possessions, lying in Sidbury, in the County of Devon, for and towards purchasing Coffins for every Malefactor who should be executed from the County or City Gaol.

Edward Ameredith, his son and heir, desirous that his Father's will should be duly executed, did by his deed poll, dated April 9th, 1562, give and grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Exeter, and to their successors for ever, all those his Messuages, Lands, Rents, Reversions, &c. with their appurtenances, for the purpose aforesaid.

William Paramore, (late of Exeter, Merchant,) by Will, February 22d, 1570; bequeathed to the needy prisoners, in the King's Gaol, (near the Castle of Exeter,) Ten Shillings yearly, for ever, to be paid by his heirs, out of his Lands in Cook Row † in the said City, late in the several possessions of George Pyle, Merchant; John Layvers, Goldsmith; and John Madocke, Haberdasher.

Elizabeth Seldon, widow of Lawrence Seldon, Esq.) ‡ bequeathed six-pence weekly, for ever, to be distributed among the poor Prisoners in this Gaol. §

Mrs. Joan Tuckfield, (widow and relict of John Tuckfield, Esq., sometime Mayor of this City,) by her will dated June 14th, 1568, (among other acts of charity,) granted and gave to the Corporation of Taylors in this City, her Lands in the Parish of St. Paul, on condition of their performing such charitable acts mentioned in the said will; one of which was, that they distribute yearly, for ever, among the poor prisoners confined in the Gaol near the Castle, Two Shillings, at the feast of Easter, and also to keep in constant repair, the walls, or inclosure, doors and locks, of a piece of ground appropriated, at her expense, to the burial of Malefactors executed at the adjoining gallows, at Ringswell, near Exeter. (previous to this, they were interred in the common highway.)

In case of failure, the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of this City are empowered to enter and enjoy the Lands for the uses mentioned.

Edward

† Cook Row, i. e. the upper end of Southgate-street, from the Little Stile to the corner of High-street.
‡ See Parish of St. Lawrence.
§ See rights of the Freemen of Exeter, Page 142.
Edward Young, D. D. (sometime Dean of this Cathedral,) by his will, dated June 6th, 1663, devised as follows: viz. that his Executor lay out 250l. within the space of two years after the death of the Testator, towards purchasing a Rent-charge, or other Land in feasimple; the rent thereof to amount to 12l. a year, for ever, for different charitable purposes. One of which was, that 20s. out of the said rent or income, be annually distributed to the poor prisoners, in the King’s Gaol near the Castle, on the 29th day of May, for ever.

Near the scite of the ancient Northgate, at the Falcon Inn, is a cold Bath, supplied by a finespring, that issues from under the City walls. This Bath is greatly frequented by the female Jews.

In a field near the New Gaol, is an ancient mound, (or barrow) of a circular form, with a concavity in its centre. It appears to have been formerly trenched round, part of the trench still remaining; it is vulgarly called Danes’ Castle, but it is evident from the smallness of the enclosure, and its concave form, that it was never designed for a fortification, not being capable of containing more than 100 men, nor is there any remaining vestige or contiguous works: notwithstanding the tradition that it was a fortification of the Danes, there is more probability that it was designed for a Tumulus; but whether it owes its construction to the Britons, Danes, or Saxons, is at this distance of time uncertain, this kind of Tumuli, being common to all the Northern Nations, by whom they were erected over the Graves of Kings, or persons of note slain in battle, every Soldier bringing his Helmet or Morion full of earth or stones, by which means those enormous mounds were easily constructed.

Barrows of this construction are very common, and owe their origin to very early ages; most authors agreeing that in the concave basin, (if it might be so called,) they annually offered sacrifices; and their bard sung the virtuous and heroic actions of the defunct; others, (and those of no mean note) think that those concave mounds were designed as beacons, they being generally constructed on the most elevated spits, (which is the case of this,) and that they lighted fires in the centre, which the surrounding grass prevented from being dispersed by the wind, and by that means gave signal of the descent or approach of an enemy. From the centre of this Barrow there is a drain cut through the mound, evidently for the purpose of discharging the rain water, which otherwise would pond it, and make a stagnant pool. This Barrow (in its mutilated state,) is 100 feet in diameter, and the grass 16 feet in height in its most perfect part. Tradition informs us, that the field in which it is situated, was the scite of a Danish Camp, in one of their frequent sieges of this City, which although no intrenchments are now visible, seems very probable, its elevated situation commanding the Castle, from which it is separated by a deep ravine, and naturally fortified on the other side by one much deeper and wider, and which has evident signs of having once been an impassable morass, effectually securing it from any attack on that quarter.
CHAP. VI. In the year 1800, there were in this Parish 332 Houses, (19 uninhabited,) containing 443 Families, consisting of 804 Males, and 1050 Females: total, 1854 Inhabitants.

St. Paul. Adjoining the Parish of St. David, is that of St. Paul, wholly situate within the City walls; the ancient Church was dark, mean, and in a ruinous state, and the present one was erected on its site, about the latter end of the seventeenth century; it is a handsome edifice, consisting of a Nave and large Gallery; it is very neat within side, well seated and full lighted, and has a marble Font. The Tower, under which is the principal entrance, is square, and ornamented with a Dial, a handsome niche, and festoons of flowers, the Tower contains a Clock and one Bell, and on its summit, is a small spire supporting a gilt weather-cock. The Architect grossly deceived the Parishioners, by imposing upon them a soft, sandy stone, which is greatly decayed, and though erected only about 120 years since, appears in a ruinous state, especially the cornice and ornaments in the front; the side next the street having been lately repaired. At what time a religious edifice was first erected on this spot, we have no memorial; but in the year 1222, it was made parochial, and is now a Rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, valued in the King’s books, at 8l. 2s. 6d. per annum; certified value 25l. present Rector, the Rev. John Leigh.

In this Church are the following monuments: near the Altar, on the North wall, is a large white marble Monument, embellished with Angels holding the Magisterial Fasces, a broken column, and other decorations; in the centre of which on a black marble tablet, is inscribed:


Hinc
Hinc multos illos, quos in hac Urbe habitavit annos, magna autoritas apud Civit. nobilib nomen, laus omnium bonorum Maxima. CHAP. VI.

A grave-stone near this monument has this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Sir Edward Seaward, Knight, Alderman and sometime Mayor of this City, who departed this life on the first day of March, 1703, in the 70th year of his age. And also the bodys of Nicholas, Edward, John and Hanna, children of the said Sir Edward Seaward. Also here lyeth the Lady Hannah Seaward relict of the said Sir Edward Seaward, who departed this life the 23d of July, 1712, in the 71st year of her age.

On the left side of the Altar, is a neat monument of black and white marble, in memory of Anne, relict of John Gilbert, Esq. of Compton, in the Parish of Marldon, and daughter of Richard Courtenay, Esq. who died in 1775; and in memory also, of Mary, relict of Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq. son of the aforesaid John and Anne, daughter of Admiral Williams, who died in 1786.

On the North wall is a plain oval white marble tablet, erected to the memory of Jurgen Hackmeester, Gent. who departed this life in 1762; He was a sincere christian, lived justly esteemed, and died greatly lamented by his friends.

Against the South wall, is a small plain white marble tablet, erected to the memory of Richard Langdon B. M. (sometime Organist of Exeter Cathedral,) who died 2d September, 1803, aged 74.

On the right side of the Altar, is a neat monument of white marble, in the form of a Roman altar, over which is a female figure mourning by a mausoleum shown on the back ground, consisting of a pyramid with five urns; in the front of the altar is the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory
Of John Codrington, Esq. of this City,
Who died January x, MDCCCI. aged LXX.
Of Mary his Wife,
Who died December XVII, MDCCXCV, aged LX,
And of Samuel and Sarah, their Son and Daughter,
Who died in the bloom of youth,
While hope illumined every scene,
And embellished future prospects with delusive expectations
Of prosperity and happiness.
Maria
Wife of Bartholomew Parr of this City, M. D.
The only remaining Child and Sister,
Had with deep regret directed this monument to be raised,
As a testimony of her affection and grief,
But before its completion,
Was
THE HISTORY OF

Was herself consigned to the same tomb
At the early age of xxxiii years,
An. MDCCIII.

This neat monument was executed by Mr. John Kendall, of this City, Statuary.

Adjoining the Church is a small burying ground, probably part of the site of the ancient edifice, omitted in the present building, for the sake of its retaining a regular figure.

Benefactions to the Parish of St Paul.

Elizabeth Bucknam, Widow, bequeathed 13s. 4d. yearly, to be divided among five poor householders of this Parish, quarterly, viz. eight-pence to each. †

Mr. John Pillett, Surgeon, bequeathed 25l. the interest of which, he willed, should be given to the poor of this parish, in twopenny loaves, at Christmas, Easter, and Michaelmas eves, by the Minister and Churchwardens, to the poor of this parish, for ever.

Mrs. Mary Pillett, widow of the above, bequeathed to Mr. John Codrington, and Mr. James Grant 20l. the interest of which, she ordained should be distributed in shirts and shifts yearly at Christmas, to such poor people of this Parish, as they shall think fit, for ever.

Henry Gandy, Esq. (twice Mayor of this City,) by his last Will, bequeathed a tenement, situate in the Parish of St. Sidwells, then the yearly value of 16l. to the governors of St. John’s Hospital, for the maintenance of two boys within the said Hospital, which said boys are to be inhabitants of this Parish, and to be taken out of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Mr. Paul Philips, bequeathed an annuity of 20s. to be distributed to three poor men and three poor women, inhabitants of this Parish, in shirts and shifts, on every Easter Monday. He also bequeathed 40s. to the then Warden, the interest of which he ordered should be for ever applied, to defray the expenses of making the said shirts and shifts.

Mr. John Yorke, bequeathed by Will, an annuity of 30s. yearly, issuing out of a garden in the Parish of St. David, to be distributed by the Wardens, to twelve poor people of this Parish, who have no Parochial relief.

Thomas Binford, Esq. bequeathed an annuity of 3l. issuing out of an Estate in the Parish of St. Sidwells, to be expended in wheat, and made into loaves, which said loaves are to be distributed to the Poor of this Parish, on every Christmas eve, for ever.

Nearly adjoining St. Paul’s Church, are Flay’s Almshouses. These Houses were erected according to the Will of Thomas

† See Parish of St. Lawrence.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Chap. VI.

Thomas Play, Esq. (Alderman, and sometime Mayor of this City,) who 26th June, 1634, devised to Elizabeth his Wife and Executrix, divers Lands and Tenements in the Parishes of St. Paul, St. Sidwells, and St. David, in this City, to the intent that she should erect, within six years after his decease, upon part of the said Lands in St. Paul's Parish, four convenient Almshouses, with four Gardens adjoining, to be called Play's Almshouses, for four poor Widows, to be at first placed in by his said Wife, and after her decease, by the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, or the greater number of them; and after the erection of the said houses, the said Elizabeth Play, her heirs and assigns, should for ever pay, out of the rents and profits of the said Lands, to every one of the said Widows, 12d. weekly, and the residue, or overplus of the said rents, should be appropriated towards the reparation and maintenance of the said Almshouses for ever: which said trust this charitable Lady faithfully performed, and out of her own bounty, added to her said husband's endowment, one shilling more to each, weekly; she also erected two more houses in the garden behind, appropriating them for the habitations of two poor Clergymen and their Wives, (who should be destitute of better habitations,) or for the Widows and relicts of such, endowing each of them with four shillings weekly, for ever; and appointed the Eastern part of the Garden for their use.

Over the entrance are the Founder's arms, impaled with those of his Wife, with an inscription alluding to the foundation; over them is a winged hourglass, with other emblems of mortality; and the date of their erection carved on a stone table; over the inner entrance is another inscription.

Adjoining these Almshouses, is the Taylors' Hall, consisting of a convenient Dwelling-house, with a handsome Hall, for their meetings; the gift of Mrs. Joan Tuckfield, widow of John Tuckfield, Esq. (sometime Mayor of this City,) who by her Will, dated 14th June, 1568, bequeathed to the corporation of Taylors within this City, all her Lands in the Parish of St. Paul, on the condition that they bestowed yearly for ever, at the feast of Easter, out of the profits of the said Land, 6s. 8d. viz. to the Ten Cells 1s. 8d. to the poor Prisoners in the Gaol near the Castle, 2s. and to the Prisoners in Southgate, 1s. 4d. and to repair the walls, with the doors and locks around a piece of ground at Ringswell, which she had caused to be inclosed for the interment of the Malefactors there executed.

Joan Cleveland, (late servant to the said Mrs. Tuckfield,) by her last Will, dated 24th May, 1599, bequeathed to the Mayor and Chamber, 20l. yearly, for ten years, until the sum amounted to...
amounted to 200l. which money she devised to be lent unto
ten poor Artificers from year to year, they giving good secu-
rity for the repayment of the same, and that 100l. of the said
money should be so lent to five poor Taylors (freemen of the
said corporation,) without Interest.

The ancient City Bridewell stood in Goldsmith’s-street in
this Parish; but the scite is now alienated from the Chamber,
and no vestiges of the old building are remaining.

On the City Walls, near the scite of the North gate; the
Chamber, in the year 1763, erected twelve Almshouses for
poor decayed freemen, and endowed the same with 2s. 6d.
each almsman, weekly.

Adjoining these, are three more small houses, built by the
Chamber, for the habitation of three of the Staff-bearers or
Scavengers.‡

Near the Church was an ancient edifice, built of hewn
stone, consisting of circular stone staircases, leading to many
small vaulted rooms; this building according to tradition, was
once the habitation of King Athelstan, termed by the vulgar,
King Addleston’s palace; it was taken down some years since
and modern buildings erected on its scite, particularly large
and commodious wine vaults, the property of Edmund Granger,
Esq.

According to the late returns, there were in the Parish of
St. Paul, 189 inhabited, and 10 uninhabited houses, contain-
ing 269 families, in which were 492 males, and 606 females,
in all, 1098 inhabitants. Incumbent, Rev. John Ley, A. M.

More towards the centre of the City, is the small Parish
of St. Kerrian; the Church, is dedicated to an obsolete Irish
Saint, (also called in Cornwall St. Piran, who came into that
country about the year 460, died, and was buried at Bodmin,)it
is dark and gloomy, and from its not being used for
Divine Service, little attention is paid to its interior part;
the tower, which is over the entrance, is low, and contains
one bell and a clock, with a dial fronting the street; this
Church bears evident marks of antiquity, but the era of its e-
rection is not known, nor is there any mention made of it,
until the year 1222, when it was made parochial; and proba-
ibly at that period, from the superstition of the times, afforded
a tolerable subsistence to a massing Priest; but since the re-
formation, it has been usually held with that of St. Petrock;
it is a Rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and is
valued in the King’s Books, at 5l. 18s. 6½d. per annum; cer-
tified value, 16l.

‡ The eldest of the Staff-bearers has his residence in the City Bride-
well, in Paris-street, he being the Marshal or keeper of it.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

In this Church there is a mural monument in a dilapidated state, on the base of which is an excellent carving in bas-relief, representing the resurrection at the day of judgement: the inscription informs us that it was erected to the memory of Jonathan Ivice, who died March 14th, 1717: also Elizabeth Ivice.

In Waterbear-street in this Parish, lately stood a very ancient building; it originally consisted of three semicircular arches, supporting an angular front, with an arched window in the centre; those arches or gateways, led into a spacious hall, which (according to tradition,) was the Pratorium or Town Hall, while some respectable antiquarians, judge it to be the remains of a religious edifice; § but this does not seem probable, from the structure of the building, it having no remains of a vaulted roof, neither had it any of those grotesque embellishments, so common in the religious edifices of our Saxon ancestors; from its ruinous state, it was of necessity taken down in the year 1803, and capacious warehouses erected on its site, by Mr. Kingdon, Ironmonger of this City; the annexed view will preserve its memory to future generations.

Adjoining is a large ancient roomy house, bequeathed to Boy’s charity schools, and now appropriated as habitations, for the two schoolmasters, with school-rooms for the boys.

According to the late returns, there were in this small Parish, 42 houses, (of which 4 were uninhabited,) containing 58 families, the number of Males 104, Females 126, in all 230 inhabitants.

Contiguous to St. Kerrian’s, is the Parish of St. Petrock; * St. Petrock. the Church is an irregular building, which appears to have been erected at different periods, and is so obscurely situated

§ The learned Dr. Ducart, is of opinion, that it was a religious edifice, and the first stone building erected in this City; the Churches of the Britons being composed of Wattles. On its demolition, nothing was discovered to strengthen this conjecture; the back part appeared to be designed for a prison; under which were strong stone walls, surrounding a square vault, in which were a Privy and Sewer, probably a Dungeon. The only remains of antiquity discovered, were several Roman coins, particularly one of Constantius, in good preservation, having on its exergue a column of trophies, at the foot of which were two captives chained in a sitting posture. A brass coin, on which within a lozenge, were four Flower de luces, and on its exergue, a ship with a large ensign, the only part of the inscription legible, is the word Hanse, in ancient characters; also a groat of Henry 8th, of silver, much debased.

* This Petrocwus lived a religious life in Cornwall, where he was much famed for his sanctity, and after his death, admitted into the British Calendar; he gave name to Padstow, (anciently written Petrockstowe,) where he resided, and died. Leland says, in his time, his tomb and shrine were still remaining in the Church there. Camden, page 11.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. and surrounded by houses, that scarce any part of it can be seen, except the Tower, which is octagonal and small, with a spire and vane, in this tower are six small musical bells, and a clock with a double fronted dial, that projects over the houses; this clock has a set of chimes, which plays part of the 137th Psalm, at the hours of 4, 8, and 12; there are two narrow entrances into the Church, one from the High-street, and the other from St. Peter's Yard; it is kept in good repair, and neatly seated, and was made Parochial in 1222; it is now a Rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, valued in the King's books, at 14l. 10s. 2½d. certified value 16l. per annum. Rector, Rev. William Oxnam, A. M.

The following monuments are the only ones deserving notice in this Church.

Fixed against the North wall, is a very large and heavy stone mausoleum, on which are two busts, erected to the memory of William Hooper, Merchant of this City, and Maria his wife, who died in 1682.

Near this is a small mural monument, to the memory of Francis and Alexander Worth, sons of Henry Worth of Worth, in the County of Devon, Esq. Francis was a member of the Common Council of this City, who died in 1675, Alexander died in 1680. There are two other small mural monuments fixed against the same wall, with mutilated inscriptions, not worth remarking.

The whole of the ground round this Church, (now crowded with houses,) appears to have been a cemetery; great numbers of human bones having been discovered in digging for the foundations of houses. Near the Church, under the house now occupied by Mr. George Car, is a cellar; which, from its arched stone groins, has occasioned conjectures, that it was originally the crypt of an ancient Chapel; and at a small distance West of the Church, is a stone front of very ancient architecture and excellent masonry, beautifully disposed in panels of Gothic fretwork, surmounted with stone battlements, on which a more modern and inelegant attic story has been raised, this fine specimen of ancient architecture, is now so obscured by buildings, that it cannot be seen to any advantage, except from the narrow back court of the Globe Tavern; though it is evident, it was originally open to the Churchyard.

At the corner of Northgate-street, was a very ancient house, lately rebuilt by Mr. Thomas Flood. This house is one of the original corners of the Carfax, (which was of much greater extent than at present,) and from the simplicity of its architecture, appeared to have been erected in some part of the
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The 13th century; it was constructed of wood, the stories jutting over each other as they rose upward, with a battlemented roof, on which an attic story had been raised in after ages. The only remains of this ancient structure, is a statue of St. Peter, large as life, treading on another figure, representing paganism; this statue is of wood, well executed, in a crouching posture, supporting the angle of the house, (its original situation,) holding in its right hand a Gothic Church, and in its left a book open; and at the fourth and fifth fingers, hung the usual emblems, two keys, but these are now broken off.

Near Broadgate in this Parish, are two public Banking-houses adjoining each other, the first established of which, is the Devonshire Bank, under the firm of Barings, Short and Colyns. The other is termed the City Bank; at present the firm is Misford, Nation, and Co.

By the last returns there were 46 houses in this Parish, (2 of which were uninhabited,) containing 54 families, in which were 132 Males, and 155 females, in all 287 inhabitants.

The Parish of St. Mary Major joins the last described Parish; this Church, in order to distinguish it from others of the same dedication, has had various adjunct apppellations; being called in ancient writings, St. Mary Michel, † St. Mary the Moor, and St. Mary Major, it is an ancient edifice, but from the style of the building, the present Church does not appear to be the original religious structure erected on this spot, it being of Norman construction; whereas mention is made of it during the Saxon epoch, it being appropriated for holding the Archdeaconry court of Exeter, on the removal of the see from Crediton, and the said court is still held in it. In the year 1222, it is recorded as one of the Parish Churches then in this City: it is built in the Saxon manner, consisting of a Nave only, without any supporting columns, with pointed arched windows. At the East end, through a lofty Gothic arch, it opens into a large chancel, which is of a different construction, and appears of a more ancient date than the body of the Church; it has a separate entrance from the yard, and over the North window, is a small tablet representing St. Lawrence in a state of martyrdom on a gridiron; and on the angles of this, and the other windows, Cherubims supporting gridirons, are represented in bass relievo; ‡ opposite

† From the Anglo Saxon, Micer, signifying Much: whence the Scotch, Mickie.

‡ Tradition informs us, that this Chancel was a Chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, unconnected with the Church; and the vestry, the cell or habitation of the officiating Priest, which from the singular embellishments of the windows, and their non similarity with those of the Church, carries some air of probability with it.
the entrance into the chancel, is a small vaulted room, now used as a vestry.

The Tower, which is situate at the West end of the Church, is of a singular construction, and has more the appearance of the keep of an ancient Castle, than of a campanile or Bell tower; it is evidently a Saxon building, and of more ancient date than the Church; in its original state, it was of greater height than at present; for about the year 1768, a survey being taken of it, the uppermost part was found decayed, and in danger of falling, greatly overhanging the base; therefore 35 feet were taken down, and an ill constructed cupola erected in its place; on the South and West angles are two strong projecting circular staircases, which lead to its summit, and the other two angles are strengthened by vast buttresses; the original entrance into this building, was through a semicircular arched gateway, between the projecting staircases; and over it is a large semicircular arch, in the middle of which is a small window, and on the buttress in the North angle is an antique niche or recess, surrounded by a plain band or moulding: for what purpose this recess was intended, cannot be conjectured, its situation in the buttress, proves it not designed for a window; neither are there any signs of a statue having ever been placed there; this niche is the only embellishment that is to be seen in this antique fabric. Neither history nor tradition inform us of the original intent of our ancestors in erecting this massy building, and therefore conjecture only can be offered; some are of opinion, that it was a Pharos (or watch Tower,) others, that it was a fortification, and the dernier resort of the inhabitants in time of war: § for which its strength in those days seems calculated; but these are opinions only; from the construction of the pointed arch, by which a communication is opened from the Tower to the Church, it seems the work of some ages after its first building. Against the front, there was injudiciously erected a dwelling-house, which like a veil, shrouded its beauty, and a long brick wall before the Church; but these are now taken down, and a battlemented porch with iron palisadoes, are substituted in their places. It had in former ages, a lofty spire, but that has been taken down for upwards of two centuries; it had six bells, five of which were sold, (to the great regret of many of the Parishioners,) towards defraying the expences incurred, by taking down part of the Tower in the year 1768.

§ See Judges, Chap. ix. v. 51. "But there was a strong Tower with-
THE CITY OF EXETER.

This Church is light, kept in good repair, and has a neat well-toned Organ, erected in the year 1775, by the voluntary contributions of the Parishioners; the artist was Mr. Micheau of this City; it is a Rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and valued in the King’s books, at about 15l. 14s. 9½d. per annum, certified value, 36l. present Rector, Rev. Walter Kitson, sen.

The monumental inscriptions mostly deserving notice, are the following.

On the South Wall is a plain tablet, on which are the following acrostic lines.

Made ripe for heaven by God’s rich grace
And called hence to that blest place
Removed she is from parents sight
Yet lives above with Saints in light
Prepare O blessed Lord my soul
On thee I rest, on thee I rode,
Longing to be where saints above
Eternally enjoy thy love.
Departed this life, 1676.

Near the entrance into the Chancel, on the North wall, is a handsome monument painted and gilt, the pediment supported by two corinthian columns, on an oval black marble tablet, in the centre is this epitaph:

M. S. Johannis Webb, armigeri, qui ex antiqua familia, ultimus optimam vitam felicissima morte commutavit anno Dom. MDC, LXXVI, Aprilis 22ae cum 46ae ætatis annum unico die excessisset Johanna vidua mærens posuit.

On the North side of the Altar, is a mural monument of white marble, decorated with Angels and other devices neatly executed; in the centre on an oval tablet, is the following inscription:

M. S.

Viri Optimi


Near the Vestry door is a plain tablet, on which is inscribed:

To the memory of Thomas Tooker, Brewer, and Sheriff of this City in 1638. He died in 1640. His only Daughter and Heiress Mary, was married to Henry White, of Henlane, in the County of Pembroke, Esq.

Near the West entrance, is a plain white marble tablet, to the memory of that much lamented and able antiquarian, Mr. William Chapple, to whose extensive knowledge, and amiable
CHAP. VI. amiable conversation, latter chorographers are greatly indebted; on it are the following mementoes:

Near this place lie buried, the Children of William and Elizabeth Chapple, of the Close, viz.

