Anne of Denmark
Britain

Neptune's Triumph
or, The Coronation of
King Dionyza
with Lengths
Behalf of Queen
Queen Mary
Twelfth Night
[illegible]

Duchess of Atholl,
Mrs Dillon,
Lady Ailesbury
Lady Rendlesham
Lady Peter


Longitude in Minutes of Time
A. Edmonton
B. Finnsbury & Wenlaxbarne
C. Osuiston
D. Istleworth
E. Spelthorne
F. Elthorn
G. Goare.
PART OF HARTFORD SHIR:
PART OF BUCKINGHAM SH:
WEST
Watford
Rickmansworth
Frogmore
Bacher
Bushey
Oxey Hall
More House
More Hall
Breakspheare
Harvill Street or Harvill
Harefield
Wood Hall
Waxwel
Pinner Common
Popes End
Pinner Green
Hedsdon
Whitchurch
Moore Hall
Cornea
Ascot
Pinner
Woodhall
Basing H
Ruislip
Green Hill
Kenton
Harrow
Roxeth
Preston
Ickenham
Swakley
Greenford Green
Sudbury Green
Rye Feild
Downs Barnes
Little Hillington
Yeding
Wembly Hill
Uxbridge
Great Hillington
Northolt
Bay lane
Greenford
Parivale
Cowley
Collon Green
Woodend
Yelding
Wenersley
Heyes
Dormans W.
Norcoat
Castle Beare
Hanwell
Iver
Drayton
Dayley
Colham
South Old
Elyng
Harlington
Norwood
Cranford
Osterley
Boston
Colnebrook
Harmondsworth
Heston
New Brentford
Longford
Kerherow
Hounslow Heath
Hounslow
Sheep Coate
Hatton
Thistleworth
Worton
Stanwell
West Bedfont
Bedfont
Whitton
Richmond
Knowle Green
Feltham
Twickenham
Petersham
Stanes
Ashford
Hanworth Park
Ham House
Hanworth
Cross Deep
Ham
Ashford Ford
Feltham Hill
Kenton Park
Tedington
Asdeham
Thorpe
Littleton
Kenton
Hamton
Sunbury
Kingston
Chertsey
Sheperton
W. Moulsey
E. Moulsey
Walton
Colne R.
Thames R.
Longitude in Minutes of a Degree


NORTH from London.
SOUTH from London
MIDDLESEX
Robt Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill.
SURREY
ESSEX
EAST
PART OF
LONDON
A Scale of Miles
South Mymms
Dancers H.
Dubdel
Bently H.
North Hall
Cheston
Chesston
Potters Bar
Kicksend
Durham
Theobald
Turner
Waltham Cross
Waltham Abby
Norris
Hadley
Potters Lodge
High Barnett
Bakers Street
Tuttle Str.
Enfield Wash
Buckskin Hall
Barnett Wells
Dagits Hill
Enfeild
Green Street
Dittons Lodge
Barnet
Stoschi
Lane
Totteridge Marsh
Totteridge
Wheston
Winchmore Hill
Ponders End
Durance
Highwood Hill
Friarn Barnet
South Gate Street
Cooke Hall
Mocome Hill
Fryth
North End
The New
Edmonton
Ieremie Green
Mill Hill
Dole Street
Page Street
Follow Corner
Wyer Hill
Bleck Hall
Chingford Hall
Cellen Deep
Parsons Street
Kuckall Haven
Cony Hatch
Lyme Hill
Chapmans Green
Finchley
Wood Green
Tottenham
Parckgate
Higham Bridge
Hendon
Brent Street
Hornesey
Cruch End
Higham
Cane Wood
Highgate
West Green
High Crose
Clay Street
Wood street
Cliter House
Wildswood Corner
Upper Holloway
Islington
Page Green
Oxgate
Childs Hill
Lowe Holloway
Marsh Street
Waltham Stow
West Crose
Hampsteed
Green Street
Coopenhagen
Newington
Hoe Street
Twyford
Seuzup Hill
Pen Street
Kentish Towne
Lambury House
Lowe Hall Ferry
Layton
Fortune Gate
Gilborn Abby
West End
Upper Chalcot
Chanler
Shaker Well
Clapton
Ruckolds
Twyford
Harleston Green
Lowe Chalcot
Pancras
Islington
Hackney
Wick house
Holsden Gr
Canhold Green
Marlbone
Hoxeston
Mare Street
Well Street
Padington
Iotnam
Old Oake Wells
Oldford
Wasborne Green
Bishops Hall
Bedna G.
Bow
East Acton
Hide Park
Stepney
Kingsington
Knight Bridg
Popl ar
Hamersmith
Chelsey
Westmin ster
South Lambeth
Black Wall
Wark
Battersey
Deptford
Green wich
Fulham
Putney
Wansworth
a Charlton
b Upper Hanford
c Lower Hanford
d Walton Parsonage
e Abscourt
f Hammonds
g Cranford Brid
h Paper & Pouder Mills
i Hamton Court & Park
k Middle Park
l Bushy Park
m New House
n Twickenham Park
o Smalbury Green
p Sion House
q Wick House
r Lampton
s Scratedge
t North Hide
v Heath End
w Heston End
x Slitton
y Query Pond
z Tickill
1 Draton
2 Deane
3 Wood Heath
4 Eling Green
5 East Heath
6 Wortton Green
7 Eryer Place
8 Padingwick
9 North Highway
10 Scheperd Bush
11 Bren Green
12 North End
13 Buckingham Hous
14 Grove House
15 Sandy End
16 Wallam Green
17 Parsons Green
18 Little Chelsey
19 Earles End
20 Brompton
21 Brouns well
22 Strand Green
23 Hamorton