William (1st) born 9th September, 1748. O. S.
Died 11th February, 1755. N. S.

John, born 11th October, - - - 1751. O. S.
Died 3d February, - - - 1755.

Elizabeth, born 21st September, - 1753.
Died 7th May, - 1756. N. S.

William (2) born 31st January, - - - - 1756.
Died 20th June - - - - 1756.

Talium est Regnum Dei.

Close beside them rests also the above-named Elizabeth, their Mother, who died on the 3d of October, 1777, having completed nearly the 30th year of her marriage, and the 60th of her age.

Morte Deo placuit firmum sic solvere nodum:
Pro casta et remanet conjuge fidus amor.

Also William Chapple, husband to the said Elizabeth, and father to the above-named children, who died September 1st, 1781, in the 63d year of his age.

On a wooden tablet, hung in the angle of one of the windows, on the North side of the Church, were painted the arms of Petre; Gules on a bend Or, a cornish chough proper, between two cinquefoils azure, between two escallops argent; and underneath, the following lines in black letter.

Twenty Churches can reporte
The goodness of the manne
Who bare those armes in his life,
Through virtue he them wanne;
Of customers I think it meet
He ought to have best praye,
John Petre, † so he knowe his name
He dyed by Exe at Hayes,
Who by his Will and Testamento
The Lord be praised therefore
Gave twenty pounds in yearly rente,
To the Poore for evermore:
So that the Poore should have some part
Which he was blessed withalle

* This tablet is now removed.
† This John Petre was sometime the King’s customer for this Port, he by his Will, dated 1579, left £20 per annum, issuing out of the sheaf of Cornwrothly, in the County of Devon, to twenty different Parishes, (of which this was one,) for the preferment of poor maids in marriage; but no Parish in this City at present, receives any benefit from this donation.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

God give us grace to do the lybe, When hee us hence shal call.

Benefactions to the Poor of this Parish.

Lawrence Seldon, by his last Will, dated 8th May, 1598, bequeathed one shilling weekly, to be distributed in bread, to the poor thereof.

Sir John Ackland of Columb-John, Knight, enfeoffed the Chamber of this City, with the Rectory and Sheaf of Churchstowe and Kingsbridge, for divers charitable uses, one of which was, that one shilling weekly should be for ever distributed in bread, to the Poor of this Parish. §

Thomas Tooker, of this Parish, Brewer, besides divers other charities, * by Will, bequeathed an annuity of 20s. yearly to be divided by the Churchwardens and Overseers, respectively among the most aged poor people of the most honest conversation in this Parish, for their better relief, as to them should be thought most needful.

John Reed, (of this City, Fuller,) by Will, dated August, 1680, bequeathed to the poor of this Parish, an annuity or rent-charge, of 2l. 12s. yearly, to be distributed in bread, at the rate of 12d. weekly.

Gilbert Kent, † (late of London, Merchant,) and native of this Parish, bequeathed to the Mayor and Chamber of this City, (as appears by his Will, dated 12th August, 1656,) 400l. in trust, for and towards the maintenance of four poor children, two boys and two girls, to be taken out of this Parish, and to be maintained and educated; the boys in St. John’s Hospital, and the Girls in Hele’s Hospital in this City, and from thence to be bound out apprentices, which said children, during their residence in the said Hospitals, were to wear on the sleeves of their Hospital gowns, the initials G. K. ‡

In the open street, before the Bear Inn, is weekly held on Serge Fridays, the Serge Market, formerly much noticed, and supposed to have been the largest in this Kingdom, except that of Leeds in Yorkshire; but it has, from various causes, greatly declined of late years.

Near this, is the Anabaptist Meeting-house, very commodious, and frequented by a large and genteel congregation; it is neatly seated, has large galleries, and is kept in good repair, but

† See Parish of St. Lawrence.
‡ Idem.
§ See Parish of St. Sidwells’s.
† See St. John’s Hospital.
‡ This charity, in respect of the four children being nominated from this Parish, and wearing G. K. on their upper garments, is not performed according to the Donor’s intention.
but its situation behind the houses, entirely intercepts any exterior view.

At the bottom of Rock-lane, in an obscure situation, is a neat, well-built Chapel, belonging to the followers of the Rev. Mr. George Whitfield, it was built about the year 1772, by its present Pastor, Mr. Tanner, (shipwright of this City.)

Near Little-stile, in Southgate-street, stood the ancient Shambles; over which was a long open gallery, supported by moorstone columns, in which was kept the Wool and Yarn market. At the upper end of the said street; near the High-street, is the general Bank, under the firm of Joshua Williams, Robert Cross, & Thomas Sparkes.

Grendon’s Almshouses, situate in Preston-street in this Parish, was founded about 1408, by Simon Grendon, Esq. (who had been thrice Mayor of Exeter,) for the habitation of ten poor women, who according to the superstition of those times, were bound to celibacy; but widows were not to be excluded, provided they entered not into a second marriage, from which circumstance they obtained the name of Ten Cells: the said founder also endowed them with several Fields, named Culver Lands, in the Parish of St. Sidwells, and appointed the Mayor and commonalty of this City, to be trustees of the same, and to have the nomination of the poor women for ever. Since their foundation, they have received the following additional benefactions.

Alice Heath, widow, by her deed Poll. dated May 18th, 1556, gave to certain Feoffees and their heirs, all her Lands, situate in East and West Teignmouth, or elsewhere in the County of Devon, for the only use and benefit of the poor women in these Almshouses.

David Hensley, Clerk, by his Deed, dated October 9th, 1556, gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of this City, and their successors for ever, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of 20s. issuing out of certain Lands, called Lamp Lands, situate in the Parish of Kenn, in the County of Devon, towards the better relief, and for the sole use of the poor Inhabitants of these houses for ever.

William Bucknam, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by Will bequeathed a certain sum of money, to be appropriated to charitable uses, and appointed Philip Chichester, Esq. his executor and trustee thereof, who therewith purchased the moiety of the Bear Inn, in Southgate-street, which he by his deed dated March 6th, 1563, granted and conveyed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of this City, and their successors for ever, on condition that they for ever do pay and distribute the profits accruing therefrom, towards the better support and maintenance
maintenance of these houses and Almshouses. The said Mr. Chichester also purchased a high rent of ten shillings per annum, issuing out of the said premises, and hitherto paid to the priory of Plympton, which he likewise settled on those houses for ever.

William Hern, Clerk, (late Rector of St. Petrock's in this City,) by Deed, dated April 10th, 1568, gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. thereof 16s. 5s. for sundry charitable purposes, § one of which was, that they weekly pay to the poor Almsowomen in these Houses, one penny each.

John Haydon, of Cadhay, in the Parish of Ottery St. Mary, by his Deed, dated March 6th, 1587, gave and granted to the Chamber of Exeter, divers Lands and Leases, to which he added twenty Pounds in money, for the relief of the Poor for ever; that is to say, at the two feasts of Easter and Christmas, yearly, they were to pay to the Churchwardens of Kent, in the County of Devon, at each of the said Feasts, 2l. 5s. to be by them bestowed in bread, and distributed to the most necessitous poor of the said Parish; and to the poor of the Ten Cells, 2l. 5s. 8d. vix. to every one of the said poor women therein, 4s. 3d. yearly, which is 14d. quarterly, to each of them.

John Baker, of this City, Baker, by Will, dated February 6th, 1603, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. an annuity of yearly rent of 15s. 4d. per annum, to be for ever issuable out of certain Lands in Swithin-street, in the Parish of St. Olave, in the said City, for certain charitable uses, one of which was, that they yearly pay to the poor of the Ten Cells, within the City, 3s. 4d.

Robert Lant, of Kingston, in the County of Surrey, Esq. a native of this City, and son of John Lant, Esq. sometime Mayor of Exeter, being informed that these houses were in a ruinous state, gave 100l. towards their rebuilding, and also endowed them, together with Bonville's Almshouses, with Lands of inheritances, situate in the Parish of Buckland in Buntish, in the County of Dorset, called Newhouse Tenement, of the yearly value of 50l. He also ordered that an account should be yearly made of the receipts and disbursements of the said Estate, within one Month after Michaelmas; and that the Town Clerk, for his trouble in making out the said accounts, should receive an annual pension of 20s.

These houses are not built quadrangular, as most of our ancient buildings of this kind are, but in a direct line; each house having an upper and under room, with a small garden behind; they are kept in good repair, and in the front they

A a a 2

§ See St. Catharine's Almshouses, &c.
have a plain portico, or gallery, flagged with purbeck stone, which runs the whole length of the building, and makes a dry and comfortable communication of the aged inhabitants with each other.

Bonville's Almshouses In Rock-lane * in this Parish, Lord William Bonville, Baron of Skate, founded an Almshouse for 12 poor people, to have continuance for ever; and by Will, dated March 24th, 1488, gave towards their maintenance, 7d. weekly, to be paid out of Cowley Barton in Bramford Speke, the Barton of Greenlynch in Silvertone, the Manor of Rowharm in Whitstone, and divers houses and cellars in Rock-lane; but his Lordship being afterwards attainted for his adherence to the house of York, all the said lands were escheated to the Crown: however, the pay to the poor was continued by the King's Receiver General of the County; and Queen Elizabeth, by her Letters Patent, dated November 8th, 1562, granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of this City, and their successors, that the Mayor and Aldermen, or the major part of them, should have full power and authority to nominate and appoint to all vacancies that might happen in the said Almshouses, according to the intention of the founder, and that none of her Majesty's officers or successors, should interrupt, or do any act in hindrance of the same, (her Majesty reserving to herself and successors, a power,) within two months after the death of every one of the said poor, to name and appoint by her Privy Signet, one other or others of the poor of the said City, unto the said place or places, whenever they shall happen to be void.

John Baker bequeathed an annuity of 3s. 4d. to the poor of these houses for ever. †

Robert Lant, Esq. was a great benefactor to these houses. ‡

During the unhappy dissensions, in the reign of Charles 1st, the stipend granted to this charity by Government, being discontinued, they were in consequence thereof neglected by the Trustees; and notwithstanding the said pay was recovered after the restoration, little attention being paid to them, they sunk into a heap of ruins, to which, rubbish being continually added, their scite formed a lofty mount, commonly termed...
ed the *Brickfield*, in which state it continued, until the year 1770, when *Colonel Newton*, obtaining a grant of the Land from the Crown, caused it to be levelled, and converted into a garden.

History informs us, that there were other Almshouses in this Parish, near *Quay-gate*, but by whom founded is not mentioned; these houses, through the neglect of the trustees, are now dilapidated, and the land alienated, so that their exact site cannot at this time be ascertained. The following is the only endowment belonging to them, that has been transmitted to posterity.

The aforesaid *John Baker*, bequeathed an annuity of 2s. per annum, to the Almshouses near *Quay-gate*, to be paid quarterly, in equal portions for ever.

*The Bear Inn* in Southgate-street, was the site of an ancient Priory, founded by *Bishop William Warwicke*; it was an appendage to the Priory of *Plympton*, whose Prior had sumptuous and convenient Lodgings here for his accommodation, whenever he resided in this City. Great part of the old buildings, particularly the Chapel, was standing a few years since; they were built with freestone, of excellent Gothic workmanship, decorated with fretwork pannels, mutilated inscriptions, and different sculptures were seen, and over the cornice even with the battlements was a cabossed statue of a Bear, holding a ragged staff between its paws,* (the badge of the ancient Priors of Plympton.)* This venerable pile of building being in a ruinous state, was pulled down, and a dwelling-house, offices, &c. erected on the scite, by *Mr. Robert Russel.*

The opposite corner of *Bear-lane*, bears evident marks of antiquity. According to tradition, it was a Nunnery, but by whom founded, or when dissolved, there is no mention; probably it was one of those religious houses annexed to the Deanry, at its foundation by *Bishop Brewer*, as it still continues part of its possessions.

*The Black Lions Inn*, near the same spot, is a very ancient building, and from its appearance, seems to have been erected for monastic purposes, it occupies a large spot of ground; in the front, which was a few years since rebuilt, is an antique carving

§ See the Ten Cells.

* It is supposed that from this Statue, the Bear Inn received its appellation.

† *Mr. Russel* is the principal of a large concern in the Wagon business, in which are employed a great number of horses; in 1798, when the French threatened invasion, he offered to assist Government with 300 capital draught horses, and to have them in readiness whenever required.
The History of

Chap. VI. Carving representing an Angel holding a shield, on which is inscribed the date of 1421, in ancient characters.

This Parish was formerly very opulent, and contained many respectable Clothiers and Merchants, but that trade having got into other channels, it is now chiefly inhabited by mechanics and labourers: it contained at the late survey, 299 inhabited and 11 uninhabited houses, occupied by 552 families, in which were 938 males, and 1197 females, in all, 2135 inhabitants.

South of the Parish of St. Mary Major, is that dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it is extensive and populous, being partly within, but the greatest part without the City walls; the Church is a handsome Gothic edifice, kept in good repair, which being situate almost contiguous to the South gate, appears at a distance to be part of it; the tower which projects into the street, contains four small untunable bells, and a Clock and Dial, this projection greatly narrows the avenue to the gate, which is rendered still worse by an arched building adjoining the Tower, once the habitation of the Priest, but now of the Sexton; we have no accounts of the era of the foundation of this Church, nor do we find it mentioned before the year 1222, when it was made parochial; it is now in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, valued in the King's books, at 11l. 16s. 5½d. per annum, certified value, 31l. The present Rector is the Rev. William Henry Carrington.

This Church consists of a Chancel, Nave, and one Aisle, separated by six clustered pillars, and two galleries.

On the North side of the Chancel, is a neat monument, erected to the memory of John Wyse, Merchant of this City, who died 29th October, 1686. And near the West end of the Church in a plain stone tablet, to the memory of Mr. John Carter.

Benefactions to the Poor of the Holy Trinity.

Sir John Askland, by Will, dated 14th September, 1609, bequeathed an annuity of 2l. 2s. yearly: one shilling of which to be weekly distributed in bread to the poor of this Parish.

Elizabeth Bucknam, by Will dated May 16th, 1567, bequeathed an annuity of 17s. 4d. yearly, to be distributed to five poor householders of this Parish, 8d. each, quarterly.

Lawrence Seldon, by Deed, granted to the Chamber of Exeter, dated 8th May, 1598, gave 1s. weekly, to be distributed in bread to the poor of this Parish for ever.

† See the Parishes of St. Lawrence; Allhallows Goldsmith's-street; St. Mary Major; St. Sidwells and Allhallows on the Walls.
§ See Parish of St. Lawrence.
* See donations to the Parish of St. Sidwells.
Coin found under the old Gateway of St. John's Hospital.

Date in the front of the BlackLions Inn, 1576

Coins found in Waterbear street, and Hills-court.
It has already been related that Southgate is nearly contiguous to this Church.

The Gate is a massy building of hewn stone. The entrance from the suburbs, is through a lofty pointed arch, flanked by circular towers, over the gateway is a niche, where lately stood a mutilated statue in a magisterial robe; this front is likewise decorated with angels, supporting the Royal and City arms; the interior arch of the gateway from its semicircular form, appears of Saxon construction, § and is probably some remains of the ancient gate, the present one being erected in the reign of Henry 7th.

It has from time immemorial, been the common prison, and Sheriff's compter, for this City and County, and a worse one can hardly be imagined; the felons' prison is on the western side, consisting of three separate ground rooms, two of them appropriated for the men, and one for women; these rooms from their damp situation, and darkness, may not improperly be termed dungeons, * and to add to their miserable state, the common sewer and drain from Southernhay, runs directly under them, into which an opening being made for their own conveniences, a very noisome smell commonly arises. The Debtors' side, though not so bad as the Felons', is gloomy and unwholesome, and confinement in it is too severe a punishment for those unhappy objects, whose crimes are, too often, only misfortunes and poverty: † over the Felons' cells is a large room called the shoe, from the poor Debtors begging the charity of passengers from the barred window, and to receive which, they let down an old shoe by a cord: this room served formerly for a Chapel, as appears by part of the decalogue lately remaining, painted on the wall, but at present no clergyman administers spiritual comfort to the afflicted inhabitants. On the tops of the towers are battlemented

§ The learned Dr. Stuckley was of opinion, that this arch is of Roman construction.

* Mr. Andrew Brice in his description of this Prison, facetiously introduces two lines from an old Ballad, termed Lydford Law, in which he says;

Ten Men less room within this Cave,

Than five Mice in a Lanthorn have.

† During the latter part of the reign of Charles 2d. the Dissenters were much persecuted, and their Pastors for not conforming to the established Church, were imprisoned: one of them, the Rev. Mr. Bretts, a gentleman much respected for his learning and piety, was confined in this place, several years, which occasioned his penning the following lines, which were painted and hung up in the Hall, where they remained many years.

This Prison is a house of care, no place for man to thrive,

A touchstone for to try a friend; a grave for men alive!
tended leads, which command a fine prospect, here the Debtors are sometimes permitted by the Gaoler to recreate themselves and enjoy the blessings of wholesome and free air. The late humane and philanthropic Mr. Howard, on an inspection of this Prison, declared it to be one of the most unwholesome and dismal places of confinement he had visited during his peregrination. This Prison having been several times presented by the Grand Jury, as a public nuisance, proposals were made for taking it down, and rebuilding it on a more convenient spot, but this salutary and philanthropic scheme, has been abandoned for the present, and only some small additions and alterations on the Felons’ side, not much to the advantage or relief of the unhappy objects in confinement, has been adopted.

There have been several benefactions for the relief of the unhappy objects confined here, by which the Debtors, (if not too numerous,) are nearly supplied with bread; if one only, he receives the whole.

Reynold Hayne, by Will dated 28th of Edward 3d, anno 1354, bequeathed all his Lands and Tenements lying in the suburbs of this City, to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, within the same, for the relief of those that are imprisoned in the common Gaol of the said City.

Joan Tuckfield, (as before mentioned,) bequeathed several houses to the corporation of Taylors, on condition of their performing several charitable acts: one of which was, that they annually distribute at the feast of Easter, to the poor prisoners confined here, 1s. 4d.

William Paramore of this City, Merchant, by Will dated 22d February, 1570, bequeathed to the poor Felons in this Prison, 10s yearly; and likewise the same sum to the most needy Debtors: the said sum of 20s to be annually paid out of his Lands in Cook-row in this City, then occupied by George Pyle, Merchant; John Lavers, Goldsmith; and John Madocke, Haberdasher.

John Haydon, Esq. sometime Alderman of the City of London, by Will dated 11th of March, 1579, bequeathed to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, 200l. on condition that the same should be lent out to four young men of the said City of Exeter, Merchants, and trading over the seas, for four years space, they putting in four sufficient securities for the repayment of the same, at the expiration of the time specified, paying yearly interest for the same, 1l. 13s. 4d. each, which amounts to 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum; and at the end of the four years, the same 200l. to be lent to four other young Merchants, and so on for ever; his Will is, that the said Mayor and Chamber
their successors, should from time to time, employ and bestow the said 6d. 13s. 4d. interest in the manner following, viz. to the poor Prisoners remaining within the Gaols of the City of Exeter, yearly, 3l. 6s. 8d: and to the poor inhabitants of the parishes of Woodbury and Ottery St. Mary, yearly to each Parish, 1l. 13s. 4d. for ever, as the gift of the said John Haydon. †

Lawrence Seldon, Merchant of this City, by his Deed, dated 8th May, 1598, granted unto ten Feoffees, (members of the Chamber,) their heirs and assigns for ever, all those Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Reversions and Hereditaments whatsoever, with all the appurtenances, commonly called Moor Estate, (otherwise Le Moor,) in the manor of Ringswell, Sowton Parish, Devon, to the use of himself and wife, during their lives; and after their decease, that his said Feoffees, out of the rents and profits of the said Estates, should for ever weekly pay and deliver in bread as follows, viz. to the Parishes of St. Mary Major, Trinity, and St. Sidwells, within the City of Exeter, one shilling each; to the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, eight-pence; and to the Parish of Sowton, four-pence; which said bread was to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers of their respective parishes, every Sunday, to the most deserving poor people of the said parishes; and that the said Feoffees, after paying all high rents, suits, services, and reparations, should yearly, on the 20th of October, for ever, give up to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Town-Clerk, a true account of the receipts and disbursments, and to pay yearly to the said Mayor and Officers 4s. 6d. for their trouble in seeing the said Will performed, and the residue of the said rents to be given to the poor prisoners, confined in the City and Castle of Exeter.

The said Feoffees, by their Deed, dated 29th September, 1599, expressing that some things in the said Will were uncertain, and that Elizeth Seldon, the widow of the said Lawrence, was desirous to add some portion to the premises, for the better accomplishment of the said Will, and performance of the covenants expressed in a schedule annexed, did grant, enfeoff, and confirm to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. of the said City, and their successors for ever, the premises mentioned in the first grant, and to the uses aforesaid, therein declared; and the said Elizeth, by this Deed, did covenant to pay to the said Mayor, &c. within six months after her decease, 100 marks, on condition that six-pence more weekly

† This charity is not fulfilled according to the Will of the Donor, the said money not having been lent as directed, for upwards of 50 years. (Rights and Privileges of the Freemen, Page 80.)
CHAP. VI. Should be added to the Parish of St. Lawrence; six-pence more weekly to the prisoners in the Gaol near the Castle; and to the prisoners in the Compter, Sheriff's Ward, Gaol, and Prisons of the said City 2s. 6d. in bread and meat, weekly, according to the discretion of the Mayor for the time being, with increase of the fees of the officers for their care: and if the rents be defective, the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty are to make them good out of their own lands, and the account thereof to be made yearly as aforesaid. She also gave to the Mayor, &c. a large standing cup of silver, with a cover double gilt, weighing 50 ounces, to be used by the Mayors successively. §

William Tryvett, (some time one of the common council of this City,) by Will, bequeathed to the chamber one great brass pot, for the use of the prisoners in Southgate, to boil their meat in, which (after his decease,) was accordingly sent by his widow and executrix. *

In Magdalene-street, in this parish, is situate Palmer's Almshouses, founded by John Palmer, of this City, baker, for four poor women; and the said founder, by Will, dated 26th October, 1487, bequeathed unto six feoffees in trust, all his messuages, lands, &c. in the said street, (then an inn, called the Bull Inn, with a tenement adjoining,) and other lands in the county of Devon, to the intent, that the said feoffees should pay to the wardens of the said parish 13s. 4d. yearly, at his anniversary; and to every one of the said poor almswomen 6s. 8d. at the feasts of Easter, and Christmas, by equal portions; and that the houses should be well repaired, and if any thing remained, it should be disposed of to pious uses; and that when three of the said seoffees should die, the survivors should make a new seoffment, to six other honest persons, to perform his will. These houses consist of two rooms, each with a small garden in front, they are kept in good repair by the chamber, who at present hold the trust.

In the same street are Wynard's Almshouses, and Chapel, founded by William Wynard, Esq. (sometime recorder of Exeter,) for the habitations of a priest and twelve poor men. The said founder ordered the Chapel to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the Hospital to be called God's House, and that the priest, together with the twelve poor men, continually reside there. And for their better maintenance, he, by

§ This Cup has long been alienated. (Rights and Privileges, Page 149.)

* This extraordinary donation has long since either been embezzled or worn out, and was it still remaining, it would prove of little use to the Prisoners, unless some philanthropic Person would provide them with meat to boil in it.
by a feoffment, dated 20th January, 1485, granted divers lands and tenements in this City, and county of Devon, unto fifteen gentlemen, and their heirs successively, the remainder in the crown, that the tertenant shall pay to the said chaplain yearly, the sum of eight marks, and to every one of the said poor men eight-pence each weekly; appointing to the said men several religious services to be done by them, particularly that they should, twice a day, repair to the chapel, to hear divine service; that none should be vagrant or beg; that all alms given should be put in the common box placed near the gate, and to be equally divided among them; that the Mayor and Bailiffs should, twice every year, visit the said houses, (viz. within 8 days of Easter, and St. Michael the Arch-Angel,) to hear the complaints of the poor, and remedy the abuses, appointing a collation for the visitors, and fees for the officers; that the moiety of the rents, issues, and profits of the lands at all times to come (beyond the finding and sustaining the said chaplain and poor,) remaining, should be reserved to the tertenant, fulfilling his ordination; and the other moiety to be reserved for the use of the houses, for defraying the expense of suits at law, and preserving their rights to the lands thus bequeathed, which said moiety were constantly to be kept in a strong box, provided for that purpose by the donor, secured with three locks. These ordinances were for many years duly observed, and the lands descending by the aforesaid conveyance to the Spekes;* and although the salary granted to the priest by the statute of Chantries (at the reformation,) came to the crown, it was continued, and the yearly value of the lands greatly increasing, Sir George Speke, of White Lackington, being the tertenant, increased the poor's pay from eight-pence to thirteen-pence weekly, during his life, but soon after, the unhappy differences breaking out between King Charles and the Parliament, their weekly pay was discontinued, and about the year 1643 the chapel and houses were demolished. During these troubles, the lands came by descent to George Speke, Esq., who not only refused to re-build the premises, (notwithstanding the great income he received from the lands,) but also retained five-pence weekly of the thirteen-pence granted to the poor by his predecessors, as aforesaid, whereupon the Mayor and Bailiffs (as visitors of the said foundation,) endeavoured to prevail on the said Mr. Speke to fulfill the Will of the founder, but without effect: accordingly, in Michaelmas Term, 1654, they exhibited a bill in chancery against him,

* By the marriage of Sir John Speke, Kt. with Joan, daughter of John Wynard, Esq.
CHAP. VI. to compel him thereto; this suit, owing to the convulsions of
the times, was much litigated, and continued in debate near
eight years, in which suit the chamber expended 300l. but
after the restoration, in Trinity Term, 1692, they obtained
the following decree.

1st. That the chapel be repaired by the defendant, and
made fit for divine service by Michaelmas come twelvemonth:
and that the divine service of the church be read there every
morning, by eight o’clock, to the poor, and the owner of
the land to appoint one of the secondaries of the cathedral to
read prayers there, and allow him twenty nobles per annum
for his salary, to be paid quarterly.

2d. That the defendant, Mr. Speke, pay the poor two
shallings a week for their maintenance, in all times to come,
and this to be paid to them weekly, and be to secure the pay-
ment thereof by charge on the land, or decree in chancery,
as shall be advised.

3d. That when the leases of the houses and tenements
now in the tenure of Roger Cheeke, lying within the City of
Esoter, shall be renewed, or fall into hand, that upon renew-
ing the lease thereof, the rent reserved shall be increased 12l.
per annum, and so continue for ever hereafter, which 12l.
shall go unto, and be equally divided among the twelve poor
people of the said Almshouses.

4th. That all fines, casualties, and profits of all lands,
shall go and be paid to the defendant, Mr. Speke, and his
heirs, without any account to be given thereof, charged with
the payments before-mentioned, and with the maintenance
and reparation of the said houses and chapel, and the other
charges named in the said ordination, and no future or further
increase of maintenance to be claimed or made to the poor in
time to come, but the visitation of the houses to be according
to the ordination.

5th. That the Mayor and Aldermen of Esoter, for the
time to come, shall have the nominating of eight of the
twelve poor men of the said hospital, as poor decayed tradesmen
of the said City; and Mr. Speke and his heirs, the appoint-
ment of the other four, to be poor decayed men of Devon or
Somerset, in turn, as places shall fall; first, the City twice,
and Mr. Speke the third, and when the City’s turn is, they
shall nominate two poor men of the said city to Mr. Speke,
of which he shall admit one to be the almsman within twenty
days after such nomination; and those that are appointed by
Mr. Speke, in his turn, out of Devon or Somerset, shall be
such as shall not be burthensome to the said City, but live
upon their own, and allowance of the said Almshouse,

6th,
THE CITY OF EXETER.

6th. That 100l. costs be paid by the defendant, Mr. Speke, to the complainants, towards the great charge the City of Exeter has been at in prosecuting this suit, for settling the said Almshouses, and the relief of the poor in it.

7th. And lastly it is ordered and decreed, that the said lands shall stand chargeable to the performance of this decree, and that the owner of the said lands (when it comes in their turns to nominate as before said,) shall, within three months after the decease of any of the said almsmen, nominate another to succeed him.

These lands, by failure of issue male, in the Speke's family, came by marriage to the Right Hon. Frederic, Lord North, who, some years since, sold them, together with the patronage of this foundation, to the late William Kennaway, Esq., an eminent merchant, of this City, (father of the present Sir John Kennaway, Bart.) This gentleman proved a faithful patron, he not only thoroughly repaired the houses, but greatly beautified the chapel, and presented to it a neat service of silver communion plate; he also caused a large vault to be made in it, for a dormitory for himself and family, in which he lies interred, and a handsome marble monument has been erected to his memory. There is likewise an ancient monument, to the memory of the pious founder, on which is this epitaph:

Hac nova structura retinet habitacula pius,
Sit permansura per tempora longa futura,
Debitibus simulae servulis fuit a edificata,
Pauperibus non dividitibus fuit ista beata,
Hanc qui fundavit, danavit, perpetuavit,
Crimina cum davit sua credimus omnium lavit,
Constructor cijus patriæ edocas verbis et hijus,
Ato: Recordator Wynard heu! nomine Willius,
Sit domus ista Dei, aut hac mea non reputetur,
Sic baptizetur, sit domus ista Dei.
M: C: junger quater sit opus hac numerā ter.
Anno octavo regni regis Henrici sexti:

Annoq. Dni 1430.

The present chaplain is the Rev. Richard Eastcott, one of the priest vicars of the cathedral, and rector of St. Edmunds and St. Mary Steps.

At the foot of the hill is a very ancient chapel and hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, (from whence the street derives its name of Maudlin;) this, with a small district around, is extra-parochial, and formerly had considerable revenues.*

It

* The leases of the lands, still remaining to this hospital, are granted in the name of the brothers and sisters of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.
The History Of

Chap. VI. It was built soon after the conquest, or the return of the first Crusaders from the Holy Land, who imported with them, that loathsome disease the Elephantis, (or Leprosy,) a malady unknown to the Anglo Saxons. Who were the founders of this hospital is not recorded, but most probably, as it was under the protection of the Bishops of Exeter, it was founded by one of them, for the reception of those unhappy objects who should be infected with that disorder, and to prevent the contagion from spreading.

In 1163, Bishop Bartholomew Iscanus granted to the infected people of this hospital, liberty to collect a toll on all corn and bread sold in the fairs and markets of this City, and also to collect alms from door to door of the citizens, on certain days every week, accordingly they continued so to do until the year 1244; when the citizens complaining that their frequent intercourse through the markets and streets was obnoxious to them, and occasioned the spreading of the disease, forbid them the markets, and refused them any relief, which much grieved the then Bishop Brewer, and to prevent any future dispute, an agreement was made between the Mayor and Citizens on the one part, and the Bishop on the other, to exchange their right of patronage, accordingly the Bishop surrendered to the Mayor, &c. his claims on this hospital, and received in exchange, the patronage of that of St. John, near Eastgate.

Richard Orenge, Esq. a gentleman of noble parentage, and Mayor of this City in 1454, being infected with the Leprosy, notwithstanding his great wealth, submitted himself to a residence in this hospital, where he lived many years, and finished his days, and was buried in the chancel of the chapel; his grave, with a mutilated inscription, is still remaining.

The following benefactions that have been given to this hospital are the only ones preserved.

John Periman was a great benefactor.†

John Baker bequeathed to the poor of this hospital an annuity of 3s. 4d. yearly.

Robert Chafe, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) bequeathed an annuity, or yearly rent charge of 14s. to be for ever issued out of a dwelling-house, in St. Mary Archer's parish.

It having been proved, by an inquisition held before the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Coventry, lord-keeper of the great seal of England, 6th July, 1633, that from time immemorial, the Dean and Chapter were accustomed to pay the sum of 2l. 12s. yearly to the poor of this hospital; the said lord-keeper

† See the list of general benefactions to this City.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

keeper confirmed a decree,‡ that the said sum should for ever henceforth be paid to them, by the Dean and Chapter, which is still continued.

Joan Tuckfield bequeathed yearly to the poor lazaret people in this hospital § 1s. 8d.

What was the extent or form of the original building of this hospital, cannot now be ascertained, no part, except the chapel, bearing any vestige of antiquity; the houses, about six in number, not being contiguous, appears to have been erected at different periods, and as claimants that are leprous are not now to be found sufficient to occupy them, they are filled with other poor people, nominated by the Warden and Chamber. The chapel is now desecrated, and kept in a filthy condition, no glass being in the windows; it still has one bell, and some mutilated gravestones with broken inscriptions.

In James's-street, within Southgate, are six Almshouses, founded by Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. (sometime Mayor of Exeter, before the year 1669,) for six poor people; the bridge's said founder also endowed them with 15l. 12s. per annum, alms-houses, to be equally divided, and paid monthly to the poor occupiers, appointing the Mayor and Chamber to be trustees; he also ordered, that one of the said alms-people should, for ever, be chosen from the poor of St. Mary Archer's parish.

Just without Southgate, is the manor anciently occupied and belonging to the Grey Friars, and from them is still de... The Fryers... nominated the Friars; on this site they founded a sumptuous house and church, with large orchards and gardens, of which there is not, at present, the smallest vestige remaining. The choice of this place confirms the old adage, "that whenever there was a good prospect, or a pleasant spot of land, a Fryer was sure to be found." On this ground there is now erecting a beautiful pile of buildings, which is to consist of 29 houses, comprising a small segment of a circle. The first stone of these buildings was laid by Mrs. Graves (wife of the present, and daughter of the late proprietor,) and Thomas Floyd, Esq. late Mayor, who named it Colleton Crescent. Behind the gardens of these houses, is intended to be erected convenient mews and coach-houses, and another street parallel to Halloway, to be named Graves's-street. When the whole is finished, it will be an ornament to this City. In the front of Colleton Crescent, a fine terrace walk is to be made, which will be near 100 feet above the bed of the river, from this walk, and from the houses, there is one of

‡ See donations to the Parish of St. Sidwell's.
§ See benefactions to the company of Taylors, St. Paul's Parish.
of the most charming prospects imaginable, the navigable river Exe, the shipping, and crowded quay beneath, whilst the elevated situation protects from the damp of the one, and the noise of the other; the beautiful reach of the river from the quay to the bridge, the water of which being embayed by Trew’s Wear, and always full, has the appearance of an artificial lake; the meanders of the Haven, with its pleasant and often crowded banks, the shifting scenery of vessels passing up and down, and the church and town of St. Thomas, are truly picturesque; beyond these, the finely cultivated country, interspersed with villages, farms, &c. between the City and the brown heights of Haldon, Penhill, &c.; and to the South, the estuary of the Exe, to its junction with the ocean. In short, for salubrity of air, fine prospect, and delightful situation, it cannot be exceeded, if equalled, in any city or town in the kingdom.

The Quaker’s meeting-house is situate in Magdalenestreet, it is a plain structure, remarkably clean and neat within, and behind it is a cemetery.

Opposite the Quaker’s meeting-house is a large burying ground, belonging to the Presbyterians. And adjoining it is another, belonging to the Jews.*

In Southgate-street is a large and handsome dissenting meeting-house, named George’s Meeting, it is built of brick, with Portland stone bands and copings, and in the front, is a large and lofty portico, supported by Tuscan columns; the whole is spacious and elegant, and is not excelled by any edifice of the kind in the kingdom, and has a large and genteel congregation belonging to it; it was erected in the year 1760, in the room of one which stood in James’s-street.

The Quay is likewise in this parish, which is large and commodious, ships of 150 tons burthen and upwards, being capable of laying alongside it, and discharging their cargoes; the passage to it from Topsham, is by an artificial canal, on which are four sluices, which opens into a large bay formed by Trew’s Wear. On this quay is a handsome custom-house, with apartments for the collector, comptrollers, and landwaiters offices, and a handsome office for the wharfinger, with lofts and cellars for storing goods. A new canal is now begun, which is to extend from the quay bay to the town of Crediton, which will be of great advantage to the country, and it is to be hoped, will be further continued.§

According

* Near these burying grounds is an ancient stone cross, fixed against the wall; its shaft is either broken off or sunk into the ground.

§ The advantage of inland navigation is too well known to need any comments
According to the late returns, there were in the parish of the Holy Trinity 294 houses, (15 of which were uninhabited,) containing 345 families, in which were 821 males, and 1119 females, in all 1940 inhabitants.

Proceeding more towards the centre of the City, is the parish of St. George; the church is small, consisting of a nave, chancel, and small aisle under the tower; from this aisle there is an aperture made thro' the wall, for the convenience of that part of the congregation to behold the elevation of the host, (the custom, before the reformation,) This church is kept in good repair, and is neatly seated; the tower is large, but not lofty, and is not decorated with either spire or vane, it contains a good ring of five bells, and also a clock, without a dial. This parish is usually held in commendam with that of St. John, and divine service is here performed to the united parishes in the forenoon only. The era of its foundation is not known, but it appears to be an ancient structure, though not mentioned till the year 1222, when it was made parochial; it is now a rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and is valued in the King's books at £1. 13s. 4d. per annum, certified value 28/.

The only monuments deserving notice are the following:

On the north side, near the altar, is a neat mural monument to the memory of the Rev. William Chilcot, rector of this church, and of his daughter. He died the 30th of May, 1711.

Near this, is a large heavy stone monument, on which is a bust, erected to the memory of Thomas Baron, Esq. sometime of Exeter.

Likewise another, with a bust neatly executed, to the memory of Richard Vivian, of Exeter, merchant, who died in 1746.

Benefactions to the poor of St. George's parish.

John Baker, (of this City, baker,) among other charities, bequeathed to the poor of this parish, an annuity of 3s. 4d. yearly.

\[\text{The} \]

comments thereon, or to point out the great benefits that would accrue by forming a junction of the North and South Seas by this canal, a scheme very practicable, as a branch of the river Taw runs not six miles from Crediton, which would form a communication between the ports of Exeter and Barnstaple, by which means, the dangerous and circuitous passage round the Land's End would be avoided, insurance needless, and trade greatly benefited, to the incalculable advantage of the whole country.

§ This living must be over valued in the Liber Regis, as from very good authority, the late worthy rector, Mr. Marshall, never received 10l. a year from it.
CHAP. VI. The remains of antiquity in this parish are few; the only one deserving notice is an ancient house opposite Little-stick King John's gate, vulgarly called King John's Palace; this house has been greatly altered from its original state, by its present owner, Mr. Henry Flashman, cabinet-maker. The decorations of the principal entrance are very remarkable, consisting of two grotesque figures, in a crouching posture, supporting statues: that on the left hand, representing a clown, in an antique dress, holding a club in the attitude of striking, and over his head, on a shield, are the royal arms of England and France, quarterly. The other statue represents a zany, in an antique dress, trimmed with small round bells, his head covered with a long peccadillo cap, and holding a child's doll, over him are the arms of the City.*

The Butcher-row (the greatest part of which is in this parish,) consists of a narrow street, the buildings, in general, low and mean, with heavy hanging window-shutters; here the knights of the steel reside in a kind of community among themselves, slaughter their cattle and expose their meat to sale; adjoining to it, is the Corn-market, a quadrangular building, supported by wooden pillars, surrounded with stalls for the use of the country butchers, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. These shambles, as well as the stalls of the resident butchers, afford a great variety, and are as well supplied as any market in the kingdom. The Corn-market is open for the sale of all sorts of grain and seeds every Friday, and is greatly resorted to.

The slaughtering of cattle, with the accumulation of dung, blood, &c. thrown in heaps behind the houses, makes the Butcher-row a noisome place in the summer; but such is the force of habit, that the inhabitants cannot be prevailed on to remove such a nuisance.§ Some years since, the Chamber erected, at a great expense, a row of slaughter houses, with hogs-ends, and every necessary convenience, upon the banks of the river, and opened an avenue to them over the City walls, but they were soon deserted, and the building was converted into a brewhouse. Notwithstanding the noisome smells arising from such an accumulation of putrid materials, tradition informs us, that during

* From the peculiarity of this device, some gentlemen are led to conjecture, that it is satirical.

§ Since the removal of the conduit to its present station, the waste water is conveyed into the Butcher-row, which, by cleaning the kennel, in some measure alleviates the nuisance.
ing the ravages of the most severe pestilences in this City, it did not appear in this district.

Thomas Flood, Esq. during his Mayoralty, introduced a new method of laying cattle, recommended by the Right Hon. Lord Somerville; which is (instead of the barbarous method of breaking the scull with a poll-axe,) thrusting a double-edged sharp pointed dagger between the cervical vertebrae of the forehead,* which occasions almost instant death; and by this means diminishes the sufferings of the poor animal.

Mr. George England first put this method in practice in this City; but few others have, as yet, followed his example.

According to the last returns, this parish contained 75 inhabited houses, and 7 uninhabited, in which were 143 families, consisting of 291 males, and 351 females; in all, 642 inhabitants.

The parish of St. Mary Arches is contiguous to that of St. George; the church (which is situate in a lane of the same name,) is a large and regular building, in the gothic style, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and spacious gallery; the vaulted roof is supported by slender pillars, forming pointed arches, from whence it obtained its epithet of St. Mary Arches, (like St. Mary le Bow, in London,) to distinguish it from others dedicated to the blessed Virgin, in different parts of this City. This church is kept in good repair; has an organ, is neatly pewed, and has three large brass chandeliers. The tower, under which is the principal entrance, is square and low, containing four small bells, a clock and dial; the summit crested with a modern erected cupola, which has a small shrill-toned bell, used to give notice of the time of divine service. This church is ancient, but does not appear, from the stile of architecture, to be the original sacred edifice erected on the same spot, as we find it was made parochial in the year 1222; it is now a rectory, (to which is united that of St. Olave,) in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and is valued in the King's books at 10l. per annum; certified value 16l. Rector, the Rev. Benedict Pering. The rector has a neat parsonage house, in Bartholomew-street, the only one in the City deserving notice.

There are many sepulchral monuments; among which, the following only, are worthy notice.

C c c 3

* This method has for many years been practised in Gibraltar, by the English butchers, who learned it from their African neighbours; and it is to be hoped the legislature will soon make a compulsory law to enforce it.
CHAP. VI. On the north side is an ancient monument, in a good taste, and well executed. The inscription is now imperfect; it was erected to the memory of John Davie, Esq. (who was three times Mayor of this City,) and died 11th January, 1611.

Mr. Prince has preserved the verses formerly on this monument.

This marble monument, this fading brass
Might have been spar'd, for neither needful was,
To stand a register of Davie's name;
Who living did erect a fairer frame
And far more lasting; whose foundation
Was firmly grounded on the corner stone.
Whose bar was faith, whose pillars piety,
And whose engravings works of charity.
Then let the dead trust to a dying tomb;
But how can death in Davie find a room.
Whose soul in Heaven alive does aye remain,
Whose works on earth so many lives maintain.

There are several mural monuments to the memory of the ancient and pretorial family of the Walkers, of this City; but the inscriptions are much defaced by time, particularly one on the east side; on which is "Robert Walker, son of Thomas Walker, sometime Mayor of this City, who died 23d of August, 1673." Also another to the memory of Thomas Walker, son of the said Robert Walker, who died 24th November, 1682. Near the last-mentioned, is another, inscribed "to the memory of Mary, wife of John Ceely, (Canon of St. Peter's,) and daughter of Robert Walker, Esq." On the south side, is a large decent monument, on which are two figures in a kneeling posture, and well executed, in the dress of the times, "to the memory of Thomas Walker, Esq. (three times Mayor,) and his Wife; he died November 3d, 1628," On the north side is a large stately monument, erected to the memory of Richard Crossing, (sometime Mayor,) who died October 3d, 1672. And another to the memory of Nicholas Brooking, Esq. Mayor, who died 3d October, 1666. And against the south wall is a decent one, to the memory Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. Mayor, who died May 15th, 1670, and of his Wife.

Benefactions to the poor of St. Mary Arches.

Richard Beavis, of this City, Merchant, by Deed, dated 16th June, 1602, granted to William Tickle and John Marshal, Gents. and their heirs, four messuages, one barn, and two acres of land, lying in the parishes of St. Mary Major and St. Sidwell, to the use of himself for life, and to several
several others in tail, provided that the said feoffees and their
heirs and assigns should, and might for ever, levy and re-
cieve an annual rent charge of 4l. per annum; and in default
of payment thereof, to enter and distress, &c.; and further,
that the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns should yearly
pay to the wardens of the several parishes of St. Mary Arches,
St. Olave, St. John, and Allhallows on the Walls, in this
City, at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Arch-Angel,
by equal portions, 20s. to the intent that the said wardens,
by and with the consent of the sidesmen of their respective
parishes for the time being, and in default of such consent,
by and with the consent of the Mayor of the said City, and
of the heirs of the said land, shall give and pay unto such
poor maidens as shall happen to be married, in any one year,
within any one of the respective parishes, being such as have
served within the said parish wherein they shall so happen
to be married the full term of two years, before the time of
such marriage or marriages, the sum of ten shillings each.
And if but one poor maid be married in any one several
parish, in any one year, that then the said wardens, by and
with the like consent, shall give and pay unto such maid, so
to be married, twenty shillings. And if no such marriage
should take place in any one year, the said annuity to be
yearly kept in that parish until such marriage shall happen,
which, with the arrears, to be paid to two maids respectively
and equally, if married in any one year, in any one of the
said parishes; and if but one, then she is to receive the
whole.

Robert Chave, by Will, dated 20th November, 1675,
bequeathed to the poor of this parish an annuity of two shil-
lings yearly, to be for ever issuable out of a tenement in St.
Mary Archer's-lane, in this parish.

Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. (sometime Mayor of this
City,) by Will, dated 17th November, 1669, bequeathed
to the poor of this parish, an annuity or yearly rent of 3l.
6s. 8d. to be paid quarterly, for, and during the term of
3000 years, issuing out of a dwelling-house, situated in the
said parish, and appointed, according to his said Will, that
the same should be bestowed in bread, by equal portions,
every Lord's day, by the church-wardens of the said parish
for the time being, and by them given to fourteen poor
people, inhabitants thereof, such as they shall think fit ob-
jects; and if the said church-wardens shall think proper, so
many may have it on the first Lord's day, and so many on
the next; but his Will is, that the said bread be given to none
but those that go to the Church, and remain there every Lord's
day
chap. vi. day, during the time of divine service, and sermon, (if any,) unless such as are hindered by infirmity or sickness; the same to commence immediately after his death; and if it be not paid as aforesaid, that then it shall be lawful to and for the said church-wardens, to enter into the premises charged with the said annuity, and to detain for the same, with the arrears unpaid, (if any be,) and the distress and distresses there, from time to time, taken to detain and keep until the annuity so being behind, and the arrears thereof, be unto them fully satisfied and paid.

Nicholas Spicer, Esq. (twice Mayor,) by Deed, dated 7th March, 1609, (among other charities,) bequeathed an annuity of ten shillings yearly for ever, to be constantly bestowed to the reparation of this church.

In an obscure corner, behind St. Mary Arches's Church, is the Jew's Synagogue, a small, plain, but neat edifice, erected in the year 1764. The congregation is but small, the resident families of Jews being few in number, and their travelling visitors not so numerous as they were some years since.

In the same lane, is situate the Bluemaids' or Hele's Hospital, an ancient house, with a battlemented roof. This hospital was founded by Sir John Maynard, Kt. as executor in trust of the Will of Elizens Hele, Esq. who left a large estate for charitable purposes. Accordingly he purchased this house and garden, for the sum of 600l. being money arising from fines levied on estates in the manor of Laurence Clust, appropriating it as an Hospital for the maintenance and education of a certain number of poor girls. He also endowed the same with an annuity or rent charge of 50l. per annum, to be for ever issuable out of Honey Mills, in the county of Devon. The said Sir John Maynard, also gave 500l. towards the erection of a Bridewell, or House of Correction for vagabonds, within this City; and he was a great benefactor also to St. John's Hospital.

John Mayne, of this City, Merchant, gave 100l. (in his lifetime,) towards the better support of this Hospital.

Richard Ducke, of Mount Redford, Esq. by Will, dated 21st July, 1656, bequeathed 50l. for the better support of this Hospital, to be paid out of his estate, in lieu of the expenses which might occur from a pompous funeral; but which he desired might be plain and private.

Edmund

* From all appearances, there was anciently an open lane of communication from this place through the George Inn yard into North street; but it has long since been closed up with buildings.
Edmund Prideaux, Esq. also gave 100l. for the like purposes.

Simon Snow, Esq. (besides his charities already mentioned to St. John's Hospital,) by Will, devised as follows: I give and bequeath to the Corporation of the City of Exeter, and their successors for ever, all that brewhouse and malthouse, called the Common Brewhouse, lately erected near the Ducking-Stool Mills, in Exe Island, to be by their care and oversight managed for the public good of the said City, and particularly for the payment of 32l. per annum to four pensioners, called Dr. Viozyn's Pensioners.* He also further devised and ordered, that after the payment for all necessary repairs and disbursements, the said estates should stand in need of, and the following fees yearly, viz. to the Warden of the Magdalen 1l. 12s.; to the Mayor 10s.; to the Recorder 10s.; to the seven Justices of the Peace, each 6s.; to the Town-Clerk, for his trouble in making out and settling the annual accounts 5l.; to the Chamberlain 3s.; to the rest of the Common Council 15s. 2d.; and to the Sword-bearer and four Sergeants at Mace 8d. each; that after the expenses occurring for the procuring of the King's Patent for establishing this Hospital be paid, and the annual discharge of the said pensions and salaries, the whole rents and profits of the said malt and brewhouse, with their appurtenances, remaining, should be for ever settled on and converted to the use of this Hospital, until there shall be a sufficient fund raised for the maintenance of forty poor maids therein; and that the choice and nomination of the said maids, be for ever invested in the then Chamber, and their successors; and after such provision made for the same forty maids, he further desired, that provision be made and raised for the binding out the said maids apprentices, and for portions for such of them as shall marry with the consent and approbation of the said Chamber, and their successors, and that none else should enjoy the benefit thereof.

Notwithstanding these great bequests to the Hospital, the number of poor girls educated therein amount to a small number, seldom exceeding ten, they are provided with food, clothes, &c. and are taught reading, knitting, sewing and household work, to qualify them for servants, and at a proper age, are bound out apprentices, a small premium being given with them. Part of this Hospital is now appropriated to the use of one of the girls' charity schools, for this City.