MIDDLESEX, derives its name from *Middle Saxons*, in Lat. *Middlesexia*, because, it was between the East and West *Saxons*. 'Tis an Inland County but small, yet the Richest and the Noblest. 'Tis separated from *Hertfordshire* on the North; from *Essex* on the East by the River *Lea*; on the South from *Surrey* and *Kent* by the *Thames*, and on the West from *Buckinghamshire* by the River *Colne*. 'Tis a most fruitful County, yielding Corn of all sorts, Grass for feeding Cattle. It hath many Parks, several Chases, &c. *Name and Situation.* *Commodities and Products.*

The first were the *Trinobantes*, a noble Tribe of the *Britains*, formerly mention'd, who surrender'd themselves to *Cæsar*, and invited back *Mandubratius* to govern them, whom *Cassibellan* forc'd to fly away into *France*, and bring in the *Romans*; He is otherwise call'd *Androgeus* in disgrace, because he betrayed his Country to Foreigners. 'Twas under the East *Saxon* Kings, and is now gover'nd in spirituals by the Bishop of *London*. The Principal Rivers are the noble River of *Thames*, the glory of *England*, the *Brent*, the *Colne*, the *Lea*, with several other lesser streams, and the New Rivers, cut for the conveniency of the Inhabitants. *Inhabitants.*

The Air is as sweet and pleasant as in any other County, and the soil is generally very fruitful, chiefly in the Vale from *Heston* to *Harrow* on the *Hill*. The most gravelly part is much improv'd by the labour and manuring of the Husbandman. 'Tis a flat Land, but has some rising grounds, as *Harrow*, *Hamsted*, *Highgate*, *Child*'s Hills, &c. *Air and Soil.*

'Tis of no large extent, having in length from East to West 29 Miles, in breadth from North to South 18, in this Compass are 2400 Acres, above 110000 Dwelling-Houses, 7 hundreds 126 parishes, besides *London*, 4 Market-Towns, above 660000 Inhabitants, and about 220000 Men fit for service in War. It sends 8 Members to Parliament, 4 out of *London*, 2 out of *Westminster*, and the 2 Knights of the Shire. Upon the River *Colne*, we meet first with the Parish of *Breakspear*, the name of an ancient Family, Pope *Adrian* IV. being a Member of it. Next *Harefield* or *Harvill*, a noted place, and *More-hall*. *Extent* *Acres* *Houses & Inhabitants.* *Burgess Towns.* *Description.*

The *Colne* by dividing its stream runs round some fruitful Islands on this side, and on the other side of *Uxbridge*, a Populous Town full of Inns, govern'd by 2 Bayliffs, 2 Constables and 4 Headboroughs, its Market is *Thursday*, well supply'd with Corn, &c. The County hereabouts is cover'd with Trees, and full of stately Houses of our Gentry, as the Poet tells us, Uxbridge M. Thurs.