* See St. John's Hospital,
Near the above-mentioned Hospital, are Davy's Almshouses, founded by John Davy, Esq. (who was Mayor three times,) for six poor people, viz. two married couple, and two single persons, men or women; the said founder also liberally endowed them with two tenements adjoining; a yearly rent of 6s. 8d. issuing out of the George Inn, in the parish of St. Kerian, in this City; the rectory or parsonage of Morleigh, (alias Marion's Leigh,) in the county of Devon, with all the tythes and profits issuing therefrom, together with the parsonage-house, and two acres of land; and one other tenement, lately erected by him, in one corner of the church-yard; all these estates he conveyed to the Mayor of Exeter, six Aldermen, and eight other Members of the Common Council, as appears by his indented Deed, dated 10th February, 1599, to have and to hold the premises for two thousand years, upon trust, to perform certain ordinances annexed to the Deed, with provision, that if the trustees should willingly break any of the said ordinances within fourteen months next after warning in that behalf given by his heirs, that then it should be lawful for his heirs to re-enter, and bestow the same as the said trustees ought to do, until the trustees would amend the same; by which ordinances he appointed, that the trustees should demise the said rectory to the uttermost yearly value, not taking any fine, and that they should bestow on the Minister there, for the time being, all the profits which they should make thereof, over and above the yearly sum of 16/- 10s. and the reasonable charges and expenses attending the same; that they should, from time to time, appoint a sufficient Minister to serve the cure there; that so often as any of the Almshouses should be void, the trustees, with the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, should place some other decayed people, of honest conversation, there, to remain during their lives, demeaning themselves well, to be chosen out of the poor inhabitants of the said City, and to be viewed in the Guildhall there, every of them to be of the age of 60 years at the least, and there inhabiting ten years before, and if no such people are to be found in the City, then in the County of the said City; that the trustees, weekly, on every Saturday, should pay out of the issues and profits of all the premises, unto each of the married couple 2s. 4d. and to the single persons 1s. 6d. each, for their better relief, and if any one of the said married couples should die, the surviving party to have only 1s. 8d. and the other 8d. to be divided among the rest, pole and pole alike; and if one or both of the married couples die, every of the poor to have 1s. 10d. each,
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Each, until a new choice shall be made; with direction, that if any of the said poor, being single, should marry, to loose their houses and pay; also to help one another in sickness; also to accompany one another to their burials, without reasonable cause of excuse; and not to beg, on pain of losing their contributions for a week; that the poor should be continually resident in their houses and demean themselves orderly, on pain of expulsion; that for the better observing these ordinances, the said John Davy did appoint that the said Mayor and Common Council should, once every year at least, make enquiry whether the poor people do observe the said ordinances; and that when the number of the said trustees should be reduced within six, that they should assign over their estate in charge to ten others of the residue of the Common Council; that the said trustees should, yearly, bestow upon the poor of the parish of Marleigh 10s. that the overplus of the said premises (over and above the said weekly contribution,) the trustees should keep in a chest, for the repairation of the said houses; to be locked with three keys; and the writings concerning the premises to be kept also in that chest; the orders touching the election of the almspeople to be contained in a table, and to be read before the election of any almsman; that the trustees, yearly, on the 20th of October, should be called to give their accounts in writing, of, and concerning the premises, before the Mayor, Town-Clerk and Bailiffs for the time being, which should be entered into a book kept for that purpose by the Town-Clerk, for which labour the trustees is to pay to the Mayor 1s. to the Town-Clerk 1s. to the Bailiffs 4d. each, to the Sword-bearer and Sergeants 1d. each, and the book and overplus to be put into the said chest.

Over a doorway leading into the corn-market is a very remarkable armorial bearing, carve6 in wood, viz. on a shield; (the colours not emblazoned,) two calvary crosses in saltire, with a crozier in pale; it appears ancient, and was probably the arms of some religious community to whom the house belonged.

According to the late returns, there were in this parish 64 houses, (5 of which were uninhabited,) containing 93 families, in which were 160 males, and 218 females, in all 378 inhabitants.

Adjoining the last described parish is that dedicated to St. Ola6e. This church bears evident marks of antiquity, particularly the tower, which is of Saxon construction; it has three aisles and a vaulted roof, supported by six massy pillars; it is dark and gloomy; and, as divine service is not performed
formed in it, little attention is paid either to cleanliness or
interior repairs. The tower, which is in front, is square,
and at its summit are grotesque figures serving as spouts to
convey the water from the lead; adjoining the tower is a
flight of circular stairs leading to a small room over the gate-
way, once the habitation of the Romish rector, but now
occupied by the sexton. After the Norman conquest this
church was given to the new-erected Abbey of Battle, in
Sussex, and it continued part of its possessions until the dis-
solution of that Abbey, the rectors being generally members
of the adjoining Priory of St. Nichola. After the reformation,
this benefice being small, and the income trifling, it re-
mained many years without an incumbent; the parishioners
uniting themselves with that of St. Mary Arches, and which
still continues. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes,
great numbers of the Protestants fled for refuge to this king-
dom, and many of them settled in this City, who, on ap-
plying to the then Bishop for a place of worship, this church
was granted to them; and for many years, divine service
was performed in the French Language, by pastors of their
own electing, the last of whom was the Rev. Lewis Courtauld,
on whose death (about the year 1758,) the congregation
having, through their long connexion and intermarriages
with the natives, become incorporated with them, the fur-
ther continuance of religious worship in the French Language
was thought unnecessary, and this church was again shut
up: since that, it was used at times by such regiments of
soldiers as were quartered in the City, and their chaplains
performed divine service in it; but this has been long dis-
continued, and it is now used only as a cemetery for a few
families. It is a rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter,
valued in the King’s books at 7l. 18s. 4d. per ann.* certified
value 18l.

In the year 1778, this church undergoing some repairs,
the workmen found a number of octagonal pieces of thin
pasteboard, painted red on both sides, and on one side,
within a circular border, was stamped this French inscription,
"Christ est le Pain de Vie." They were supposed to have
been certificates, delivered by the priests after confession,
to qualify the bearers to receive the holy eucharist.

On the north side is an antique monument, (with a Latin
inscription much defaced,) erected to the memory of John
Acland,

* From this church’s being dedicated to St. Olave, the first christian
King of Norway, (who was martyred by his pagan subjects in the latter
deck of the ninth century,) it seems probable, that it was erected during
the Danish usurpation over this kingdom, as he was held in great veneration
by the Scandinavian nations.
Acland, descended from the ancient families of the Aclands and Stapleons, who died January, 1640. Part of the inscription runs thus, "Hujusque civitatis senioris perit Custris." On the same monument is an inscription to the memory of Monger, daughter of John Acland, Junr. Esq. and wife of Arthur Duck, of London, merchant, who died the 8th of August, 1695. Against the north wall is an oval marble tablet, lately erected to the memory of Henry Farrant, late of this City, druggist, and of his brother, the Rev. Robert Farrant, rector of St. Petrock. This monument is so very injudiciously placed in an elevated situation, and dark corner, that the inscription cannot be read without the help of a candle.

Richard Beavis, Gent. was a benefactor. See the foregoing parish of St. Mary Arches.

The Priory of St. Nicholas (already mentioned,) was St. Nicholas situated in this parish; great part of the ancient building, Priory particularly the Prior's lodgings, and some of the cells, are still remaining, and converted into a dwelling-house, lately inhabited by N. E. Cosserat, Esq. but modern alterations having been introduced into the structure, it has lost its gothic beauty, and is now in a ruinous state, 700 years having elapsed since its erection.* Another part of this ancient structure has for many years been occupied by the Roman Catholic Priests, in which was a private chapel, where the citizens of that persuasion performed their devotions. On the late revolution in France, great numbers of emigrant priests fled for refuge to this country, where they were maintained and protected by the bounty of its inhabitants; many of whom resided in this City for some years. Part of them formed a religious community, and resided in this house until their return to their native land. The beautiful and sumptuous church belonging to this Priory was purchased soon after the reformation, by the Chamber of this City, who caused it to be demolished, and applied the materials towards the repairs of Exe Bridge and the City walls. On part of its site, a Roman Catholic Church was built a few years since; this edifice is very neat.

* We have no accounts to whom the buildings and site of this Priory were granted at the reformation; but from its being different freeholds, the deeds of which reach no further back than the reign of Edward the VI. it was probably sold in different lots, the Chamber purchasing great part; and they are still proprietors of some of the lands, St. Nicholas and Lemmas fairs, and the oat-market, which were part of its ancient demesnes.
but plain, and capable of holding a much larger congregation than at present frequent it. On digging for the foundation of this church, many remains of the ancient one were discovered, such as carved mouldings, parts of sepulchral monuments, mutilated inscriptions, &c. Adjoining stands a large Dissenting Meeting-house, a plain and neat building; it is commonly called the Arian Meeting. The congregation is very numerous, and though they dissent in some particulars from their presbyterian brethren, it does not appear that they follow the doctrine of Arians.

The lane which leads from the Fore-street to this Priory, has long been called the Mint, and, according to tradition, part of the old building was formerly used for coining; but at what time we are ignorant, (part of Hele's hospital, as has already been related, having been appropriated for that purpose during the reign of William the III.) and it is not probable that it has retained the name of the Mint, ever since the days of King Athelstan: that the liberty of coinage was often granted to the principal Abbies must be acknowledged, but we have no account that it was ever conferred on this Priory.*

St. Bartholewew's Burying Ground is contiguous, and was once the orchard and garden belonging to this Priory; it is bounded on one side by the City wall, on which is a pleasant walk, commanding a noble prospect. On a (designed) elevation of the parapet, is a large Portland stone tablet, on which is carved the arms of the diocese, impaled with Hall, the arms of the City, and those of Mallack; and underneath is this inscription:

Repositorum Dei fidelium Dormitorum. This Platte of Grounde was given by the cytte of Exon, fytted and encompassed by the concurrent charge of both the churche and cytte, with the carefull owseeing of Mr. Roger Mallack, merchant, then major, and was solemnly consecrated by the reverende Joseph Halle, then Lorde

* Before the introduction of copper coin in the reign of Charles the II., the principal tradesmen and shopkeepers made use of small pieces of brass money, stamped with their names and devices alluding to their several callings; these were called tradesmen's tokens, and served as small change; every shopkeeper, &c. keeping a box, in which were many partitions, which was termed a sorting box; in this box they lodged the tokens of different traders, and when they amounted to a certain sum, carried them to their issuers, who were obliged to exchange them for lawful coin; many of these tokens, of different inhabitants of this City, are still preserved; and probably the engine (or fly press) by which they were struck, was kept in this place; one machine of that kind being sufficient to supply the City and neighbourhood; and from this circumstance it might have obtained the name of the Mint.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Lorde. Bishoep of Exon, upon Sainte Bartholemewes Day: Chap. VI.
Auguste XXIII. 1637.

Preciosa in conspectu Dei Mors Sanctorum.*

On opening a grave, in the year 1762, a large blue marble stone was discovered deep sunk in the ground, on which was the following inscription:

Epitaph upon Captain Nicholas Vaughan, muster-master of the Train Bands, in the County of Devon, and the City of Exeter; who, in the execution of a warrant for taking away malignants' arms, designed for the assistance of rebellious forces, against King and Parliament, was treacherously slain by a shot out of a window, at Dunsford, in Devon, Dec. 11, and here interred Dec. 15, 1646.

Underneath this inscription is this armorial bearing, viz., on a shield, three boars' heads in pale, erased, (the colours not described,) and under the arms the following lines:

Under this stone, good reader, liyes,
The man whose blood to Heaven cries,
Not like a fool or fettered slave,
But, Abner like, he went to grave.
In loyalty to just commands,
He fell by false and wicked hands.
This stone shall liye a monument,
To crye avenge this innocent.

This stone is not injured by time, and from its high state of preservation, after a lapse of upwards of 120 years, to the time of its discovery, it is probable that it was purposely secreted by his friends, to prevent it being injured by the republicans, after the decline and ruin of the royal party. There are many handsome altar tombs in this burying ground, too numerous for a particular description; and near the City walls is interred the remains of the learned Mr. Andrew Brice, who, notwithstanding his pompous funeral, has neither stone nor memento to denote the spot, but his works will preserve his memory to future ages.

In this parish, according to the late returns, there were 97 houses, (6 of which were uninhabited,) containing 118 families, consisting of 252 males, and 314 females; total 566 inhabitants.

The parish of St. John is contiguous to that of St. Olave; St. John the church is evidently an ancient structure, but no mention is made of it until the year 1222; when it appears in the list of parochial churches. The tower is square, with a circular projecting

* The old inscription being much mutilated, a new stone was erected in its stead in the year 1798, in the mayoralty of John Balle, Esq.
projecting stair-case, battlemented at its summit, and
crowned with a vane; in the tower are three small bells,
and a clock with a double projecting dial, which may be
seen at a great distance. This church is an irregular building,
the floor being greatly elevated above the level of the street,
and notwithstanding the parishioners have expended con-
siderable sums in its improvement, it is low, incommodious,
and incapable of containing a large congregation; so that
the parishioners, with those of its united one of St. George,
are greatly distressed for want of proper seats. The chancel,
which is supported by an arch thrown over the adjoining
street, (commonly called St. John's Bow,) is more elevated
than the floor of the church. For the standing of this arch
the parishioners pay an annual rent to the Duke of Cornwall,
as Lord of the manor of this City. From the uncommon
situation of this chancel on the N. E. side of the church, it
seems very probable that it is of later erection; and that the
original chancel was at the eastern end of the nave; but there
is no record that mentions such an alteration; and it is rather
surprising that the parishioners should saddle themselves
with an annual expense for so small an addition to their
church, when more room might have easily been procured.
The whole of the building is paid great attention to, and is
kept in good repair. Underneath part of the church is a
small room, for many years appropriated to the use of a
cobler; but now, with more propriety, glazed, and altered
into a vestry. This living was once appropriated to the
Priory of Plympton, until its dissolution, when it fell into the
King's hands, in whom it still remains, and is now held by
sequestration by the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, Junr. certified
value £18. per annum.*

The only monument deserving notice is fixed against the
south wall, on which is this inscription:

In memory of Sir Benjamin Oliver, of this City, (who
had the honour of being knighted, in the year of his major-
ity, by King Charles the II. in his Majesty's passage to
London, from Plymouth, July 23d, 1671,) who departed
this

* A dispute took place this present year, (1804,) between the in-
cumbent and parishioners, the origin of which was this,—the rector,
who resides at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, neglecting to provide a regular
curate, the parishioners, who paid very liberally, applied to him by
letter, and complained how irregularly they were served, and saying fur-
ther, that unless an alteration was made they would reduce their sub-
scriptions to bare dominicals; the rector returned a peremptory order to
the warden, with an injunction to his successor, (it being near Easter,) to
lock up the church, and suffer no service to be held therein; this was
complied with, but the dispute was soon amicably terminated.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Life in the 71st year of his age, Nov. 3d, 1672. Also of Jane his wife, aged 66, who died July 7th, 1670; after they had lived together in a sober profession of religion and dear affection 44 years. Also of Benjamin and Jane, their grandchildren, the latter died March 6th, 1667, aged 3 years and 5 months, the other died December 26th, 1668, aged 6 years and half.

The following benefactions have been bequeathed to the poor of this parish.

Johanna Cole, of Bishop's Moorhead, widow, anno. 1640, gave $20. to the intent that it should be bestowed in some convenient parcel of land, the rents and profits arising from the same, to be for ever applied towards purchasing linsey cloth yearly, at Exeter, for and towards clothing the aged and industrious poor of this parish.

Nesel Pearce, anno. 1726, bequeathed to this parish 10l. yearly, for ever, issuing out of an estate in the parish of Ashburton, on the Wills, then in the possession of Mrs. Jane Coomrat, to be distributed to poor men of this parish at Christmas.

Ester Langworthy, anno. 1729, gave to the churchwardens of this parish 30l. in trust, to be put out at interest, the yearly produce thereof to be, for ever, applied for providing shifts for six poor widows of this parish, at Christmas.

Ann Pitman, anno. 1748, gave 10l. to be put out on good security, the interest thereof to be, for ever, applied to purchase shifts for three poor widows of this parish, who shall duly attend divine service and receive the holy sacrament, to be distributed yearly, on the 1st day of March.

Thomas Potter, late of this parish, fuller, who died the 24th September, 1695, by his last Will and Testament, (besides divers other charities,) bequeathed the sum of 735l. to be by his executors, bestowed in the purchase of lands, in fee-simple, the rents and profits of which should, for ever, be equally divided among eight poor Tuckers or Weavers, inhabitants within the City and County of Exon, such as do not receive parochial relief, except 40s. per annum, which was to be expended in a dinner, by the trustees thereof, at the annual distribution of the said money. Also, that no person who shall receive the benefit of this donation, shall not be a partaker thereof within five years after his so receiving the same. Mr. William Baker, executor of the said Will, purchased a messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, of the tenure of Old Barton, at Rillwith, in the manor and parish of Ottery St. Mary; and one close of land lying at Langthorn, on the north part of the Greenway, leading
leading towards Arrill's Hays, containing three-quarters and half of an acre, or thereabout. Item. To John Aymer, and John Sheers, both of this City, 40s. each yearly, during their natural life, to be paid out of an estate in Farrington, in the county of Devon, called the North Fields; and the residue thereof unto Edward Dally, son of Edward Dally, one of the trustees, during his natural life; and after their decease, the whole rents and profits to the only use and behalf of the said eight poor men, in addition to their gift aforesaid. He also gave, on the 8th of December, 1694, two silver flaggons for the use of the communion table.

Mary Rigg, late of this parish, widow, by Will, dated the 12th October, 1765, bequeathed 2l. to be placed out at interest, and the profits arising therefrom to be annually bestowed in good wheaten loaves, to be distributed among the poor of this parish every Christmas Day; but no one person shall receive a loaf exceeding ½s. in value.

Richard Bayn, of this City, merchant, by Will, dated the 22nd August, 1603, bequeathed an annuity of 20s. a year, for ever, to be paid out of his lands in the several parishes of St. Mary the Moor and St. Sidwells, for the use of such poor maidens as shall be married in this said parish, after having served as a servant to any inhabitant of this said parish, for the space of two years, next and immediately before such day of marriage, which said money is to be equally divided among the claimants, if more than one.

Edward Bartlett, the elder, of this parish, serge-maker, by Will, dated the 25th August, 1778, and proved the 29th April, 1780, gave 10l. the interest whereof to be divided among ten poor people of this parish, who do not receive weekly pay, on every New Year's Day, for ever. For which sum, and interest due thereon, being omitted to be paid, Mr. Edward Bartlett, his son and executor, paid the churchwardens 20l. November 3d, 1790.

The Hall belonging to the incorporated trades of Weavers and Fullers, (commonly called Tucker's Hall,) is in this parish; it was originally a chapel dedicated to one of the Marys, but since its dissolution it has undergone great alterations, and the only remains of its pristine state, is the arch'd entrance and vaulted roof; * it is now divided into two large apartments, the under one being appropriated to a school, where a master, appointed by the elders of the corporation, has

* In all probability, there was a cemetery belonging to this chapel, as many human bones have been dug up in the garden behind it, and according to tradition, the small area in front between the building and iron rails, has been used for the same purpose.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

was a salary for teaching the sons of freemen belonging to
the hall reading, writing and arithmetic, gratis. On the
upper story is a large handsome hall, where the elders
transact the business of the corporation, and also apartments
for the schoolmaster. In this hall are some curious speci-
mens of ancient warlike weapons, once the property of the
company of merchant adventurers, now united to this cor-
poration. They are possessed of several charities, which
trust they carefully perform. They were first incorporated
under the common seal of this City the 5th of Henry the VII.
1490, which charter was again renewed the 44th of Elizabeth,
1602. The merchant adventurers trading to France, were
incorporated the 4th of Mary, 1556. The arms of the cor-
poration of weavers, &c. is Party per Saltier, Azure and
Gules, on the first two shuttles Or, on the second above a
Brush, beneath a pair of shears Argent, on a chief Ermine
Slea, between two Burling irons Or. The merchant ad-
venturers, in consideration of the loyal service of the citizens
in defending the said City against the rebels, in the reigns of
Henry the VII. and Edward the VI. were re-incorporated by
letters patent, dated 17th June, 1560, by the name of a
governor and four consuls, in consideration of which, the
said company (then consisting of 49 persons,) promised for
themselves and successors, to give and bestow to twelve
poor and impotent men of the said City twelve frieze gowns,
viz. to each of them one, at the feast of All Saints, for ever.
This said charity is still continued by the corporation of
tuckers and weavers, but in lieu of gowns they receive coats.

In Friernhay-lane are some small unendowed Almshouses,
built by some of the Speke family; they are now under the
patronage of James White, of this City, Esq.

According to the last returns, in this parish there were 77
houses, (5 of them uninhabited,) containing 107 families,
in which were 220 males, and 391 females, in all 621.

The next parish is Allhallowes on the Walls, from the
church’s having been situated on the Walls, it was de-
stroyed during the rebellion, and nothing but the outer
walls and tower left; these were taken down to complete the
avenue to the new bridge, and the road is now on the site
of this ancient church. The tower, which was square,
large and lofty, was built of a reddish stone, and from its
situation, appeared to have been erected as an additional de-
fence to the City walls, and it was converted to that purpose
during the siege of the City by the Parliament army; the
Royalists having placed a culverin on it, which greatly an-
noyed the besiegers, and occasioned the demolition of the

E e e

church.
chap. vi. church, though the tower received very little damage. the only sacred remains belonging to this edifice, are a very curious bible, and some old communion plate, (most of it pewter); these are annually delivered by the warden to his successor in office. the presentation of this church, which was a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter, was valued in the king’s books at £1. 4s. 9¾d. per annum, certified value 15l. it is now united to st. mary steps.

benefactions to the poor of the parish of allhallows on the walls.

Elizabeth bucknam (see the parish of st. laurence,) bequeathed to the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of exon, a house, &c. situated in the parish of st. peteck, for certain charitable purposes; one of which was, that they should pay and distribute annually to five poor householders of this parish 13s. 4d. viz. 2s. 8d. each.

Sir John acland, kt. (among other charities to st. lawrence and st. sidwells,) bequeathed the sum of £1. 6s. to be equally distributed, sixpence weekly in bread, to six poor inhabitants of this parish.

The parishioners are also intitled to the benefaction of Richard Beavis, esq. (see st. mary archer.)

John hurt, esq. late of this city, merchant, by will dated 16th november, 1552, devised six tenements, lying in this parish, to be for ever appointed as almshouses, for poor people to dwell in; he also endowed the same with six other tenements, a shop and a stable, situate in the parish of st. mary archer, to the intent that the whole rents and profits arising from the same should be for ever appropriated towards the repairs of the said almshouses; and that the residue of the said rents and profits should be equally divided among the poor inhabitants of the said almshouses, for their better maintenance. he also gave 200 marks in money, to be paid to the said poor, by 2s. weekly; also 20 marks towards the amending of the highways; and 20 towards the making of the haven; with other sums, to pious uses.

In the year 1800, the number of houses in this parish were 89; 4 were uninhabited; 157 families consisting of 302 males, and 367 females; in all 669.

The parish of st. mary steps, joins allhallows, being situate, part within, and part without the city walls. the church is small, and from its situation, at the foot of a steep hill, the floor is much elevated above the level of the street; from which, at the principal entrance, you ascend into the church.

* It is not mentioned who were appointed trustees of this gentleman’s will.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

Church by a flight of steps; and from this circumstance it obtained the adjunct appellation of St. Mary Steps; it is of a square figure, consisting of a nave, gallery and small aisle under the tower; the whole (which is much to the credit of the parishioners,) can scarcely be excelled for its clean and neat appearance; the pulpit is a fine piece of workmanship; on the top of the baldequin, is a gilt Angel sounding a trumpet, well executed; the pews are neat and regular; and the altar-piece carved and painted. The tower, which stands at the west end, contains four small bells and a curious clock, the dial of which is embellished with baso relieves, representing the four seasons; over the dial is a small statue of Henry the VIII, in a sitting posture, which, on the clock’s striking the hour, bends forward its body at every stroke; on each side is a statue, in ancient military habit; their motions crowned with feathers; they hold in their right hands, javelins, and in their left, small humming, with which they alternately strike the quarter hours, on two small bells placed beneath their feet. These figures are vulgarly called Matthew the Miller* and his two Sons, and are much noticed by country people and strangers. Underneath the east end of the church is a vaulted room, formerly a guard-house for the soldiers who kept the gate opposite, and a lodge for the porters.† Benefactions to the poor of the parish of *St. Mary Steps, James Slade, (sometime Sheriff of this City,) by Will, dated 12th July, 1671, bequeathed an annuity or yearly rent of 10l. per annum, to be for ever instable out of a dwelling-house, wherein his brother William Slade then resided, as long as his estate remained therein.

In the front of the church was a stone bench, which extended from the watch-house to the entrance of the church, and supposed to be designed for the accommodation of the soldiers. This seat being much resorted to by idle and disorderly persons, obtained the name of penniless bench; and

* This Matthew was an opulent Miller, who resided in Exeter, he was remarkable for his integrity, and regular course of life, and his punctuality of going at one hour for, and returning from the City with his grist, occasioned him to be so much noticed by the neighbourhood, that they knew exactly the hour of the day, by the time of his passing; and from this circumstance the statue received his name.

† Since the writer’s memory, the whole of the City gates were constantly shut during the night; in winter, from nine in the evening to six in the morning; in summer, from ten to five; also on SUNDAYS during divine service; which required the porter’s attendance necessary, to open them for occasional passengers, who, on a slight examination, were suffered to pass, by giving him a small gratuity for his trouble.
and at length becoming a public nuisance, it was taken down about the year 1757. Opposite to the east end of the church, is a narrow, crooked lane, called Parson's-lane; at its upper end, is a small ancient house, once the humble habitation of the rector, but now divided into two tenements for poor widows, who are placed there by the wardens of the parish.

Opposite the church, stands the Westgate of the City; a very ancient, but mean structure, and inferior in point of architecture to the other City gates; it consists of a square tower, something loftier than the walls, without any projection on the outside, or flanking bulwarks; in this tower is an ill-contrived room, with a small window looking towards the suburbs; on the interior front is the remains of an inscription now obliterated; the entrance into the City is through an irregular pointed arch, and the whole has the appearance of remote antiquity; it has no insignia of arms or ornament remaining on it, and being now in a very ruinous state, will, in all probability, be soon taken down.

The ancient course of the river, formerly ran much nearer to this gate than at present, and a branch from it, still runs under the road at a few paces distant; the open space without the gate is called Westgate-quarter, near the centre of which, anciently stood a crown, called Tooma's Cross, long since demolished.

The return of this parish was 101 inhabited, and 4 uninhabited houses, containing 138 families, in which were 298 males, and 421 females, total 719.

The last parish that remains to be described in this City and County, is St. Edmund; the whole of this parish, (which is situated without the walls,) together with part of St. Mary Steps, forms the manor of Eas-Island, this manor (as before mentioned,) was the cause of long dispute between the ancient Earls of Devon, and the citizens, until it was given to the latter, and their right fully confirmed by Edward the VI., A. D. 1548. The whole of these lands appears to have been gained out of the river, as large stakes are often discovered in digging, and the soil, to some depth, consists of strata of river sand and small pebbles. It is intersected by several branches and cuts from the river, very convenient for mills, dye-houses, &c. which occupy great part of it, and the inhabitants are mostly fullers, dyers, &c. The profits of the mills, tenter grounds, &c. bring in a great revenue

* At the head of one of the piers of the old bridge, there was an ancient stone cross, curiously diapered, this cross was placed as a cut-water to preserve the pier, and probably might have been placed here after the reformation.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

The church, which is situated on that part of the old bridge left standing, is dedicated to St. Edmund,* and consists of a nave, and one aisle, with two galleries, one at the west end, and another over the aisle, extending the whole length of it, so that notwithstanding the smallness of the fabric, it is capable of containing a large congregation. The aisle is separated from the nave by a row of clustered columns. The communion table is enclosed by neat wooden balustrades; and the altar-piece, well painted, the figures of Moses and Aaron are finely executed. The pulpit is of good workmanship, and on the baldaquin is the statue of an Angel, very highly gilt. In one of the windows is the City arms, and in the others, are some fine remnants of painted glass, and which, having been properly arranged in their re-glazing, have a good effect. The panels in the front of the western gallery are painted with armorial bearings; and those on the side gallery, with figures of the apostles. The tower,+ is small, and not very lofty; it is crowned with a small spire, and vane; it has six bells, which, from their situation near the river, have a very pleasing sound; it also contains a good clock with chimes. The whole of the decorations and furniture of this small edifice, is kept in perfect repair, and in the neatest manner, the parishioners sparing no expense. The situation of this church on the arches of the bridge, does not admit of any funeral interments; the arch underneath it being now used as a cellar: it is a rectory in the presentation of the Mayor and Chamber, valued in the King's books at 10l. 16s. 6d. per annum, certified value 28l. 10s. Present rector, Rev. Richard Bastwick.

The new bridge crosses the island, the level of which being much under that of the City, it was necessary to elevate the road to a great height, and the communication from the bridge to the area below, is by a long flight of steps, adjoining which, is a lofty arch that communicates with west-gate-quarter.

* This St. Edmund was a petty King of the East-angles, who, in the year 871, bravely opposing the pagan Danes that invaded his dominions, was by them defeated and taken prisoner, and whom they afterwards most cruelly murdered in cold blood, at Hoxton, in Suffolk; after which, he was canonized, and held in great veneration by the Anglo Saxons.

† This altar-piece was painted in the year 1755, by Mr. Heaker, an ingenious native of this City.

‡ In 1800, during a violent storm of thunder, this tower was struck by lightning, which shivered the dial to pieces, and forced some stones out of the foundation; but no other damage ensued, though several people were passing by at that instant.
gate-quarter, and the island, (commonly so called;) this is an open piece of ground, railed round, gravelled, and surrounded with genteel houses; from this place there are several avenues to the Bonhay, a pleasant river island, regularly planted with lofty elms, forming agreeable walks; where, even in the hottest weather, the refreshing breezes from the river are highly exhilarating.

Just below the bridge, the river forms another island; round which is a pleasant walk, capable of great improvement, if the number of them in the vicinity of the City did not make it unnecessary; this island is called the Shelhay, and is now full of racks, being used as a tenter ground. A scheme is now planned for cutting a canal through the Shelhay, and building a street, with large warehouses, for the better accommodation of the merchants, &c. This, if carried into execution, will greatly improve the Chamber's estates.

On the east end of the old bridge, John Moor and Bartholomew Fortescue, Esqrs, founded three small almshouses, for the habitations of three poor persons, but it is not known that any endowment was ever made for their support; they left the government and nomination of the poor persons to be therein, to the Mayor and Chamber, and their successors for ever, as appears by an order made 11th March, 1520. These houses are still standing, and repaired by the Chamber.

According to the returns, there are in this parish 216 houses, of which 10 were uninhabited; containing 283 families, in which were 405 males, and 518 females; in all 918 inhabitants.

Having completed the parochial description of the City, it will be necessary, before I proceed to those of the adjacent parishes, to give an account of such benefactions and legacies as have been bequeathed to the citizens in general, and which have not been mentioned in the parochial description.

A list of benefactions to the citizens in general:

John Talbot, Esq. (twice Mayor of this City,) by Will, dated the 9th of Henry the V. 1420, bequeathed to the Mayor and Commonalty, the reversion of a tenement, situate in the High-street, in the parish of St. Martin, opposite the guildhall, then an inn, called the Eagle; the rent of which, was to be appropriated, for ever, towards bringing water to the conduits or cisterns of the said City, through pipes of lead, and to the repairing of the same.

John Stagg, by Will, dated the 2d of Henry the VII. 1486, gave an annuity of 20s. yearly, to be, for ever issuable out of a house in the High-street, sometime inhabited by
The City of Exeter.

By William Hurn, merchant, and situate below the great conduit; the said annuity to be bestowed in twenty dozens of bread, and given to the poor of the said City, on the eve of St. John the Baptist, yearly.

Thomas Cawoodley, Esq. (thrice Mayor,) by Deed indented, dated 30th April, 6th of Henry the VII. 1491, did give and grant to certain feoffees and their heirs, his manor of Awliscombe, with all its rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, situate in the county of Devon, to the use of the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonality of the City of Exeter, and their successors for ever, in help and ease of the poor citizens and inhabitants thereof, as well as for farm rents due to the King, and of other payments, impositions and taxes, and other pious uses therein mentioned; all which the said King confirmed under his privy seal.*

William Obleigh, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by Will, dated 10th August, 1510, bequeathed all his lands and tenements, in Swithin-street, in this City, to Robert Mayne and Catherine his wife, and to the issue of the said Catherine, and for want of such issue, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. of Exeter.

Thomas Andrew, Esq. (twice Mayor,) infeoffed John Row, Esq. serjeant at Law, and Sir Thomas Dennis, Kt. with divers lands and tenements, situate in this City, to certain pious uses, as appears by his Will, dated 23d April, 1517, therein declaring, that the sum of 14l. yearly, should be bestowed out of the said lands by his executors, to find a chaplain, and to be distributed, every year, to twelve poor men, as in the said Will was set forth; which Will was proved in the Proctors' Court, at Canterbury, 13th Dec. 1529; and afterwards, for the better performance of the said Will, John Blackaller, Gent. one of the executors, by Deed, dated 3d September, 1572, did give and grant to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. their successors and assigns, for ever, all those messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid, with their appurtenances, to maintain and sustain twelve poor men, according to the contents of the said Will, with a covenant from the grantees, that the grantor, his heirs and assigns, should receive the issues and profits of the said lands so long as he, his heirs and assigns, should, in all things, fulfil the said Will. And afterwards, Sir Thomas Dennis aforesaid, by his Deed Tripartite, dated 6th September, 1594, infeoffed and confirmed to Gilbert Blackaller, his heirs.

* This Manor of Awliscombe, is now of considerable value; it produced, near sixty years since, 40l. per annum, upon an average; and a well-informed gentleman assured the author, that its present valuation is upwards of 12,000l.
THE HISTORY OF

CHAP. VI. instructions, given tenants, in several parishes of this City; on condition of the said Gilbert Blackall's contributing, yearly, out of the rents and profits of the said premises, one yearly rent or annuity of 14l. to be employed and distributed, yearly, unto, and upon twelve poor people, inhabiting within the said City, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Thomas Andrew's last Will. And the said Gilbert Blackall, for himself and his heirs, by the same indenture, did further give, grant and agree to, with the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty, (the third party to the said indenture,) that if the said annuity of 14l. and every part thereof, should not, yearly, be paid to the said poor people, that then it shall be lawful for them to enter into the said premises, and distrain, and the distress to detain, until the same be paid for the end aforesaid; which said deeds remain in the council chamber of this City, and where the said Will was also enrolled, 6th November, 1588. That part of these lands being afterwards conveyed by indenture, dated 6th October, 1608, by Gilbert Blackall, and others, unto Thomas Acland, Esq., and his heirs, who, for many years, performed the said Will, but afterwards failing, a commission was sued forth out of the Court of Chancery, upon the statute of charitable uses, whereupon this agreement between the Commissioners and the said Mr. Acland was concluded, viz. that Mr. Acland should pay the arrears of the said gift, being the sum of 30l. and that he and his heirs, for the future, should and would, fourteen days, yearly, before Christmas, pay unto the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty, the said sum of 14l. according to the Will of Thomas Andrew, and the ends aforesaid.

John Gilbert, Esq. founded an almshouse near Newton Dusell, in the county of Devon, for the habitation of three poor lazar people, towards whose maintenance, by his tripartite Deed, dated 4th October, 1588, he granted three cottages and two closes in land, in the parish of Dremstigton, unto the Mayor and Commonalty of Exeter, and their successors for ever, in consideration whereof, and of the sum of 250 marks to them paid, they covenant to repair the said houses, and to pay the said houses, and to pay the said poor therein, the sum of 4l. yearly, by quarterly payments.

Lawrence Atwell, citizen and skinner of London, a native of this City, descended from a genteel family, whose ancestors had often borne the office of magistracy, particularly his grandfather, who had been mayor five times of this City, in the reigns of four successive Monarchs, viz. Edward the IV. Edward the V. Richard the III. and Henry the VII. After
After repeated revolutions of fortune, attained a great estate, which, in gratitude to the Almighty who had thus blessed his endeavours, (he having no issue,) by Will, dated 6th November, 1598, (among divers other legacies to charitable uses,) bequeathed divers lands and tenements, situate in the several parishes of St. Thomas the Apostle, Whiston and Utstein, in the county of Devon, which he had purchased in the name of Thomas Spicer, Esq. then one of the Aldermen of this City, the high rents of which were then valued at 11l. 7s. 5d. per annum; appointing by his said Will, that those lands should be conveyed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City of Exeter, to the intent, that out of, and with the rents and profits, of the same, there should be accumulated a stock of money, which by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, should be employed in raising a stock of money for setting and keeping the poor people of the said City in some kind of work, or employment; and yet the stock not to be diminished in any manner, but rather encreased by the revenues of the said lands for ever.

Sir Thomas White, Kt. citizen and merchant taylor of London, (sometime Lord Mayor,) a great encourager of learning, and liberal benefactor to the poor, among divers acts of charity, gave to the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty of the City of Bristol 3000l., for purchasing an inheritance of 190l. yearly value for ever, which rent he ordered and appointed by them to be paid and delivered into the following cities and towns, one after the other, as they are named, who are to receive the same at merchant taylors' hall, in London, every one of them 104l. upon the feast-day of St. Bartholomew, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon, to be put forth to four young men of every of the said cities and towns, being freemen thereof, (clothest always to be preferred before others,) that is to say, to every of them 25l. to have and to occupy the same for the term of ten years freely, upon good security for the repayment of the same; and then to be put out again to such others for the same time, and so on from ten years, to ten years for ever, and after the said following twenty-four cities and towns, viz. 1. Bristol; 2. York; 3. Canterbury; 4. Reading; 5. Merchant Taylors; 6. Gloucester; 7. Worcester; 8. Exeter; 9. Salisbury.

* This donation was for many years abused, and the lands alienated on long leases; in the year 1730, upwards of 30 years' arrears were then in the hands of Mr. Alderman Hickman, the apportion, but in the year 1772, the chamber erected and endowed twelve almshouses, for decayed woollen manufacturers, with the stock and profits arising from those lands. (See page 356.)
THE HISTORY OF


Then the same course to begin again at Bristol, as before, and so continue for ever; and the said 4s. over and above the 100l. are to be given to the surveyors of every such city or town, for their care and pains, to see the due execution thereof, provided, that what city or town do make any default in observing this order, the same city or town to lose the benefit thereof for ever thereafter.

Joan Tuckfield, widow of John Tuckfield, Esq. (sometime Mayor of Exeter) by Will, dated 14th June, 1568, bequeathed several lands and tenements to charitable uses; first to the corporation of tailors of this City, (as already mentioned); also to twenty poor maids as a noble each; and whereas there were certain good debts due to her to the value of 300l. she appointed by the same Will, that the same sum should be paid to the Mayor and Receiver of the said City, to the Master and Wardens of the same company of tailors, and to the Governor and Treasurer of the company of merchant adventurers, of the said City, for the time being, or their deputies, to be employed for the following uses, that is to say, that on the 20th day of July, yearly for ever, they shall deliver the same unto such of the inhabitants and freemen of the said City as to them shall seem convenient, by 5l. or more, under 20l. for the space of two full years, by bond, paying 1s. for the same, and 20s. yearly, to the said trustees for their trouble, to be paid by her executors out of the said lands. Also, she gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the said City, two tenements, the one in the parish of St. Peter, then in the possession of Mr. Nicholas Savory, merchant, and the other in St. Stephen's parish, then divided into two dwellings, one being in the possession of John Gandy, and the other of Richard Reynolds, tailor, to this intent, that there should be given and delivered 100 dozen of bread, to the poor inhabitants of the said City, and suburbs of the same, to the sum of 5l. viz. 50 dozen in the week before Easter, and 50 dozen in the week before Christmas-Day, yearly for ever, to be carried to the dwelling-houses of the said poor people, in the presence of the Mayor and

* Exeter received this donation in its turn, in the year 1802, and it was distributed according to the Will of the Donor, notice of its distribution having several times previously been advertised in the public papers, by order of the chamber. Signed H. Loy, town-clerk.
and Trustees; and 11. residue to the said Mayor and Trustees for their trouble. And afterwards, by her Deed, dated 31st August, in the same year, she gave and granted to twelve scroffes, their heirs and assigns, for ever, all those tenements and shops, with the appurtenances adjoining, in the parish of St. Martin, near the Bridgegate, then in possession of Edward Spicer, goldsmith, Nicholas Esholl, and William Warren, confectioners; to the uses in a schedule annexed, specifying, that the said scroffes, with the rents, revenues, issues and profits thereof, should come to be made and delivered to twelve poor women, inhabitants of the said City and County of the same, yearly, against the feast of Christmas, 12 flocks of frize, apt and meet for their bodies; and yearly, against the feast of Easter, 12 yards of new linen cloth, to be made and delivered unto them, or to such others, according to the discretion of the said scroffes; and that they shall yearly, at the following feasts, viz. the Assumption of our Lord, Pentecost, Midsummer; the Nativity of our Lady and Almshouses, should distribute of the said rents, 1s. to twelve poor women of the said City, at their discretion; viz. to every of them at every of the said feasts, 1d. and so to do and continue for ever; and that an account be made thereof yearly, on the 20th day of October; and appointed 1s. 6d. 6d. for fees to the said scroffes. Also, that if any of them are not present at the settling the said accounts, their shares, with all the other overplus of the said rents that shall then remain unbestowed, should be from time to time disposed and distributed among the poor people of the said City, as the scroffes shall think good, whereas the said scroffes are to be accountable.*

Alice Mooff, widow, by Will, dated 1578, bequeathed the sum of 20s. to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Exeter, to be lent unto poor tradesmen for three years, giving good security for the re-payment.†

John Beatte, of Exe-Island, dyer, by Deed, dated 8th March, 1569, granted to the Mayor, &c. and to their successors for ever, an annuity or yearly rent of 5l. to be issuing out of certain lands, tenements and hereditaments lying on Exe-Island, (late the inheritance of Christian Chapman, widow, deceased,) being an Inn, called the Bell, then in possession of Sabina Holder, widow, and divers other tenements there, which were afterwards purchased by William Martin, Esq. as chantry lands, to be paid at the four most usual

* This charity is but partly fulfilled. (Rights and Privileges, page 159.)
† This is decayed.
CHAP. VI.

-use-feasts of the year, by equal portions, with a condition therein contained, that if the said annuity should be behind hand, or unpaid in part, or in the whole, the granter or his heirs should forfeit 10s. with power to distrain, as well for the said annuity as for the penalty. This grant was made to fulfil the Will, &c. of Christian Chapman, as by several Deeds made by her and her successors, still remaining in the council chamber, fully appears.

John Peryam, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by Will, dated 1571, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty the sum of 100l. to be lent, free of interest, to two young merchants of the said City for four years; and to continue so for ever.*

Thomas Prestwood, Esq. (who died during his Mayoralty,) by Will, dated 13th December, 1576, gave to the corporation of merchants in this City, the sum of 40l. either for building an almshouse for four poor people, or for providing some yearly rent towards their relief, which said poor persons were to be elected by the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said City, for the time being.

Thomas Chappel, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by Will, dated 23d August, 1589, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. the sum of 30l. to be paid within three years after his decease, by instalments of 10l. yearly, on the 20th day of July, upon trust, that after the receipt thereof, the Mayor and Receiver, Governor and Treasurer of the company of merchants, and the Master and Wardens of the taylors of the said City of Exeter, on the 20th day of July, should yearly, deliver forth the same unto six inhabitants, freemen of the said City, as to the most part of them should seem meet, by 5l. each, for three years, upon good sureties, as Mrs. Tuckfield’s money is limited, and so to be continued for ever.

Joan Cleveland, widow, of this City, by her last Will, dated 24th May, 1599, bequeathed as follows, viz. that out of her estate, the sum of 20l. should be yearly, paid to the Mayor for the time being, upon the 20th of June next after her decease, and so to continue for ten years, until the sum amounted to 200l. to be employed for the benefit of young beginners in trade, artificers of the said City, forever; and that the Mayor should put out the money so paid in, to poor artificers, on the 20th of July, yearly, from year to year, putting in good securities for the repayment of the same, in such manner, and as nearly agreeable as possible to the Will of Mrs. Joan Tuckfield, deceased, (sometime her mistress;) and that 100l. of the said 200l. should be

* This money was received, but not applied. (Rights and Privileges.)
be lent to poor tailors; and the other 100l. to other artificers, with provision, that such as should have any of the said money should not receive less than 5l. nor more than 10l. each."

Hugh May, of the parish of St. Lawrence, in this City, baker, by Will, dated 16th September, 1592, appointed that the Mayor and Bailiffs thereof should receive from his executors 60l. and that the said Mayor, &c. with the consent of the masters of the corporations of Tucker, Weavers, Shoe-makers, and Haberdashers of the said City, should deliver the said 60l. unto two poor artificers of the said corporations, and not unto any other, by 5l. or 10l. and no more to one person; taking bond for every of them, with two or three sufficient securities for re-payment of the same, at the end of four years after the delivery thereof; and for payment of 6l. in the pound, 30s. in the whole, yearly, as interest thereof, to the use of the poor of the said City, to be distributed to them on the 24th of March, yearly, either in money or victuals, at the discretion of the Mayor, by the hands of the Bailiffs, or one of them, to be so continued for ever. And if the Mayor and Bailiffs should refuse or neglect to perform the same within six months after his decease, then he willed, that Thomas Chase, Gentleman, and Jasper Harvey, merchant, should perform the same.

Peter Blundell, of Tiverton, clothier, by Will, dated 9th July, 1599, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Exeter 900l. to be paid by his executors immediately after his decease, to be for ever continued to the uses following, 500l. the said Mayor, &c. should for ever, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, put forth until the Wednesday next after the fourth feast of St. Michael, then also next following, that is to say, for four years, to twenty-five such poor artificers and handicraft, of honest reputation, continual dwellers and householders within the said City, and suburbs of the same, as to the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty should be thought meet, that is to say, to each of them 20l. taking good security, such as they will answer for, for the re-payment of the principal, and also for 2l. per cent. per annum as interest for the same; and if any decay should happen to be made by death or otherwise, supply to be made with other assurance, as to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. shall be thought proper. The other 400l. to be lent unto twenty artificers, Weavers and Tucker, of the town of Tiverton, and in default of such, to others of honest trades, dwellers and householders

* This charity is not fulfilled. (Rights and Privileges, page 43)
holders in Tiverton aforesaid, in like manner as before in Exeter; the said 400l. always to be delivered by ten of the inhabitants of Tiverton, taxed most to the subsidy, should be nominated to the Mayor, &c. of Exeter aforesaid, twelve weeks at least, before the day limited for putting forth the same, having good security; and then the same to be put forth to twenty such persons of Tiverton, as to the said Mayor, &c. shall be thought proper as aforesaid; and as for the 16l. interest, to be received yearly, he willed that so long as there should be no decay of the said 900l. the same should be employed as follows, viz. to the Town-clerk 40s. for writing and keeping the accounts, (for that no premium should be taken from any party receiving any of the said stock, or fees for making his assistance,) and the 16l. residue, to the said Mayor, &c. for and towards their trouble in disposing and preserving the said stock, and towards a supper, always on the said Wednesday limited for the receipt of the said money, to be taken where they think fit; and towards one dinner to them yearly, on St. Peter's Day, in remembrance of him; and towards such other good uses as shall be thought proper; but when any decay shall be made of any of the said stocks, then to go to the supply of every such decay, until the said stock and stocks shall be made good again, and that course to be observed for ever. Further, that if the said Mayor, &c. should not accept the charge of the premises, that then his executors should discharge the same; and if any borrower should make default of repayment, that then he, nor any of his ever afterwards should have any benefit of the same; and that no Baker, Brewer, Butcher, Taylor, Inn-keeper, Vintner, Tanner, Ale-seller, or seller of any kind of wares, should be capable of having any part of the said money.

Christopher Spicer, of this City, merchant, by Will, dated 17th October, 1599, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Exon, the sum of 100l. to be paid by his executors in three succeeding years after his decease, upon condition, that they should deliver 40l. of it to eight Weavers, dwelling in the county of the said City, viz. to each of them 5l. at the same time when they deliver forth Mrs. Tuckfield's gift; and the same course to be kept for ever, provided, that if the said Mayor, &c. do refuse or neglect to perform this trust,

* This donation is not fulfilled, the Author of the Rights and Priviledges of the Freemen of Exeter mentions that he was then in possession of the chamber bond, given to his grandfather in the year 1648, for 600l. of the said money. (Rights and Priviledges, page22.)
trust, then the said 100l. to be paid to the Governor, Councils and society of Merchants, to be disposed of as aforesaid.

William Spicer, likewise of this City, merchant, by Will, dated 1st June, 1604, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty 60l. to be lent by 5l. each, to twelve poor Weavers or Tuckers, inhabitants and freemen of the said City, in such manner as Mrs. Tuckfield's money is disposed of.

Nicholas Spicer, Esq. (twice Mayor), by Deed, dated 7th March, 1609, granted unto twelve seccords, all his messuages, called Slowe otherwise Slove Lake, in the parish of Halberton, in the County of Devon, to hold to the said trustees, their heirs and assigns for ever, to the use of the said Nicholas and Honor his wife; and after their decease, upon trust for the payment of a yearly rent charge of 20s. unto Eleanor Brayley, during her life; and one pound's worth of bread, to be distributed to the poor people of this City, or about the feast of Easter, at their houses; and of 10s. yearly, towards the repair of the parish church of St. Mary Archde, in this City; another 10s. yearly, towards the repair of the parish church of Halberton aforesaid, for ever; and of 2s. for the better maintenance of candlelights, in the dark nights, between the feasts of Allsaints and the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, to be placed and set up in such convenient places of the said City, as the Mayor and Aldermen should think fit, and to be kept burning from the hours of six to ten at night; and of 6s. 8d. yearly, to the night bellmen, for ever; and during the life of the said Eleanor, for the loans from time to time, of the residue of the issues and profits of the said messuages, to such of the freemen of the said City, as the Mayor and Aldermen should think proper, by 5l. or 10l. to each, for four years, or under, on good security for the re-payment of the same; and after the decease of the said Eleanor, for the disbursements for ever, of the residue of the issues and profits of the said messuages, to such of the freemen of Exeter, as likewise, by the Mayor and Aldermen shall be thought fit, by 10l. or above, to 21l. to each, for four years, or for a lesser time, on good security for re-payment, as before; and

† This donation is decayed. (Rights and Privileges, page 144.)