Such

Such Fields, such Woods, such stately Piles appear,
Such Gardens grace the Earth, such Towers the Air,
That *Thames* with *Roman Tiber* may compare.

Staines M. Frid.

On the Western Limits stands *Staines*, in *Sax. Stana*, so nam'd probably from a Bound stone here set up. 'Tis a Market-Town with a Wooden Bridge over the *Thames*, into *Surrey* and the Western Road. Near to it is *Running Meade*, where the Barons of *England* Assembled, *A.* 1215. to obtain from King *John* the Liberties of *England*, contain'd in *Magna Charta*.

Now *Renimed* upon the Banks appears,
Where Men renown'd for Honour, Arms and Years.
Met to reform the State, controul the King,
And *Edward*'s Laws from long Oblivion bring.
Hence more than Civil Wars, the Land Oppress'd,
And *Lewis* with his *French* the Rebels strength en-
(creas'd.

The River falls down to *Laalam*, and a little lower to *Coway* stakes, where *Cæsar* past the River, and where the *Britains* to hinder him fix'd several stakes in the Ford, and upon the Banks. In sight is *Harrow* Hill, the highest in the County, surrounded with Rich and Beautiful Corn-fields, where the Soil yields such excellent Wheat, that it has been in great request in our Kings Courts. At some distance is *Hamworth*, a Royal Pallace, with a Parks tho' small much frequented by *Hen.* VIII. Thro' the Parishes passes a made River, that conveys the Water thro' *Hampton-court* into the *Thames*, call'd the *New River*. 'Tis a most magnificent seat, first Erected by Cardinal *Woolsey*, enlarg'd by *Hen.* VIII. having Five spacious Courts; Of which the Poet thus;

Ham-worth.

Hampton-Court.

A place which Natures choicest Gifts Adorn;
Where *Thames* kind streams in gentle Currents turn.
To *Hampton* runs, whose state and beauty shows;
A City here contracted in a House.
This the grave Prelate *Woolsey's* care begun.
To whom blind Fortune's Arts were fully known;
And all her smiles dash'd with one fatal frown.

King *William* and Queen *Mary*, have much Adorn'd and Beautified this Pallace that he has chosen for his last Retreat.

To

To the former Verses give me leave to add the following, concerning this glorious Fabrick.

Here our bleſt Queen's Magnificence yet Reigns,
O'er Death's proud Empire and its mournful Trains.
Here Air and Nature do their Works diſplay,
And all our great *Naſſau*'s delights obey.
Here *Italy* and *Spain* are clearly ſeen,
In Richeſt Fruits, Trees, Shades, in Walks and (Greens, &c.

The River winds round about to *Twickenham* and *Thiſtleworth*; unto which a River driving the Wheels of ſome Powder-mills upon *Hounſlow-heath*, runs and enters the *Thames*: On the *Surrey* ſide is the Royal Seat of *Richmond*, but lower in *Middleſex* is *Sion*-houſe, which *Henry* V. gave to the Nuns of St. *Bridget*, and over againſt it Built another Monaſtery, call'd *Bethlem*, for the *Carthuſians*. 'Tis now a Seat of the Dukes of *Summerſet*. In the Road is *Brentford*, a noted Market, divided into 2 Towns, Old and New. 'Twas an Earldom granted to *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* of *Scotland*, Created Earl of *Brentford*, *Ann.* 1644. The Road comes from *Hounſlow*, memorable for the Camp upon the Neighbouring Heath, pitch'd there by King *James* II. to over-awe the City of *London* and his Proteſtant Subjects; near to it is *Arlington*, a Village that gave the Title of Baron and Earl of *Arlington*, to Sir *Henry Bennett*, Secretary of State to King *Charles* I. Lower upon the Bank of the River ſtands *Fulham*, Noted for the Pallace of the Biſhops of *London*; and for a Church oppoſite to another at *Putney*, Erected by 2 Religious Siſters. Next is *Chelſey*, where a College was deſign'd by King *James*, to oppoſe the Church of *Rome*; but being unfiniſh'd, King *Charles* the 2d. beſtow'd it on the Royal Society. But they never minding it as it was expected, King *Charles* appropriated it to another uſe, to be an Hoſpital for decayed, old and maimed Soldiers. 'Tis now one of the moſt glorious Fabricks about the City of *London*, Furniſh'd with Beautiful Gravel Walks, Gardens, &c. King *William* and Queen *Mary*, have not only perfected this noble Work, but have given to it large Revenues, for the ſupport of a Governor, Miniſtry, and all other Officers; beſides ſome ſcores of decay'd Military Men, who are here plentifully provided for, and Maintain'd.