† Decayed also. (Ibid.)—It might be here mentioned, that the decay of these and other considerable charities ought not to be attributed to the present members of the chamber, they having been sunk through the negligence and avarice of their predecessors, for many years past; however, gratitude to the memory of those worthy and liberal benefactors to the wants of their poor fellow citizens, and justice to the present age, impels me to give a just and correct account of such benefactions, as far as they have come to my knowledge.
and also for payment of the fees following, viz. to the Mayor, yearly, 1s.; to the Recorder 10s.; to the Receiver and Stewards, each 1s.; to the Sword-bearer 1s.; to each of the Sergeants 8d.; to the Town-clerk, for keeping the accounts, 10s.; and to the Chamberlain 3s. 4d. for their trouble in and about the performance of the said trust, and procurement of an account yearly, for ever, on the 12th day of December, to be made; and afterwards, by his Will, dated 21st December, 1611, he desired that his seoffees should, for ever, on Good Friday, deliver and give in bread 1s. to the poor of Halberton aforesaid, and 1s. to the poor of this City.  

Hugh Atwill, clerk, in the year 1602, gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. of this City, (in trust,) the sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. to be lent out to one or more artificers, of the said City, for three years, gratis; and so from three years to three years, for ever.†

Jane Hewet, of Huxham, in the county of Devon, widow, by Will, dated 29th September, 1603, bequeathed to the Chamber of the City of Exon, the sum of 10l. to be employed to such good uses as Mrs Joan Tuckfield’s money was; which said sum was paid in by Thomas Pengelly, her executor, the 20th June, 1605.

Nicholas Hurst, of Exon, in the county of Devon, Esq. by Will, dated 22d June, 1604, bequeathed to the poor of this City; the sum of 40l. to be continued as a stock, and employed by the direction of his executor; which said bequest being for many years concealed from the Chamber, and the payment thereof delayed on demand, it was recovered on the statute of charitable uses, with 30l. damages, for interest due thereon, the sum of 6l. 7s. 8d. being expended on its recovery, and deducted the sum of 63l. 12s. 4d. remaining was 30l. duly brought into the Chamber, and paid Mr. Walter Borough, then Mayor.

John Plea, late of this City, merchant, by Will, dated 23d May, 1609, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. and to their successors for ever, an annuity or yearly rent of 6l. issuing out of two tenements in Lyme Regis, in the county of Dorset, to be paid quarterly by his heirs, in equal portions, with power to distrain, if the annuity be unpaid for two months, after being demanded, then the lands to be the property of the legatees aforesaid for ever; to this intent, that

* This charity has been discontinued about 80 years, the rents whereof were then received by Mr. Alderman Dewdney, the then successor. (Rights and Privileges, page 148.)
† Sunk upwards of 60 years
that the said annuity of 6s. or the said tenements, (the annuity being unpaid, and all the profits thereof,) should be by the said legatees, spent and employed only towards a Lecturer, or Preacher of "God's Word," in the cathedral church of St. Peter, in Exeter, or elsewhere in the said City, at morning prayer, or in the afternoon, or at both these times, upon the Sabbath day; or towards erecting, founding, and maintaining an Hospital within the county of the said City, at the election and charge of the said Mayor, &c. of Exon, for the time being, and to no other use whatever.

Sir John Acland, of Colamb John, in the county of Devon, Kt. by his Deed, dated 2d January, 1609, gave to the Mayor, &c. of Exon, the sum of 55l. 13s. 4d. towards binding out fourteen poor boys, and six poor maids, apprentices, born in the said City and County of Exon, in such manner and sort as shall be thought by the said Sir John Acland (during his life,) and the said Mayor, &c. to be most fitting and convenient; and after his death, by the said Mayor, &c. only in such manner and sort as the said Sir John Acland has already, or shall, by his Will and Testament under his hand and seal, set down and appoint, for the continual binding out of twenty such poor apprentices as aforesaid; five marks to be always delivered out, with every apprentice boy to his master, and the like with every maid. And afterwards, the said Sir John Acland, by Will, dated 14th September, 1609, confirmed the same; and ordered, that the said apprentices, at the time of their binding out as aforesaid, should not exceed the age of fifteen years, and that at the end of the same term, their respective masters should repay 20s. unto the said apprentices. Also, he enfeoffed certain members of the chamber in trust, with the rectory and glebe of Churston, and Kingsbridge, in the county of Devon, for and towards the purchasing bread, for the poor of the aforesaid parishes, in this City and County, viz. St. Sidwells, yearly, 21l. 12s.; St. Mary Major, 4l. 13s.; Holy Trinity, 2l. 12s.; Altheathorpe, Goldsmith's street, 1l. 6s.; St. Lawrence, 1l. 6s.; and to the Town-clerk of the said City, also yearly, 1l. Provided that if the churchwardens of the several parishes, do not bring in their several accounts, yearly, to the Mayor and Recorder of Exeter, then the said parishioners are to lose their next year's pay, which, by the Mayor, Recorder, and two eldest justices, of the said City, is to be distributed to the two next adjoining parishes. He also bequeathed 10l. per annum for the maintenance of two scholars in Exeter College, in Oxford, to be appointed and approved of by the Mayor of the said City.
THE HISTORY OF

[Page 140]

...{\textit{Reverend, Schoolmaster of the high school there, the Master of Exeter College aforesaid, and the owner of Colonel John, or any three of them.}}

{\textit{John Berryman, of Bishopsterston, in the county of Devon,}}

\textit{Cetit. by Will, dated 20th November, 1614, bequeathed unto the Mayor, Bailiffs, &c. of this City, the sum of 400L. upon good security to be given to his executors, to the intent, that they, and their successors, should, from time to time, lend the same to ten poor men, by trade, Wavers or Tuckers, inhabitants of the said City, viz. to every one of them 40L. attaining good security for the repayment of the same; and that at the end of every year, the said sum shall be received in, and again put forth in the same manner for the whole year, and no longer, and so to continue for ever.}}

{\textit{Edward Hulke, of the nation resident of the said city, in the shape of a Will, dated 1615, devised as follows: I do will, and by this my last Will and Testament, I give and bequeath to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Exeter, the sum of 400L. of lawful money of England, to be paid by my Executors within four months after my decease, to the use, intent, and purposes hereafter expressed and herein set down, that is to say, my will and desire is, that they, with the 400L. do within one year after my decease, procure and purchase as much land in the City of Exeter, as shall be yearly worth, for ever, the sum of 50L. yearly, to be received for the continuance and yearly maintenance of a sufficient Preacher, within the said City, for ever, to be chosen by the said Mayor and his company of the Chamber of the said City, and by them to be always appointed to preach a sermon weekly on the Sabbath days, for ever, in such convenient places, within the said City, as shall by them be procured, and best adapted for the edification of the citizens; which said Preacher so nominated shall have sufficient testimonials either from the Bishop of the diocese, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, of his conformity to the laws of the realm. This lecture was continued many years by the interest of the said 400L., as a convenient purchase, doubt not presently, be met with; but afterwards, by the addition of 500L., more: the donation of Thomas Mayoridge, of this City, merchant, the school and rector of Henwick, with the Pecuniary there, were purchased for the use above mentioned, of Southwark, Esq.}}

{\textit{Ralph Hamer, citizen and merchant taylor, of London, by Will, dated 5th August, 1615, bequeathed to the Mayor and Chamber of this City 100L., to be by them lent unto two young}}

* Stuck for upwards of 60 years.
young man, new beginners, using the trade of merchants, to each of them 50l. free of interest, for the term of seven years, only paying to the Town-clerk 3s. 4d. for making out the bond, and putting in good security to the Mayor and Chamber for the repayment of the same at the end of the said term; and if any of the parties to whom the said 50l. shall be so lent shall die, decay, or depart this City and reside elsewhere within the seven years, that then in every such case, the securities shall repay and bring into the said Mayor and Chamber for the time being, his 50l. within two months next after such dying, decaying, or departing the City as aforesaid, whereby the same might be lent out in like manner, according to the intent of the said Will. There was only 75l paid of this legacy by the executor of Mr. Harman, and that part was recovered by the care and diligence of the then Chamber, which sum was lent for many years to two young merchants, in equal portions of 37l. 10s. to each.*

William Martin, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) besought by Will, dated 30th August, 1609, to the Chamber of this City 80l. to be lent to two young artificers, from 3 years to 5 years, after the manner of Mrs. Tuckfield's; and that those who shall receive this 80l. shall on their first receipt, pay 5s. to be divided as follows, viz. to the Mayor 13d.; to the Receivers 8d.; to the Town-clerk and Chamberlain 6d. each; to the three Stewards 18d.; to the Sword-bearer 14d.; to the four Sergeants at Mace 3d.; and to the four Readies 3d.†.

Walter Borough, Esq. (twice Mayor,) a great benefactor to the poor of this City, by his Deed, dated 28th October, 1628, endowed twelve members of the common council, and their heirs and successors, with certain lands and tenements in the parish of St. Paul, within the City of Exeter, (then) of the value of 30l. and upwards, to the uses following: that the income and their heirs, with the rents, issues and profits of the said lands, should, yearly for ever, against the feast of All Saints, provide and give to eight poor men, of the said City and County, eight gowns of good black cotton, and against the feast of Easter, eight shirts; also 20l. yearly, towards the maintenance of the poor children in St. John's Hospital; and for the better performance of his said Will, he appointed, that regular accounts thereof be kept and settled yearly, on the 30th of October, appointing one to receive

* This donation has not been fulfilled for upwards of 70 years, (Rites and Privileges, page 83.)
† This is also sunk.
‡ This part of the benefaction is now disused.
receive the said rents, keep the accounts, and oversee the reparation of the houses, allowing him 20s. yearly for his trouble, and 5s. yearly for keeping the said accounts; and to every one of the twenty-four members of the common council, for subscribing his name, 1s. And when the said seoffees should be reduced to four, a new assurance should be made to twelve others, of the said common council, and so to continue for ever. He also, by his Will, dated March, 1630, (besides other charities,) bequeathed 30l. to the poor of this City; 30l. more to thirty poor housekeepers; 100l. to purchase lands, the yearly profits of which he devised should, for ever, be appropriated to the benefit of the poor of this City, and distributed in bread, beef, wood, or coals, against the feasts of Christmas and Easter; 100l. more towards erecting and endowing a free Latin Grammar School in the said City; 10l. more towards bringing water to the conduits thereof; 120l. to the company of merchants, to be lent to six persons, free of the said City and company, 20l. to each for three years; 20 marks to twenty poor maid servants, for their better preferment; and 10l. more towards the reparation of the highways; he likewise presented to the chamber four muskets, with their rests, and four corslets, with their head-pieces.

Rebecca Borough, widow and relict of the said Walter Borough, during her lifetime, (already mentioned,) gave the sum of 200l. to St. John’s Hospital; and also, by Deed, dated 1st October, 1649, granted unto twelve trustees, all that tenement, called Nadder, in the parish of Whistone, in the county of Devon, reputed a parcel of the manor of Hallesford; and also, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 30l. issuing out of the premises, to the following uses: that the trustees, and the survivors of them, out of the rents, issues and profits of the said tenement, should, yearly, pay and distribute to and among six or more honest housekeepers, of the said City and County, either old men, and such as by casual means are become poor, or young men, of honest life and conversation, such as are natives of the said City or County, or that had honestly served an apprenticeship in the same, being industrious to live, but not having where-with to prefer themselves, such reasonable sums of money, whereby every such person might be enabled the better to maintain himself and family, not exceeding the sum of 5l. nor less than 3l. to any such person, as the free gift of the said Rebecca Borough, according to the trustees’ discretion, and so far as the said rents will extend to, and no further, (all
THE CITY OF EXETER.

(chap. vi.)

(all necessary charges in or about the execution of the said trust, or the defence and maintenance of the title of the land, first deducted and allowed.) No person who has had the benefit of the said gift, is to have the same again within six years after, nor is it to be disposed of, but by the major part of the trustees subscribing their names. A new feoffment to be made, from time to time, by the four surviving trustees, for perpetuating this pious and charitable work.*

John Peryam, Esq. (sometime Mayor of this City,) son of the aforesaid John Peryam, Esq. by Deed, dated 20th October, 1616, did covenant, that before the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, then next ensuing, he would pay and deliver to the Mayor, etc. the sum of 1000l. lawful money of England, and a silver basin and ewer, to be ordered and disposed of by them, for ever, in such manner as should be declared by him in a schedule annexed, which the said Mayor, etc. covenanted to perform, faithfully and without any partiality, and by the said schedule, he ordered the said basin and ewer to be, for ever, preserved to the use of the said City; and that the Mayor, Bailiffs, etc. should retain to themselves 100l. part of the 1000l. for payment of the City's debts, or otherwise, as they should think fit. He also requested, that 100l. theretofore bequeathed by his father, might be added to the 900l. residue, and that upon St. Andrew's day then next following, and so for ever afterwards upon the said day in every year, the 1000l. should be lent to five merchants adventurers, trading beyond the seas, (not to be shopkeepers trading by retail,) and free of the City and corporation of merchants there, inhabitants thereof, especially unto them of the meaner sort, that had been born, or been apprentices therein, not excluding any that should be decayed in his estate by losses at sea, (except he had been a bankrupt, or had lavishly spent his estate, or compounded with his creditors for less than he was able to pay,) no person who had been married, or was a widower, (except he had one child or more,) nor any person that had declined trade for the space of two whole years, or more, next before to receive the said loans; each of the said merchants to receive 200l. and to find three sufficient suxities, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, Recorder and Common Council, or the major part of them, and be bound in double the sum for the repayment, on the 24th day of November, in the third year following, and such other conditions as they shall think fit; no

* The Will of the donor of this charity is strictly fulfilled by the present trustees, and the money is annually distributed in the week before Christmas.
The History of

CHAP. VI. no one to be accepted as a warden but for 200l. only, and if no one that has the loan of 200l. to be capable of receiving it again at the next putting forth; every person that has the 200l. is to pay on receiving the same, to the warden of the Magdalen, (without the Southgate,) 5l. 6s. 8d. for its use, the first year, and to give bond, with one good security for the payment of the like sum, on the 24th of November, in each of the two latter years, amounting in the whole to 36l. 13s. 4d.; that the said warden, by the advice and consent, at least of two Justices of the peace of the said City, shall, from time to time, disburse and lay out 20l. thereof, yearly, for relieving such sick poor people, inhabiting within the said City, and in the parishes of St. David, St. Edmund, and the Holy Trinity, as cannot, by reason of their great poverty, relieve themselves; and also for easing and curing such poor people so inhabiting, who by any casual accident should break any bone, dislocate any joint, receive any bruise or hurt, or be grieved with any ulcers, cancer, dangerous sore, or the like, the same to be continued only during the time of such sickness or impediment. And the same warden shall keep a regular account of his receipts and disbursements, and in every year, on the 24th of November, shall produce the same, fairly engrossed on parchment, subscribed with his name, and present it in the council chamber, to the Mayor, Recorder, and Common Council, or the greater number of them, whom he entreated to be present at the same, giving power to the Mayor and Recorder to appoint deputies. The said Mr. Payten also appointed the following fees to be then paid, viz. to the Warden, for his trouble, 1l. 12s.; to the Mayor (next before the settling the account,) 10s.; to the Recorder 10s.; to the seven Justices of the peace, each 6s.; to the Town-clerk and Chamberlain, each 3s.; to the rest of the Common Council, each 15s. 2d.; and to the Sword-bearer and four Sergeants at Mace 8d. each. And if any of those be absent at the time of settling the said account, they are to be acquitted of their pay, and the surplus (if any,) to be delivered over to the succeeding Warden of the poor, as aforesaid.

Sir Richard Bawdrey Beauchart, (who was killed in the service of Charles the I.) and married Susanna, widow of Nicholas Martyn, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by his Will, dated

* The produce of this great and eminent charity was, for many years, received by Alderman Hickman, (who kept the Magdalen accounts,) and there was, in the year 1786, a considerable sum in his hands, to the amount of some hundred pounds, unaatedted for. (Rights and Privileges, page 134.)
The City of Exeter.

Adopted 13th August, 1642, bequeathed to the poor of Exeter a sum of £100 to be paid by his widow and executrix, within twelve months after his decease. This money being deemed in the hands of his executrix, after being applied for the same, agreed to pay the money into the chamber of Exeter, on condition of its being employed as Mr. Peryam's money was.  

Thomas Walker, Esq. (twice Mayor) by his Will, dated 20th November, 1629, gave to his executors 400l. in trust, that they therewith, should, in one year after his decease, procure from the Mayor and Common Council of the said City, one annuity or rent charge out of the City's lands, of such yearly value as they shall agree on; and for default of such agreement, then to bestow the said 400l. in lands, and convey the same unto the said Mayor and Common Council, or such others as they shall appoint, to be used hereafter mentioned, and no other; that is to say, the one moiety towards founding, endowing, and yearly endowing of a free Grammar School, within the said City, whereby the children of freemen might be freely instructed in the Latin tongue; and the other moiety to be employed yearly, towards the relief of the poor people of the aforesaid City, in such manner, and to such purposes, as the yearly gift of John Peryam was used, with a desire to the Mayor and Common Council, that the same might be accepted, paid, and ordered by the warden of the Magdalen, and justices of the peace, in all things as Mr. Peryam's was, and an account thereof to be, yearly, given on the 24th of November; and for the writing, and regular keeping the said accounts, he ordered that the Town-clerk of the said City should receive an annual rent charge, fee, or pension of 10s. to be, for ever, issued out of this annexment, situate in the parish of St. Mary Arches, to be paid annually, upon the 24th day of November:  

James Tucker, Esq. (sometime Mayor) by Will, dated 10th June, 1643, bequeathed to the chamber 100l. to be paid out in land, and the annual profits accruing therefrom to be, for ever, appropriated to the benefit of the sick and needy, especially to those who accidentally break their limbs, or are incapacitated from labour through lameness; and be devised, as the parishioners of St. Sidwells are deprived of the benefit of Mr. Peryam's, or Mr. Walker's gift, the

* This money was never applied to any charitable uses. (Rights and Privileges, page 401.)

† The moiety of this 400l. to be applied as Mr. Peryam's gift was designed, has been sunk for 60 years, or upwards.
the whole of the profits of the said legacy be bestowed on the
poor of the said parish; and also, that some charitable
member would keep the account for them, to be made out
on paper, without any cost or charge; and the benefit of
this 100l. to be paid out by a note under one or two justices'
hands; the said money to be paid into the chamber within
six months after his decease.

Thomas Ford, Esq. (late Mayor,) by Will, dated 1st May,
1659, divided as follows. Item. I give and devise unto
the Chamber of Exeter 250l. to be employed towards erecting
and settling an hospital, for the maintenance and caring poor,
sick, lame and wounded persons, inhabitants of the City
and County of Exeter, who have no means, or friends to
help and assist them, in their sad conditions; and towards
the payment of a physician, surgeon and nurses, to attend
the said poor people, until they shall be cured or recovered,
according to the manner and order of St. Thomas's Hospital,
in Southwark. The said money to be paid within twelve
months after my decease, and after the payment, until the
said hospital shall be erected, to be lent out, and the profits
thereof to be employed in such manner as Mr. Peryam, and
others have ordained several sums of their gifts.*

Richard Evans, Esq. (late Mayor of this City,) by his
Will, dated 30th March, 1660, devised as follows. Item.
I give unto the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City
of Exeter, for the time being, and their successors, the sum
of 500l.; I say 500l. to be added to Mr. Peryam's gift,
upon this trust and confidence, that they the said Mayor,
Bailiffs and Commonalty, and their successors for ever, shall
lend the said money to honest and frugal artificers, of the
City and County aforesaid, upon good security, under the
common interest of money, not exceeding 100l. to one man,
for three years, which profit of employment so to be taken,
shall be given to such poor people of the City and County
aforesaid, from time to time, as two. Justices of the peace
of the said City shall sign and appoint, and the accounts
thereof to be made at the same time and place, yearly, as
Mr. Peryam's is; and that there shall be expended and taken
yearly, to every Common Councillor then present, signing
the said accounts, 1s. and to the Town-clerk, for
making out the said accounts, 6s. 8d. This 500l. to be
paid by my son Nicholas, his executors or assigns, within
one year after my decease; provided always, that if I pay

* No such hospital having been erected for many years after this
donation was made, the money was sunk. (Rights and Privileges,
page 67.)
in the same, or any part thereof, by any other means during my lifetime, than my intent and purpose is, that so much of the 500l. as shall be so paid, or secured to be paid, shall cease to all intents and purposes. I have secured 300l. part of this legacy, to be paid by Giles Moor, the younger, in my lifetime.*

Robert Walker, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by Will, dated 19th February, 1662, bequested to the Mayor and Common Council 100l. to be paid within a year after his death, and to be bestowed in lands, within six months after they shall have received the same; and the yearly issues and profits to be employed in such manner and to such uses, as the moiety of the gifts of Thomas Walker, his father, deceased, has been, and is employed, for the benefit of the poor.

Catherine Gifford, widow and relict of Thomas Gifford, of Halesbury, Esq., by Will, dated 10th March, 1665, bequested unto the poor of Exeter, the sum of 100l. to be kept in stock or store, by the chamber of the said City, and by them to be so employed, that the yearly profit of benefit of it, might be bestowed on six poor women of the said City, such as my executor, Nicholas Leach, shall think fit: and the said 100l. to be paid to the Chamber, as soon as my executor shall receive the money now due to me from John Gifford, of Halesbury, Esq. which money was accordingly brought in.†

William Brain, late of this City, merchant, by Will, dated 4th April, 1675, devised as follows: Item. I give to the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City 100l. to be by them bestowed in and about the new elected workhouse of the said City, and to set the poor therein to work; which said legacy is to be paid within six months after my decease.

Nicholas Broting, Esq. (sometime Mayor,) by Will, dated 5th October, 1666, bequested unto the Mayor and Common Council, and their successors for ever, the sum of 400l. for and towards purchasing or soliciting lands of inheritance, of the yearly value of 30l. to them and their successors for ever, for such ends and uses as are hereafter expressed: that is to say, to the end that any two Justices and Aldermen of the said City, for the time being, shall dispose of the rents and annual profits of the said lands, for ever, to such poor, sick, weak and impotent persons of the said City, as the said Justices shall think fit; and my Will further is, that

H h h

* This money was paid into the (their) Chamber, but never applied according to the Will of the donor, and not a farthing interest given to she was directed. (Higham and Phillimore, page 68.)

† This charity has been decayed for upwards of 70 years.
CHAP VI. before the said 400l. shall be laid out and bestowed in the purchase of lands as aforesaid, that 20l. yearly, for the interest and profits thereof, should be employed by the said two Justices and Aldermen, for the relief of the said weak, sick, and impotent persons of the said City, in manner aforesaid; also he devised, that just accounts of the distribution and profits of this legacy, be kept in such manner and form as those of Thomas Walker and John Peryam, are appointed to be made and kept in their several respective Wills, in reference to the gifts and bequests to the said City. He also bequeathed 100l. to be distributed at the discretion of his executors, immediately after his decease, to such poor people of the said City and County, as they shall think fit.*

Elizabeth Dowrich, widow and relict of --- Dowrich, of Dowrich, in the county of Devon, Esq. by her last Will, gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of this City, the sum of 100l. to be bestowed in land, and the profits thereof computed at 5l. per annum, to be distributed as her father Walker’s gift is; one moiety thereof to the poor people who are sick, maimed, or hurt; at the discretion of two Justices of the peace of the said City, by a note under their hands; the other moiety towards erecting and maintaining a free Latin Grammar School, within St. John’s Hospital, in this City.†

John Bury, Clerk, one of the canons-residentiary of the cathedral of St. Peter, Exeter, by Will, dated 15th June, 1667, devised as follows. Item. I give and bequeath 10l. to be distributed the day after my funeral, among the poor of my parish of St. Mary Michael, alias St. Mary the Moor, within this City, who have weekly pay towards their relief; and that I may return some farther tribute of thankfulness to my most gracious God, for his singular goodness towards me, that if, within twenty years after the date of this my Will, there shall be founded, erected, and established, within the parish of St. Sidwell, in the county of the said City, a convenient and sufficient Workhouse, wherein all the poor people of that parish, that shall be able to work, shall be maintained therein, and kept to work, then, and so long as the employment shall be continued; I give, devise, and bequeath unto the Master, Governor, Steward, Treasurer, or Receiver of the said Workhouse that shall be

* Lands were purchased with this 400l. the profits of which were, in the year 1732, received by Alderman Hickman, but not applied according to the Will of the donor. (Rights and Privilegges, page 37.)
† The first 50l. moiety of this gift has been sunk upwards of 70 years. (Rights and Privilegges, page 60.)
so erected, by and within the time aforesaid, for the time being, for ever, the annual or yearly rent of 40l. to be paid quarterly, by equal portions, out of my lands and estate hereafter mentioned, viz. 30l. thereof to be issuing, due and payable out of the baron of Netherstowe, alias Netherstowford, in the parish of Collaton-Rawleigh, in the county of Devon; and 8l. 8s. more thereof, which I have already made in my Deed, made to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter, in Exon, bearing date 12th May, in the 17th year of his Majesty’s reign, as the remainder of the rent of 25s. per annum, among other charitable uses therein mentioned, issuing out of my tenement in the parish of Tiverton, commonly called Rocke, alias Woodend; and the other 17l. 12s. residue thereof, to be issuable, due and payable out of that little messuage and cottage, with its appurtenances, situate and being in Broadnymelet, then in the possession of William ———— after the decease of Elizabeth Lethbridge.

John Martyn, Esq. (late Mayor of this City,) by Will, dated 15th October, 1669, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of Exeter 400l. to be paid by his executor in one year after his decease, in good and lawful money of England; and if it shall happen, that in the said time the said 400l. be not paid unto the said Mayor, &c. that then it shall and may be lawful for the said Mayor, &c. to enter and take possession of two pieces of land, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, commonly called Wood Meadows, and the inheritance thereof to be their’s for ever; and that the interest and profits arising from the said 400l. should, for ever, be appropriated towards binding out poor children, natives of this City and County, apprentices, at the discretion of the Mayor and Justices of this City of Exeter.

Philip Whitrow, by Will, dated 10th May, 1592, bequeathed to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City, the sum of 16l. to be by them disposed of, and lent out, to four poor artificers, in equal portions of 4l. each, they giving good security for the repayment thereof at three years’ end, on the 20th of June, that the same might be again disposed of to others for the like term, and in this manner, the said benevolence is to be continued for ever.*

Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. (sometime Mayor of this City,) a great benefactor to the poor, as already related,† among other benefactions, by his last Will, dated 17th November, 1669, gave to the Mayor and Common Council

* Decayed.
† See the parish of St. Mary Arches, page 591, and Lethbridge’s Almshouses, page 385.
of the said City, and their successors for ever, all his messuages, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances thereof unto belonging; and all his part, property, and portion of his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying, and being in the several parishes of St. Thomas the Apostle, and of Newton-Abbot, in the county of Devon, or either of them; or which are issuing and payable to him, his heirs, executors, or assigns, out of any messuages, lands, or tenements lying in the said parishes, or either of them: in trust, nevertheless, that they the said Mayor and Common Council, and their successors, shall, for ever hereafter, dispose of the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises, in such manner as is hereafter expressed, that is to say, 6s. thereof to be yearly, for ever, employed and disposed of in such manner as the gift of one Pieces, deceased, (sometime one of the Aldermen of the said City,) is disposed and employed. Also, 15l. 12s. of the said rents, for a yearly endowment of his new-erected almshouses, in the parish of the Holy Trinity. He also willed and ordered, that one honest person be appointed to collect the rents of the said premises, and to dispose of the same according to his Will, allowing him, for his trouble in keeping and passing a fair account thereof to the Mayor and Common Council, a salary of 40s. yearly, for so long a time as he shall continue so to do: also, that the Mayor and such members of the Common Council, who shall be present at the setting and passing the said accounts, should receive 1s. each, and the Town-clerk (if also present) 2s. 6d.; also, that the residue of the yearly rents and profits of the said premises, after the said almshouses being repaired, and other incidental charges of the said premises being discharged and paid, shall be, for ever, yearly paid to the Governors of St. John's Hospital, in the said City, towards the maintenance of one or more poor boy or boys there, or for the binding out of apprentices from thence, at the discretion of the Governors. He also bequeathed to the poor of the City and County of Exeter, who have weekly relief, 40l. to be proportioned to each parish according to the number of their poor, by his executor's in-trust, to be distributed at, or soon after his funeral, by the several overseers of their respective parishes. Also, to one hundred tradesmen of the said City and County, having a wife and child, or children, 100l. to be equally divided between them, and paid within one year after his decease; desiring that six, or eight of the said poor men might be nominated
THE CITY OF EXETER.

nominated from *St. Mary Arches* parish, by the Mayor and CHAP. VI.
Common Council.

In 1676, *Mr. Robert Phipps*, merchant, of Exeter, left by Will, 30l. per annum to trustees, for the relief of ten poor tradesmen of the said City, to be distributed annually, in 3l. to each, to provide such tradesmen with a set of tools, or a small sum, which, if well improved, would contribute towards the support of themselves and families, and, by degrees, render them useful members of the community. The present trustees are *William Kennaway, Esq., the Rev.
James Manning*, and Mr. Pope.*

---

PARISHES ADJACENT TO EXETER.

*St. Thomas the Apostle.* This parish is contiguous to the St. Thomas City, being separated from it, only by the river Exe, over which is the new bridge; but is, and ever was, independent of the City government, being a parcel of the county of Devon. The part nearest to the City, consists, principally, of three streets, leading to different roads, the longest of which has a westerly direction, and is termed Cowick-street; that to the south, is named Alphington-street; and the other branches nearly north, and from being the road to, is called Oakhampton-street; in these streets are many good houses, and large shops, and were it not for its vicinity to Exeter, this parish would appear as a large country town.

The church, which is situate on the south side of cowick-street, is large and well built; consisting of a nave, chancel, a large aisle on the south side, and a smaller one on the north, it is neatly paved, and has a large convenient gallery. The tower, which is at the west end, is embattled and lofty, with a small spire; it contains a good peal of six bells, a clock and dial.

Before the reformation, the parish church was the priory church of Cowick, but the inhabitants in general resorted to a chapel, situate near the river, dedicated to *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of Canterbury: this chapel being situated in a damp, marshy spot, much subject to inundations of the river, the inhabitants petitioned for its removal.† which being

* This trust is annually performed.
† According to tradition, the site of the ancient chapel was in Ford’s garden, near Gouldshays; the angle of a stone wall, with some foundations, were lately visible near the edge of the river.
ing complied with, the new-erected edifice was dedicated to St. Thomas the apostle. §

According to Bishop Stafford's register, the first parish church was erected about the year 1418.

There are several monuments; and upon the walls are fixed several banners, achievements, and armorial trophies, chiefly of the families of Gould, Buller and Northmore.

The following inscriptions are mostly deserving notice. Against the south wall is a large stone monument, badly executed, on which is this inscription. M. S. Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Northmore armigeri, Johannie Northmore (de Well in parochia South Tawton, in hoc comitatu generosi uxor suo: filii legis consiliarii et senatus Britannici nuper decoris; quæ tres duxit uxoribus, videlicet D. Pridham, D. Andrews, & D. Saint Auby; ex prima genuit binas filias quorum altera morti subelevavit, altera superites hone moualem posuit, ut gratitudinis officium; pignus in mortuum charissimum patrem; qui obit die 25 Juli, anno domini 1713,—En veterem senatorum ecclesiae, patriæ et corona fidelem qui nunquam sufragium vendidit nec male luit suum; ad augustorem felici-oreneq: senatum migrasse speramus: ubi deus ipse (plaudentibus eælicolis) omnipotentis manusceptrum tenet.

Near this monument is a small, decorated, white marble tablet, bearing this inscription. Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Fanshawe, whose excellent understanding, unfeigned piety, exemplary virtue, happily blended with the most amiable and domestic endowments, rendered her loss a sore affliction to her surviving friends. She was the wife of Charles Fanshawe, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; and the daughter of John Scale, Esq. of Mount Boone, in the county of Devon, by Elizabeth daughter of John Fownes, Esq. of Netherway, in the same county, and with two of her children, viz. Eliz. Maria, aged 2 years; Robert Henly, aged 6 months, lie interred in the vault beneath.

Against the same wall, is a very elegant marble monument, on which is this just eulogium to the memory of James Buller, Esq. of Shillingham, in the county of Cornwall, and Downes, in the county of Devon, who departed this life February 11th, 1772, aged 31. And Husey his wife, who died September 26th, 1768, aged 31.

The cherub charity in their hearts enshrined,
"Breath'd faith in God; and love to all mankind,"
Taught them to soothe the pangs of deep distress,
To melt at others' grief, to pity and to bless.

§ The fair, or revel, is still held on the Tuesday after the 7th of July, that day being dedicated, in our old calendars, to Thomas a Becket.
Loo'd and lamented, in life's smiling bloom
They sunk resigned, and found an early Tomb!
Their days benevolence and peace endear'd;
Their nights congratulating conscience cheer'd;
And all their prospects bright'ning to the last,
Their heaven commenc'd ere this vain world was past.

On the north wall of the nave, there is a large monument enriched with sculpture, and bearing this inscription.

H. S. E. Gulielmus Williams, M. D. virartis sua singulari scientia praeditus. — Quid præstitit, si quas, eorum testentur Caesarymcæ quorum valetudini dum nimis studiös inserserat ipsa suam perdidi, Mortemque. acceperavit. — Obit V. Kalend: Maii, anno MDCCXL. Ætatis sua 59. — Merens filius natus maximus pro piate: qua patrem clarissimum coluit, hoœ marmor memoriae sacrum esse voluit.

And against the south wall of the chancel, is fixed a marble monument, on which is inscribed. Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, (relict of William Williams, of the City of Exeter, M. D.) who departed this life the 25th of June, 1776, aged 77 years. She was the daughter of Joseph Oliver, of Exwick, Esq. and the last of that respectable family. In her were united the Christian and the social virtues; the best of parents, a sincere friend, a cheerful companion, and a liberal benefactress to the poor:—In the same vault are interred John Oliver, William, Benjamin, William, Bridget, sons and daughter of the above William Williams, and Elizabeth his wife. — Anne, relict of Samuel Newte, of Tidcombe, clerk; Eliza, relict of David Hamilton, of Bristol, merchant; William, son of David Hamilton, Esq. and Bridget his wife, in dutiful respect and affectionate regard, caused this monument to be erected in the year 1781.

This parish is a vicarage formerly belonging to the priory of Cowick; it was granted, at the reformation, to John Lord Russell, in which family it continued through many descents; the present patron is James Butler, Esq. Incumbent, Rev. John Bradford Copplestone. First fruits 1l. 2s. 8½d. Yearly tenths 1l. 2s. 3½d.*

Near

* During Cromwell's usurpation, marriages being performed by the justices of the peace; the following curious extract is taken from the register of this parish. "On the 31st of March, 1657, were married, Richard Hooper, of this parish, woolcomber, and Elizabeth Baker, servant to Richard Bulford, of the parish of Alphington, spinster, by the right worshipful John Quick, Esq. and justice of the peace for this county." The same register gives an account of nine other marriages, in the same manner, from the aforesaid 31st of March, to the 19th of September following.
Near the church, are several small habitations for the aged poor, who are maintained by the parishioners; but we do not find that they have any other endowment. Near the Moreton turnpike is a large and convenient workhouse, where the aged and orphan poor are comfortably provided for: their appearance, in general, is much cleaner, and more healthy, than that of others on similar foundations.

It is with great pleasure we mention another public and charitable institution, the Lunatic Asylum. Of all the calamities incident to human nature, none is more deplorable than the deprivation of those exalted faculties, that more especially distinguish man, from the animal creation. Every species of this disorder produces a degree of distress peculiarly humiliating, makes the most forcible appeal to our best feelings, and calls for our deepest compassion. To place such objects under the care of skillful physicians, and the protection of gentlemen, who shall be influenced by the most benevolent motives, is a benefit to society, and a great relief to private families. With these views, subscriptions were began about the year 1795, and in 1800, a neat mansion, called Bowhill-house, was purchased, just without the Moreton turnpike, and converted into an Asylum for Lunatics; on account of its local situation, peculiarly calculated for the four western counties, but patients are admitted from any part of the kingdom, on very easy terms, proportioned to their ranks in life. It was opened the 1st day of July, 1801, but containing only about fifteen wards, it was found necessary to erect a large additional edifice, adjoining the old one, and capable of containing about thirty-five wards; with correspondent offices, the first stone of which was laid on the 29th March, 1803, by the Rev. James Manning, the vice-president. The institution has been liberally encouraged by the friends of humanity, and promises to be a permanent and comfortable Asylum for the distressed and distressing part of the community. The institution is managed by a President, Vice-president and Treasurer, with a Committee, elected annually, of ten Governors, benefactors of ten guineas each; also a Physician, who attends, at least, twice a week, and oftener if called upon; and a Surgeon when occasionally required. The house establishment consists of an Apothecary, a Keeper and Matron, three men and four women servants. By the fourth annual report, to the 30th June, 1805, it appears that 89 patients have been admitted since the opening of the house, whereof...
In Cowick-street is the Bridewell for the county of Devon, this is a large ancient building, strong and well calculated for the purposes to which it is appropriated, having received of late years great and additional improvements; the governor has a convenient house and large gardens; a clergyman and an apothecary are appointed by the justices of the county of Devon, and have handsome salaries, for their attendance on the prisoners. This building seems to have been erected in the fourteenth century, and according to tradition, was a mansion-house, belonging to John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and converted to its present use in the reign of Elizabeth.

Almost opposite to the Bridewell, stands the Sheriff's Ward, or prison for debtors, for the county of Devon; it is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, enclosing a green plat of ground, planted with lofty elms; the building, though large in itself, is ill adapted to the convenience of the numerous debtors of this extensive county, as they are too often crowded together, in a miserable and filthy manner; and, as no donations have been bequeathed to this prison, nor any subsistence allowed by the county, they are frequently driven to the greatest distress, and to the disgrace of humanity, unable to procure even the common necessaries of life.

At the western extremity of Cowick-street, is an ancient house, called (according to Sir William Pole,) from its situation (below the hill) Bowhill. This building bears evident marks of antiquity, and has a desecrated chapel remaining. In the reign of Henry the VI, it was the residence of Richard Holland, Esq., whose grand daughter Thomasin, by marriage with John Carew, of Anthony, Esq., brought it into that family, many of which resided here in great influence, till the male issue failing, it came through Savile, &c. to John Greswolde, Esq., captain in the royal navy, whose property it now is. To the west of Bowhill is Barley, an elegant built house, situate on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of Exeter, and the adjoining country.

It was built by John Pinnock, Esq., to whom the estate came, by
CHAP. VI. by marriage, together with Bowhill, Higher Barley, and Cocklesford,* and is now the residence of John Groves, Esq. Southwest from Bowhill, was the ancient priory of Cowick, founded by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, but very little of the building is now remaining, the present edifice (converted into a farm-house,) appears from the style of the architecture to have been erected since the reformation; and soon after its fine church was so effectually demolished that its site cannot now be ascertained; in this church several of the noble family of the Courtenays were buried, particularly Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, (who died the 18th of Edward I.) and his lady; the estate round the house is considerable, the land rich, abounding with fine timber, and from several parts commanding fine views; at the foot of the lawn before the house, is a very fine spring, which flows in a deep sedgy bottom, formerly a fish pond; at the head of this spring, human bones have been found, from whence it has been conjectured, that the church stood near this spot. This priory was a cell to the abbey of Tavistock, and at its dissolution, was granted to Francis Lord Russell, in whose family it continued for many descents, since which, it became the property of Mrs. Speke, of Tidwell, who left it by will, to its present possessor James White, of Exeter, Esq. Near Cowick is Franklin, a neat pleasant house, commanding a fine prospect, the grounds well wooded, forming beautiful avenues; it is at present the seat of Charles Fanshawe, Esq. Recorder, of Exeter. On the eastern side of the Plymouth-road, are some remains of an ancient mansion-house, named Floyer’s Hayes, the habitation of a family of the name of Floyer or Floyer, from the conquest, to the latter end of the sixteenth century. They held these lands from the Earl of Devonshire, by half a knight’s fee, on condition “that whenever this lord, the Earl of Devon, cometh into Exe Island, the tenant for the time being, is to come, seemingly apparelled, with a napkin about his neck, or upon his shoulders, and a pitcher of wine, and a silver cup in his hand, and shall offer his Lord thereof to drink.” This estate is now the property, by purchase, of Thomas Templar, Esq.

Near this are the remains of another ancient mansion, formerly named Heighin, sometimes appropriated to maintain a prebend in the collegiate Church of the blessed virgin Mary, within the Castle of Exeter, by the name of the Prebend of Hayes. After the reformation, it was purchased by John Peter, Esq., customer, of Exeter, and was afterwards

* Part of Bowhill, Higher Barley, and Cocklesford, were purchased by Charles Collyns, Esq. banker, of Exeter.
wards sold by his grandson Sir William Peter, Kt. to William Gould, Esq. It is now the property of James Buller, Esq.

Southeast from Hayes is Marsh Barton, situate in a deep St. Thomas fennoy soil, surrounded with ditches; here was a small priory of black canons, some part of the buildings still bear the appearance of antiquity. After the dissolution, it became the property of Coffin, of Portlege, Esq. Part of the chapel of this small religious house was taken down by a Mr. Coffin, the proprietor, and the timber and stones given towards the re-building of St. Paul's Church, in Exeter. The estate at present belongs to James Buller, Esq.

On the west side of the parish, near the river, stood a large mansion, long the seat of the opulent family of the Goulds', and from which it took the name of Gould's-hays: not the least vestige of this ancient seat of English hospitality is now remaining:—a large barn and a deep pool near, retain the names of Gould's barn, and Gould's pond; the latter formerly a fish pond. Near this house, the ancient Roman-British road from the westgate, crossed the river, (the ford being still visible,) from whence it took a westerly direction, up an enclosed lane, called Greenway-lane, (where vestiges are yet plainly to be seen,) by Cleave-house, to the Oakhampton road.

On Red Hill is a neat, new-erected villa, commanding a delightful prospect of the City, river, and adjacent country; built by John Dennis, Esq. alderman, of Exeter.

Further west, is Cleave, a neat mansion, situate on an eminence, having extensive views of variegated country; it has long been the residence of the Northmore family. Behind this, is a neat villa, called Little Cleave, the property also of Thomas Northmore, Esq.

Further up the river, is the village of Exwick; this hamlet took its rise from the fulling and grist mills, long established here; a leat being cut from the river, below Cowley bridge, they are constantly supplied with a stream of water. In this hamlet, Edmund Granger and Samuel Banfill, Esqrs. have established a large woollen manufactory, and erected spinning machines, workshops, dye-houses, tenter grounds, &c. Also dwelling-houses for the manufacturers, an establishment which has greatly increased the number of inhabitants; here is Exwick-house, once the residence of the family of Oliver, from whom it came by marriage, to William Williams, M. D. of Exeter, it was the residence of his widow, for many years, whose heirs sold it, with the Barton, to the present proprietors of the manufactory. It is now the residence of Samuel Banfill, Esq. the directing partner
partner of that extensive concern. The walk from St. Thomas, by the river side, to Erwick, is, in summer, exceedingly pleasant.

Between Cowley-bridge and Erwick, is a neat cottage, built on the edge of a cliff, hanging over the river; underneath are waving walls cut out of the rock, and beautifully overhung by trees and coppice wood, in a most romantic manner; the roaring of the river below, over an artificial weir, the hanging cliffs, &c. are very pleasing; this cottage was built, and the improvements to the natural beauties of the spot, designed by John Merivale, Esq. of Barton-place.

The hamlet, or tything of Oldridge, though at the distance of six miles from the church of St. Thomas, belongs to this parish; it consists of five estates, containing about 453 acres, and the manor belonged for several generations to the family of Trowbridge, who sold it to the Yarbs. To accommodate the inhabitants, situate at such a distance from the parish church, a chapel of ease was maintained in this hamlet time immemorial, but was destroyed by George Trowbridge, of Trowbridge, Esq. the stones were carried to Trowbridge, to repair a kitchen; and the communion table was made a drinking board, in a neighbouring ale-house, but the want of a chapel in this detached part of the parish having been long complained of, a handsome one was erected, at the joint expense of James Butler, and the late Giles Yard, Esquires.

According to a return made by Mr. Chappel, in 1776, the number of families in the town part, near the church, and within the turnpikes, was 300; without the turnpikes, and detached farm-houses, (exclusive of the villages of Erwick and Oldridge, those in the almshouses, prisons, and workhouse,) 59, in all 359 families; which, allowing six to a family, make 2154 inhabitants.

St. Leonard. This parish is situate S. E. of the city, on the road to Topsham; the church, which is on the right hand of the road, is built on an eminence, and is very small, consisting of a nave and small chancel, it has no tower, the bell being hung in a turret; the whole has the appearance of great antiquity, and is probably the remains of a larger edifice, as at the west end are vestiges of a circular stone stair case; the interior is plain and neat, the windows are open

* The village historians positively relate, that the family of Trowbridge never prospered after this saucy deed; and that all those concerned in it, particularly one who had the chapel bell for his trouble, died miserably.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

openly on the south side; those on the north being filled. On the north wall is a handsome monument of white marble, to the memory of Mr. Collings, of Parker's well; St. Leonard and in the churchyard is an altar tomb, the sides of which are decorated with white marble tablets, on which are carved, in relief, different degrees of sickness; and on the cover-stone is this inscription:


From the burying ground there is an extensive prospect: during the grand rebellion, this was fortified by the Parliament army; which effectually blockaded the City on this side, and greatly distressed the Royal garrison; and it is probable the church was much injured at that period.

This parish is a rectory, exempted from the Archdeacon's jurisdiction; valued in the King's books at £1. 19s. 9d. per annum. Certified value 34l. Patron, John Baring, Esq. Present Rector, the Rev. GayerPATCH.

A small brook divides the county of Devon from that of Exeter. On this brook is situated (a part in both counties,) the ancient house of Larkbeer, mentioned in doomsday book by the name of Lainvoldens; the front has been modernized, but the remaining parts have much the appearance of a religious edifice of remote antiquity.† It was, for many ages, the seat of the family of Hull, who sold it to Sir Nichollassmack; afterwards it was in the possession of the Voules, merchants, of Exeter, and a daughter in that family, brought it; by marriage, to Mr. Baring, merchant, father of the present John Baring, Esq. It is now the property of Charles Baring, Esq. There are large press-shops, packing-rooms, linenays, tenter grounds, and all other conveniencies; on the demesnes, for finishing woollen cloths. Great mercantile concerns have been carried on here for more than a century.

Opposite Larkbeer-house, is a large neat house, (with extensive gardens;) built by the late Matthew Lee, Esq.

On the hill above Larkbeer, is the spacious mansion of Mount Rdford, delightfully situated, and commanding extensive views.

† There is a tradition, that a subterranean passage communicated from this house with the Cathedra; to corroborate which, they shew an ancient pointed archway opening into the ditch, through which the brook passes under the house.
tensive prospects. This house was built by Lawrence Rad-
ford, Esq. whose son, Arthur Radford, sold it to Edward
St. Leonard Hancock, Esq. whose daughter brought it, by marriage,
to Sir Amias Bampfylde, Kt. after his decease, she was mar-
mied to Sir John Dedridge, Kt. one of the justices of the
Court of King’s Bench, who resided here for some years.
In 1628, it was in the possession of the family of Duck, as
Duck, recorder of Exeter, died here in that year.
His descendants lived here in high reputation, till they be-
came extinct by the death of Richard Duck, Esq. without
issue, in 1695.

About 1750, it was the residence of Mr. John Colworthy,
merchant, who, from repeated losses at sea, becoming
bankrupt, the house and demesnes were purchased by Mrs.
Baring, of Larkbear, and it is now, the property, and resi-
dence of her eldest son, John Baring, Esq. justice of the
peace, for the county of Devon, and, in several parlia-
ments, one of the representatives for the City of Exeter.
He has greatly improved the house, almost to a re-building;
he has also greatly added to the demesnes, laid open the
grounds around it, planted numbers of trees and shrubs,
altered the road, and built a pallisadoed arch over it, by
which, an easy communication is made to the church, and
the adjoining grounds; in short, this splendid mansion is
now as compleat and desirable a residence as any in the
county.

A little to the southeast of Mount Radford, is a neat and
pleasant villa, built on a gentle eminence, by Henry Wey-
mouth, Esq. merchant, of Exeter, and on the site of a
smaller house, which was long the residence of the family
of Collings;* it is called Parker’s Well, from a noted spring,
which issues from under the the bank, into a square bason.

Near Trew’s wear has been established, of late years, a
manufactury of cottons; the buildings are very extensive,
the machinry is worked by a large water wheel, which is
supplied by a canal cut from the river; many dwelling-
houses have been erected near the manufactory, for the ac-
commodation of the workmen, and their families, which
has added greatly to the number of the inhabitants of this parish.

The ancient priory of St. James, was partly in this parish,
an account of which has been already mentioned.

A branch of the ancient and respectable family of Drew, had a mansion-house in this parish, where they resided for
several generations, till it became extinct. The last was

* This house hath lately been purchased, and is now the residence
of Robert Sproule, Esq.
John Drew, Esq. who had twenty children by Agnes, his wife, the daughter of Watkin York, of Exeter; but they all died without male issue.