Brentford M. Tueſ.

Fulham.

Chelſey.

On both ſides of the River 'tis incredible what a number of Beautiful Houſes, Noble Pallaces, ſtately Gardens, Rich Meadows and Feilds are to be ſeen, which yeild a delight-

delightful Prospect to such as are carried up and down the Water.

The most noted Places from *Hampton* down the stream, are *Teddington*, *Twickenham*, *Thistleworth*, New *Brentford*, *Cheswick*, *Fulham*, *Chelsey*, so many Pleasant and Populous Towns upon the *Thames*, on *Middlesex* side: But the glory of this River and of all *England* is *London*, which deserves to be mention'd by it self in the next Sheet.

Kensington. From *London* in the Western Road stands first *Knightsbridge* and *Kensington*, adjoyning to an ancient Royal Park, call'd *Hyde-Park*, His present Majesty has there a Magnificent Pallace which of old belong'd to Sir *Heneage Finch*, since created Earl of *Nottingham*, from whose Son the present Earl, the King Bought it, and having added to the former Buildings, 'tis now one of the most sumptuous Pallaces of the Royal Family, the more convenient for its Neighbourhood of *London*. In the Town besides the stately New Buildings of the Gentry, are *Holland*-House, and *Cambden*-House, 2 ancient Fabricks. Next is *Hammersmith* and *Turnham-green*, Populous Villages, with many fair Houses; as likewise on both sides of the way fine Habitations appear, belonging to our Nobility and Gentry, and the Wealthy Citizens of *London*. Likewise in and near the Road is *Uxbridge*, memorable for a Treaty between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, which was unhappily broke off by the stiffness of both Parties; here are many fine Towns, and Beautiful Country Seats, up at *Eling*, *West-acton*, *Norcoat*, *Greenford*, great *Hillingdon*, *Fekenham*, *Ryslip*, *Shepton* and *Dawling*, &c. I must not forget the *New-river*, an admirable contrivance, formerly mention'd to convey good Water to the City from *Ware*, above 20 Miles. It runs thro' *Islington* into a Pond, upon a small eminency, call'd the Head of the *New-river*, and from thence falls into most part of the City thro' Pipes.

Pallaces. The Pallaces of our Nobility out of the City in this County, are, *Sion-house*, the Duke of *Somerset*'s at *Chelsey*, Duke of *Beauford*'s and Earl of *Lindsey*'s, and Bishop of *Winchester*'s, *Holland-house*, the Earl of *Warwick*'s at *Highgate*, the Earl of *Kingston*'s, at *Cranford* Earl of *Berkley*'s, at *Parson*'s-*green*, *Mordant-house*; *Sutton-court*, Earl of *Falconburg*'s, *Drayton* Lord *Paget*'s, *Hackney* Lord *Brook*'s, *Whitton* Lord *Bellasis*'s, *Twittingham* Lord *Berkley*'s, *Fulham* Bishop of *London*, *Hamsted* Lord *Wotton*'s, &c.

Lord Lieutenant. Lord Lieutenant of this County is the Duke of *Bedford*.

Pound Tax. It Pays to the 2 *s*. Aid, One hundred fifty three thousand, Eight hundred seventy seven Pounds, One Shilling, Five pence farthing.

LANCA-

LONDON, the most Famous and the most Trading City, not only of *England*, but of the whole World, is call'd in Latin *Londinum*, by *Tacitus Londinium*, by the *Britains Lundayn* or *Caer-Lud*, by the *Saxons Londenceaster*; by foreigners *Londra* and *Londres*. 'Tis supposed the name is deriv'd from the *British* Words *Lhong* a Ship and *Dinas* or *Dinum* a City or Harbor for Ships, because it admits of Ships of the greatest Burden that the Tide brings up to its Houses. *Name*