The last parish to be described, is Heavitree, anciently called Woonford. It is situated east of Exeter, the church being about one mile from the city: it is dedicated to St. Michael, is large and regular, about 98 feet in length, and its extreme breadth 65 feet: it consists of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and large gallery: the roof is supported by eight clustered pillars, four on each side, the capitals decorated with coarse carvings of angels and foliage:—the chancel is separated from the nave, by a neat gothic screen, and the alterpiece is wainscoted in pannels, on which are painted the Lord’s prayer, the creed, and different texts of scripture: on each side of the chancel, are apertures in the walls, supposed to have been made to enable those who sat at the extremity of the aisle, to see the elevation of the host, in the Roman service. The font has, from the coarseness of the carving, strong marks of antiquity. The tower, which is square and low, has four small bells. There are only two monuments in this church; one against the north wall of the aisle, with this inscription.

Near unto this place lyeth the body of Sebastian Isacke, of Polsloe, Esq. who departed this life on the 8th of November, 1688.

The other monument is a plain white marble tablet, fixed against a pillar on the south side of the nave, and bears this epitaph:—Near this place are interred, the bodies of Ambrose Rhodes, Esq. of Belair, in this parish, who died 1st March, 1777, aged 72. And of Sarah, his beloved wife, (sole daughter of Solomon Andrew, Esq. of Lyme-Regis, in the county of Dorset, deceased,) who died 22d August, 1789, aged 73. And of Mary, their daughter, who died 17th November, 1760, aged 24.

On a grave-stone, in the chancel, is the following quaint inscription:

Here lyeth the bodies of Thomas Gorges, of Heavitree, Esq. and Rose, his wife. He departed this life the 17th of October, 1670; and she the 14th day of April, 1671.

The lovinge Turiell havinge mist her mate
Beg’d She, might enter ere they shut the gate
Their dust here lies whose soules to Heaven are gone
And waite till Angells rowle away the stone.

The present vicarage-house is neat, and pleasantly situated, with a good glebe around it. It was built by the Rev. John Snell.
This parish is a peculiar, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and to which are annexed the daughter churches of St. Sidwell, and St. David, in Exeter. The first fruits 3d. 6s. 8d. Yearly tenths 3s. 8s. 4d. Present vicar, the Rev. George Moore, archdeacon of Cornwall. Proprietors and patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

The ancient name of this village, which gives name to the largest hundred in the county, evidently points it out to have been of some eminence in early times. Woonford, or Wonsford, is supposed to have been a contraction of the British Aven, a general name for all rivers; but it does not seem probable, that this name should be given to an insignificant brook; neither is the contraction of Aven to Woon, similar to the practice of our ancestors, and we find a river in this county, named by some authors, Aven, now named Avon. It seems probable, that its true name was Wodensford, the present contraction, Wonsford, being similar to Wodensdike, now Wonsdike, and Wodensberg, now Wonsborne, from the idol, Woden, so much in repute with our Saxon ancestors.

The present name of Heavitree, it is conjectured, was derived from its being the common place of execution for malefactors, signifying the heavy, or sorrowful tree.

According to Sir William Pole, Henry the 1. gave the hundred, and manor of Wonsford, to Geoffrey de Manville, warden of the Castle of Exeter, who gave them, in marriage with his daughter, to William Fit. John. It came afterwards, by descent, to Henry de Tilly, from whom, on his rebelling against his sovereign King John, his majesty seized the manor, but, after sometime, restored it to Robert de Manville, a descendant from Geoffrey; it became then, part of the possessions of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury; and after them, of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon. On the decline of that noble family, the manor was purchased by Mr. Walrond, of Tiverton, from whom it descended to the Kellys; and in the year 1773, Arthur Kelly, Esq. sold it to its present possessor, John Baring, of Mount Radford, Esq.

The summit of the hill, between Exeter and Heavitree, was anciently the place of execution, for the county of Devon, before the removal of the gallows to Ringwell. This place is named Livery-dale, from the magistrates and citizens, in their Midsummer watch, and other public processions, dressed in their livery gowns, dispensing here, their alms to the poor, formerly termed a dole: hence, Livery-dale.
On this spot, after the execution of Mr. Bennet, for heresy, in the reign of Queen Mary, Sir Robert Dennis, kt. founded a chapel and almshouse, in the year 1591, which was finished by his brother Sir Thomas Dennis, kt. in 1594, and liberally endowed by him.

From Sir Thomas Dennis, the patronage of this charity came, by marriage with Anne, one of his daughters, and coheirress, to Sir Henry Rolle, of Stevenstone, in whose descendants it has ever since continued; the present patron being the right honorable John, Lord Rolle, of Bieton, who doubtless fulfils the trust, keeping the buildings in perfect repair, and punctually paying the chaplain, and almsman.

Present chaplain, the Rev. Richard Eastcott.

From this chapel, on an easy descent to the village of Hewittree, (properly so called) on a gravelly soil, are erected several small neat houses, in a delightful situation, both for prospect and air; and if, through the interposing hand of providence, a lasting peace might be procured, it is very probable that in the course of a few years, the village of Hewittree will be united by buildings, to the City of Exon.

In the village itself are several good houses, many of which are let out in lodgings, occupied by the citizens, for the benefit of their health, the air being thought very pure and salubrious.

From the village, to the hamlet of East Wonford, is near half a mile, on the great London road, where are many houses dispersed, some of them neat buildings of modern erection. At East Wonford, are likewise several good houses, one of which is of ancient date, and has for many generations been the residence of the family of the Pines. The brook has its course near this hamlet, and over it is a stone bridge of two arches, repaired by the county; near it is a continual spring of fine water, which, from an iron ladle formerly fastened by a chain to the wall, for the benefit of passengers drinking, it obtained the name of Iron Dish; here it was customary for the unfortunate culprits conducted to execution, to stop and drink. From East, the rivulet directs its course to West Wonford, through beautiful meadows, and a serpentine course, glides near the chapel of St. Eligius. This very ancient edifice was, a few years since, entire, consisting of a nave and chancel, and, from some remains of the decalogue painted on the east end, it appears to have been used for sacred service, since 1639.

* This chapel is called, in Bishop Stafford’s register, “The chapel of St. Clement, and St. Eligius.” And in Bishop Breningham’s, “St. Eligius’s Chapel, at Wonford.”
CHAP. VI. since the reformation, it has long been desecrated; and its revenues appropriated to the relief of the poor. The building has been of late years much neglected; and from want of necessary repairs, the vaulted roof, and one side, fell very lately into ruins, the remains are now converted into a stable.

Near this is a cot-house, patched up from old materials, and some part of it appears of age coeval with the chapel; probably it was the habitation of the officiating priest. The yard was decorated with lofty elms, of ancient growth, which gave a gloomy shade to the whole. This sequestered spot, its beautiful meadows, and the meandering brook, overhung with undulating hills, clothed with ash and other trees, were very happily chosen to inspire the mind with religious contemplation.

The hamlet of West Wonford was evidently of greater note and extent than it is at present, as it gives name to the hundred, and as the ancient Roman road passed through it from Harford Bridge: it now consists of detached farmhouses and cottages, many in a decayed state, and the ruins of others visible; the removal of the great western road hastened its decline, and gave rise to the present Heavitree.

West Wonford House is a large old stone mansion, and was long the residence of the family of Atkins, (two of whom were judges,) it is now the property of Mr. Spicer, of Mount Wear.

The ancient Nunnery of Polsloe, was situated in a detached part of this parish, a mile and half north of the church; it was founded by Bishop Brewer, in the year 1236, who endowed it with the manor of Polsloe, and other lands.

At the dissolution, the house and manor were granted to Sir Arthur Champernowne, who exchanged it for Dartington; it was then purchased by John Peter, Esq. merchant, of Exeter, in whose family it continued for several descents; it became next the property of the Isackes; and now belongs to Montague Parker, Esq.

There are still some remains of the ancient building, particularly the west end, which, though patched up with modern repairs, retains strong vestiges of its gothic state: the principal entrance was through a pointed arch, now walled up.

The chapel was demolished by Colonel Sebastian Isacke, and its site is not to be ascertained. The manor is, at present, divided into different farms, whose houses, garden walls, &c. clothed with ivy, have a ruinous and antique appearance.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

There are several gentlemen's seats in the detached parts of this parish, the principal of which, are the following:

Coaver, near Mount Radford, is a small neat house, pleasantly situated on the Topsham road, late the residence of John Stephens, Esq.

Belleair, contiguous to Coaver, is a neat villa, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Rhodes; both of these houses have pleasant lawns, enriched with plantations of trees and shrubs, and extensive prospects.

Northbrook, the property of Daniel Hamilton, of Exeter, Esq. is a neat mansion, greatly improved by its present owner; it is beautifully situated in an extensive paddock, one side of which is bounded by a branch of the river Exe; and through the grounds, the brook from Wonford meanders in view of the house.

Stokehill-House, a neat modern villa, belonging to Joseph Sanders, of Exeter, Esq. is delightfully situated about half a mile N. E. of the City; it commands a fine prospect of the estuary of the Exe, and the surrounding country: from a barren waste, overran with furze and fern, the proprietor has greatly improved the surrounding lands, and rendered them fruitful and pleasant.

Rusham, (anciently named Dunscomb, from the British Dunnum, a hill and Comb, a valley,) is a large farm on the heights of Stoke, anciently belonging to the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter; it is now the property of the Marchioness of Donegal, and rented by Mr. John Land, of Exeter. From different parts of this estate, are very extensive prospects, the ground undulating from lofty hills to deep vallies, and a fine spring of water meandering through the lower grounds, renders it capable of great improvement.

Ringswell, lies to the east of Heavitree village, near the place where lately stood the gallows; here was, formerly, a large mansion, granted in the reign of Henry the III. by Robert de Mandeville, to Nicholas Gervaise, of Exeter, whose son, Sir Walter Gervaise, gave it in marriage, with his daughter Alice, to Sir William Speke. The said Sir W. Speke, with the consent of his wife, granted the same to Sir John Wiger, of Creedy-Wiger, reserving to himself and heirs 3t. yearly rent.—Part of this manor afterwards became the property of the Prydhams, of Exeter, and by an heiress of the Prydhams came to the Whitings. It belongs at present to Edward Cotsford, Esq. who purchased it of Gregory Jackson, of Exeter, Esq.
Maidford, situated west of Heavitree church, is the remains of an ancient mansion, the residence of Ralph de Busco, in the reign of Henry the III. Afterwards it was the seat of Lord Dinham, from whom it descended to Sir George Smith, who erected a spacious house here, (the remains of which are now converted to a farm-house.) From the Smiths, it became the property of Phineas Chard, Esq. of Exeter, Esq. on whose decease it came by marriage to William Mackworth Predd, Esq. who sold it to the late John Stephens, of Coaver, Esq.

Wippin, anciently written Wapen, is a hamlet and manor, at the N. E. extremity of the parish; it has long been in the possession of the family of the Baringfilds, of Poltimore, and is now the property of Sir Charles Baringfilds, Bann.
THE CITY OF EXETER.

APPENDIX.

An Acte for the Enlarging the liberties of the Citie of Exeter, 2d and 3d Edward VI.

Humbly sheweth unto your most excellent Majestye yourse obedience and loving subjects the Mayo Bayliffs and Comynaltye of your Citie of Exeter that where of late sa- vaigne luste of famous and moste worthe Memorie Kings Henry the viij. Father yit. Highnes by his moste gracyous Lres Patents under his great Socalitye of Engelande bearinge date the xxij daye of Auguste in xxtth yere of his now moste noble saige for the Love Zealde and Favor. which he haued towards his lovinge subjectes the Mayores Bayliffs Comynaltye of his sayde Citie of Exeter and also towards the sayde Citie did not onlye ratfyde and confirm all such grantes as were by hym or any of his noble progenytes gyven and granted unto the Mayores Bayliffs and Comynaltye of the sayde Citie or any of the Inhabitants thereof. But also by his sayde Lres Patents of a more larger benyolence did eretce ordynye constitute and make the sayde Citie to be a Countye in yt self cleerely separted and defyned from the Countye of Devon and for the better mynsize of the same did gyve and grante unto the sayde Mayor, Bayliffs and Comynaltye and to their successors dyvers and sundrye Jurisdiccyons prefrerences liberties fruaunches and Privileges to be exercysed and within the sayde Countie of the sayde Citie of Exeter as by the saide Lres Patent more playnlie yt doth and maye appeare. And forsoomache as it is nowe doubtefull wher and howe farre the aunceynt bounds and lymites of the lybties of the saide Citie doth extende and for lacke of certein knowledge and lymittacon thereof eyseth not onely at dyvers tymes variaunce betwene the officers of the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie of Exeter and the sheriff and the offiçte of the sayde Countye of Devon and the Byshoppe of Exceter and the Dean and Chapter of the Catedral Churche of Saynte Peter of Exceter and their Mystysters for and concernyng the servyngge and executinge of processe within certain places surmised by the sayde
sayde Mayor Bayliffs and Comynaltie of the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie of Exceter to be within the lymitts and boundes of the saide Countye of the saide Citie & denied by the sayde Sheriffe of the sayde Countye of Devon and the sayde Byshoppe Deane and Chapiter and their Officers to be within anye of the Bounedes of the saide Countye of the saide Citie but also th. Inhabitants of divers Houses and Habitations being sett and buyled in certain Places within the sayde Cytie and Suburbes of the same and in the conyne and borde of bothe the sayde Countyes callinge and naminge themselves for the Maintenance of their unthrifticr rule which they kepe there some tyme when for there purpose yt so best serveth to be von of the sayd Countyes and some tyme of the other and by occasion thereof in and to these Howses resorte (as it were to a Den and refuge for unthrifties Innumorab sorts of dyvers Carders Nyghte Watchers Vagabonds Theves Bawdes Hores and suche other yvell and lewe poons whiche their doo lorke abyde and escape unpunysshed by reason that the lymitts of the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie are unknowne not onely to the great Corrupcon of prentyses Servaunts and Children broughte uppe within the sayde Citie to the great annoyance of the sayde Citie and of the Inhabitants of the same. — But also to the great Inquieten and disturbance of other Quarters thereabout which is to the great maintenaunce boldenynge and increase of theves robbers harlots, bawdes and sundrye Vagaboundes which things within shorte tyme will be a greate Cause of rewin and decaye of your gracys sayde Citie and to the Oppression and greate disquietinge of the sayde Citie and the whole Countreye thereaboute yt remedye be not provided For Reformacyon whereof yt may please your mooste excellent Majesty wt. and by the Assent of Lordes Spuall and Temporall and the Commons in this present Parlyment assembled and by the Authority of the same that the boundes and lymitts hereafter enwewing may be hadde reputed and taken for the undoughted lymitts devysyon and boundes betwene the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie of Exceter taken for no parte nor parcell of the sayde Countye of Devon. but clearly seperated from the sayde Countye of Devon evermore withoute ques- tyon color. doughte or ambyguytie which boundes of the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie as well within the walleres of the sayde Citie as withoute shall be and begynyne as hereafter followeth that is to saye firste at and from the Estegate of the sayde Citie together with all the whole precynte and Circuyte of the Parrishe off Saynte Sydwell withoute the sayde Estegate, and with all the Inhabitants and soyle of the
the same Patrishe unto the Sowthegate of the same Citie with all the whole Circuyte and preyncte of the Parrishe of the Trynytie there and with all the Inhabitaunts and soyle of the same Parrishe withoute the sayde Southegate and at and from the sayde Southegate with the whole Circuyte and Precynte of the sayde whole Parrishe of the Trynuytie aforesayde unto the Westegate of the sayde Cytie together with all the whole Circuyts and p'cinte of the Parrishes of Saynte Edmondes and Saynte Marye Stappes unto the greate Ryver of Exe and with all the Inhabitaunts and Soyle within the sayde Parrishe unto the grote River of Exe and withoute the sayde West Gate and at and from the sayde West Gate with the Circuyte of the saide whole Parrishes of Saynte Edmondes and Saynte Mary Stappes as before is sayde unto the Northingate of the sayde Cytie together with the Circuyte and precynte of the whole Parrishe of Saynte David, called Saynte David is Downe, without the Northingate of the sayde Cytie and with all the Inhabitaunts and Soyle within the sayde Parrishe of Saynte David is Downe, and at and from the sayde Northingate with the Circuyte and precynte of the same whole Parrishe of Saynte David is downe unto the Eastegate aforesayde, and that also by the Authoritie aforesayde yt may be Enacted that all manner of Howses Lands Tenements Possions Grounds and Soyle as well within the Walls of the sayde Citie and Suburbs of the same as also all Howses Lands Tenements Grounds and Soyle sette layinge and beinge within the Parrishes aforesayde and expressed and every of them shall be at all tymes and tymes from henceforth the taken accepted, reputed knowne and accounted to be parcell of and within the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie of Exceter and to be no parte nor parcell of the sayde Countye of Devon and that yt may be herder enacted by the Authoritie aforesayde that as well the Sheriffe of the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie of Exceter for the tymes being his Deputies and Mynisters as also the Officers and Mynisters of the sayde Mayor Baylliffe and Constable of the sayde Citie of Exceter and every of them for the Tyme beinge shall and may lawfullye at all tymes and tymes from henceforth the execute and serve within the sayde Countye of the sayde Citie of Exceter all and all manner of Wryttes Precepts and Processes to them or any of them directed or delievered as well from the Kings Majesty his heirs or Successors or from any of his Justices as also from the sayde Mayor, Baylliffs and Comynalties or their Successors or any other their Officers or any of them in suche manner and forme as the sheriffs of the sayde Countye of Devon Justices of Peace or other the Kings Officers
Appendix

Officers or Ministers of the sayde Countie of Devon might have lawfully done before the making of this Acte and Statue, And further to do and execute all and every other lawfull Acte and Thing within the sayde Countie of the sayde Countie of Exeter in as ample and large manner as the Sherriff of the sayde Countie of Devon justices of Peace or other the Kings Officers or Ministers of the said Countie of Devon might have lawfully done before the making of this Acte. Provided also ways that the Castell commonly called the Castell of Exeter and the Soyle of the same being within the Walles of the said Castell and also the Common Gayle of the sayde Countie of Devon nycy adjoining to the said Castell and the Mansyon House of the same Gayle with all such and singular other Houses and Buildings belonging to the same shall not be accepted or taken to be within the Citye of Exeter nor of any thereof but shall be at all accepted reputed adjudged and demydd to be within and parrcell of the sayde Countie of Devon any thing in this Acte menoyoned resyted or expressed to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also that this Acte nor any thing therein containeed shall in any wise extend or bee prejudiciall or hurtfull to the Kinge his Heires or Successors or to the Ryghte Noble Prince Edward Duke of Somsett or to any of his Heires or to the sayde Byshoppe of Exeter or his Successors the Deane and Chapter of Exeter and their Successors or to any of them or to any other Person or Persons their Heires or Successors for or concerning any Liberties Privilegs Courtes Leetes Franchises Profitts prior to any Proces Judgment and Ejectmentes to bee had in any Action or Suit now depending or concerning the Limits and Boundes aforesayde excepted by this Acte to bee of the sayde Countie of the Citye of Exeter but that they and everie of them shall and may lawfully have hold use take exercise and enioye all and singler such liberties privilges Courtes Leetes Franchises Profitts and all other Commodities and everye of them whatsoever in suche lyke manuer burnt and Condived as they or any of them lawfully had held occupied or enioyed the same or any of them before the making of this Acte, and in such manuer and sort as if this Acte had never been made any thing before in this Acte to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided also ways and byst furder Enacted that as well all and singular Covenants Grants Compeoyous Approxements Recognisances and Bonds Obligatory had made or knowledged by the Mayor Baylifs and Comitie of the sayde Citye of Exeter or any of them unto the Byshoppe Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Churche of Exeter or any
THE CITY OF EXETER.

any of them as also all and singler such Covenants Graunts Coposicons Agreements Recognisaunees and Bonds Obligatorie had made or knowledge by the sayde Bysshoppe Deane and Chapiter or any of them to the sayde Mayor Baylifs and Comaltie or any of them for or concerninge any other thynge or thyngs then is expressed or mencyoned in this Acte shall stande and be to all Intents and Purposes in effecte force and strengeth as they weare before the makynge of this Acte and as though this Acte had never been had or made any thinge conteyned in this Acte to the contrarye in anywise notwithstondinge.

GEORGE ROSE, Cler. Parliamentener.

Examined with the Original Record at the Parliament-Office this 5th Day of Oct. 1799 by us

FENWICK WILLIAM PEARLY, J. PACEY.

Translation of the monkish verse, on an ancient monument in the Wynard’s Chapel, (see page 383.)

May these new walls, which boast their founder's name,
To distant times his piety proclaim!
Not for the rich his many cells appear,
Age, sickness, penury, find shelter here.
To HIM whose glory fills the eternal throne,
The rising fane he consecrates alone.
A lasting fabric, nor endow'd in vain,
It clears, we trust, his soul from earthy stain.
Wynard, all hail! though now to us deny'd,
Recording magistrate, our city’s pride,
Yet thy bright name, not to these walls confin’d,
Thy country graces, dignifies mankind.

Mr. Jenkins was led to believe, that the screen (see page 289) which supports the Organ and divides the Choir from the body of the Cathedral, was erected in the time of King James I. from the circumstance of a Rose and a Thistle appearing in the ornamental parts thereof. But whoever examines this screen attentively, will easily discover, that they were placed there after it was erected; and are of clumsy workmanship, when compared with the elegant foliage which surrounds them. By the style of architecture, (the arches being very similar to that of Bishop Stapeldon’s monument,) I suppose this screen was erected in the time of Edward the II. or III.

W. D.

CONTENTS.
## CONTENTS

### CHAPTER I.

Ancient History and Government of the City;
from the Invasion of the Romans to the Norm-
man Conquest. ............................................. 1

### CHAPTER II.

From the Norman Conquest to the End of the
Reign of King Henry VIII. ................................ 26
Earls of Devon; from the Norman Conquest to
the Reformation, ........................................ 108
Dukes of Exeter to the Reformation, ................. 110

### CHAPTER III.

From the Death of King Henry VIII. to the
Accession of King Charles II. .......................... 112
Charter of the City, ...................................... 137

### CHAPTER IV.

From the Accession of King Charles II. to the
45th of King George III. ................................ 173

### CHAPTER V.

Ecclesiastical History—Religion of the Ancient
Britons, ..................................................... 243
Bishops of Devon, ........................................ 247

### CHAPTER VI.

General Description, ..................................... 276
Rougemont Castle, ....................................... 278
The Cathedral, 281—its Government, ................ 293
present Members, &c. ................................... 310
CONTENTS.

PAROCHIAL DESCRIPTION.

Precinct of the Close, ........................................ 312
Parish of St. Martin, .......................................... 316
St. Pancras, .................................................. 317
St. Stephen, .................................................. 320
Precinct of Bedford, .......................................... 323
Parish of Allhallows, Goldsmith's-street, .............. 324
St. Lawrence, ............................................... 327
Precinct of Bradninch, ...................................... 341
Parish of St. Sidwell, ...................................... 341
St. David, .................................................... 353
St. Paul, ..................................................... 360
St. Kerian, ................................................... 364
St. Petrock, .................................................. 365
St. Mary Major, .............................................. 367
St. Mary Arches, ............................................. 389
The Holy Trinity, ............................................ 376
St. Olave, .................................................... 395
St. John, ..................................................... 399
Allhallows on the Walls, ................................... 403
St. Edmund, .................................................. 406
General Benefactions, ....................................... 408

PARISHES ADJACENT EXETER.

Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, ....................... 431
St. Leonard, .................................................. 438
Heavitree, .................................................... 441
Appendix, ..................................................... 241 & 447

FINIS.

Exeter, Printed by P. Hedgeland,

High-street.
## PLATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gateway of Rougemont Castle to face the Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map of Exeter</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danmonia Romana</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxon Danmonia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo Saxon Coins, Ancient Cannon, &amp;c.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West View of the old Conduit</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View of the old Exe Bridge</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Views of Rougemont Castle</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan of Rougemont Castle</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichnography of the Cathedral</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Guildhall in Waterbeer-street</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coins found in Waterbeer-street, Ancient Date, &amp;c.</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ERRATA

| 197 f Chancellor, r Sub-Chamber, l 32 |
| 220 f Charles Fanshawe, Esq. r Stephen Hotrey, Esq. l 130 |
| 222 f for, r qf, l 23 |
| 251 &c. f lays, r lies, l 28 |
| 251 f deep, r deeply, l 39 |
| 255 f Hooker, r Hoker, in the note |
| 255 f Dean Mills, r Milles, do. |
| 258 f and legacies, r and in legacies, l 33 |
| 263 &c. f Isaac, r Imace, last line |
| 263 f Redman, r Readman, l 12 & side note |
| 274 f Brother, r Uncle, l 30 |
| 282 f by every, r by almost every, l 15 |
| 286 f Robert Lym, r Robert Lyon, l 5 |
| 290 f Rhombus, r Square, l 4 |
| 295 f Bristol to Plymouth, r London to Pentillie, in Cornwall, l 4 |

295 dele Canon, in the side note

302 f Possuit, r Possit, l 17

310 f Precentor Gordon, B. D. r A. M. l 22

319 f Father, r Uncle, l 23

339 f Edward, r Arthur, last line

340 f Sir Amias, r Sir Coppstone, l 18

349 f semicircular, r circular, l 31

349 f Martym, r Mary, 13 of note

350 f Burig, r Byrig, l 40

351 &c. f laying, r lying, l 9

389 f pestilences, r pestilence, l 11

397 f injudiciously, r injudiciously, l 11