'Tis built upon the Banks of the River of *Thames*; its first Founder is not so well known as its Antiquity, for *Tacitus* mentions it as a Rich and Trading City in his time. *Constantine* first Fortified it with a Wall at the request of his Mother *Helena*. It had 7 Gates to the Land, *Ludgate* and *Newgate* in the West, on the North *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moregate* and *Bishopsgate*, on the East *Aldgate*, two more were on the River side, *Belingsgate* and *Dowgate*. But the number of the Citizens and their Warlike Courage is such, that as the Primitive *Spartans* they trust more to their Arms than to their Walls. It stands in a wholesome Air upon a rising Ground, most of it Gravel, having a stately Bridge of 19 Arches of Stone, with a Draw-bridge that leads over the River into *Surrey*. *Situation.* *Gates.*

Since its first Foundation, it hath suffer'd much by War and Fire; Q. *Boadicia* and her Party destroy'd it in hatred of the *Romans*. *A.* 830. It felt the *Danish* fury, and in the Years 851, 872, 1013, 1016, it could not escape again their Rage. But accidental Fire as well as War, has often laid it desolate. Besides the frequent Fires that have destroyed some particular Streets, in the Years 983, 1077, 1086, 1175, 1212, memorable Fires happened in this City which reduc'd to Ashes its principal Streets, and one time Burnt the Bridge that was formerly of Wood, with the Church of *St. Pauls*. But the last Fire was the fiercest and the greatest that ever befell this City, *A.* 1666 the 2d. of *September*. It began in *Pudding* Lane, where now stands a Monument erected *A.* 1671, &c. in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Ford* Knt. and in his Successors, of White Stone, 202 Foot high, 15 Foot Diameter, the Pedestal is 40 Foot high and 21 Foot square, with winding Stairs to the top, where is an Iron Balcony, and a Brass representing the Flames: This dreadful Fire in three days time consum'd 89 Churches, the *Guild*-Hall, the Schools, Libraries, Hospitals, 15 entire Wards of 26, 8 of the other were much Shatter'd, 400 Streets, 13200 Houses. So that there appear'd nothing from the Bridge to the Temple and Holborn, but a sad and lamentable Desolation. But that which is more wonderful, as it was Burnt in 3 days time, It *History.*

was rebuilt again in 3 Years time, with more State and Glory, and within a few Years more, the Additions to the City have been as large and as considerable as the Body of it, and perhaps more; this bespeaks the Riches, Wealth, and Power of *London*.

Extent. Its length from *Lime-house* to *Mill-bank*, is 7500 Paces, about 7 Miles and a half; its breadth, from *White-chappel* to St. *George's-Fields*, about 3 Miles. It contains 600 Streets and Lanes, above 100000 Houses, upwards of 800000 Souls, besides the Multitude of Strangers, and Mariners of all Nations. It can bring into the Field above 150000 fighting Men.

Description. The Tower is the first place to be consider'd. 'Twas built as 'tis reported by *Julius Cesar*. It has a Mile in compass well furnish'd with Guns and Arms for 60000 Men. Here the Jewels and Regalia of the Crown are kept, and the Records of the Kingdom in *Wakefield Tower*, the latter by a Keeper, whose Salary is 500*l.* *per Annum*, his place is at the disposal of the Master of the *Rolls*; from 7 to 11 a Clock liberty is granted to search the Records, except Sundays, &c. In this Tower is the Mint of *England*; and several Houses appointed for the Officers, and one Parish Church call'd *Sancti Petri ad vincula infra Turrim*. 'Tis under the command of a Constable and a Lieutenant of the Tower, whose Jurisdiction reaches over 21 Hamlets call'd the *Liberties* of the Tower. The next Officers are the Gentleman Porter, 24 Yeomen Warders, and the Gunners.

From the Tower along *Thames*-street, we meet with the *Custom*-House, a noble, stately, and convenient Fabrick, for receiving the King's Customes, of all Goods Exported and Imported, which in *London* alone amounts to above 400000 *per Annum*. The River presents to the Eye a delightful prospect of many Ships, till we come to the Bridge, a noble Structure with a fair street over the River. From thence the spacious streets are, *Grace-Church*-street, and *Fish*-street Hill, and turning upon the left, *Thames*-street, *Canon*-street, *Lombard*-street, *Cheapside*, *Fleet*-street and *Holborn*, &c. leading to *Westminster*, and the Western part, where we may take notice of *Bowsteeple* in *Cheapside* of curious Workmanship, with a pleasant Ring of Bells, and *Guild-hall* where the City Courts of Judicature are kept, and all publick Meetings of the Mayor and Aldermen.

The Church of St. *Paul* deserves our next Observation, a most Magnificent Fabrick rising out of its Ashes. It was first built by *Sebert* a *Saxon* Prince, and dedicated to St. *Paul*, where stood formerly *Diana*'s Temple.

A. 610.

The

The *Area* was reckon'd to be 690 Foot long, 130 Foot broad, and its Spire formerly cover'd with Lead 534 Foot high. It has often been consum'd by Celestial and Casual Fires, as *A.* 1087, 'twas burnt by Lightning. But now when this Fabrick is rebuilt, 'twill be the most magnificent and glorious Structure of the World. To this Church belong besides the Bishop, a Dean, a Precentor, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, 5 Arch-deacons 30 Prebendaries and other Officers. We must return to the *Royal Exchange*, first erected by Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and named by Q. *Eliz.* appointed for the meeting of Merchants, the Mercer's Company have the greatest Propriety in it. I pass over the several Halls of the several Companies which are stately Fabricks, as *Mercer*'s-Hall, *Grocer*'s-Hall, *Draper*'s-Hall, *Fishmonger*'s-Hall, *Goldsmith's*, *Skinner*'s, *Merchant-Taylor*'s, Halls, &c. To these Structures we may add such as are design'd for Charity, as *Christ's-Church* Hospital founded by *Edw.* 6. St. *Bartholomew*'s, the *Charter-House*, *Bridewell*, *Bedlam*, or *Bethlehem*, for such as are out of their Sences, a famous Building facing *Moor*-fields resembling a Prince's Pallace rather than an Infirmary. This City stands in 51 deg. and 30 min. Latitude; I might with good reason boast of all the Neat and Beautiful Churches erected since the Fire of *Portland* Stone. The Inns of Court are not to be forgotten, they are 14, 2 Sergeant's Inns, 4 Inns of Court, and 8 Inns of Chancery, appointed for the Students of the Law, the chief are the *Temple*, *Lincoln's* Inn, *Gray*'s Inn, *New* Inn, *Clement*'s Inn, *Lyon*'s Inn, &c. *Inns of Court.*

The Civil Government of the City, is by a Lord Mayor chosen Annually on *Michaelmas* day out of the 26 Aldermen by the Livery Men. After he is elected Proclaim'd and Sworn, he is install'd the 29th of *October*, in great State; after that, he is row'd in Pomp to *Westminster* Hall to be sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer. The Ceremonies in this Case are sufficiently known. The other Officers of this City, are 26 Aldermen over the 26 Wards, 2 Sheriffs and a Recorder and a Chamberlain; under them are Common-Councilmen, Constables, Scavengers, Beadles, &c. Each Sheriff has under him an under-Sheriff, a Secondary and 5 other Clerks, &c. The Citizens are divided into 70 Companies, of them there are 12 Principal Companies *Mercers*, *Grocers*, &c. considerable Privileges are granted to the Freemen all over *England*, they have an excellent Government among themselves, subordinate to the Lord Mayor. *Govern-ment.*

The City Militia consists of 6 Regiments of Foot, *Militia.*

making about 9000 Men, the Hamlets, of the Tower 2 Regiments, and one Regiment in *Southwark*, two Regiments of *Westminster*, each of 2000 Men, in all there are 11 Regiments, besides the Auxiliaries raised from the Apprentices in time of need. For a supply of Commanders, there is the Artillery Company, who are to exercise every *Tuesday* Fortnight, in the Artillery Ground.

Westminster. *Westminster*, is a City of it self, under the Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Westminster*, who has within his Precincts, St. *Martin le Grand* and other places in *Essex* and elsewhere. The chief Officer is, the *Steward* of *Westminster*, who is commonly a Noble Man; under him are a Deputy-Steward, a Bayliff, and two Burgesses Annually chosen.

The Abbey. The first thing that offers it self to our View in *Westminster*, is the famous *Abbey*-Church dedicated to St. *Peter*, a stately Pile where are the Tombs of our Kings and Princes and of the Prime Nobility, and a curious Chappel erected and adorned by *Hen.* VII. To this Foundation belong a *Dean* and 12 *Prebendaries*, besides other Officers who have large Revenues. Next is *Westminster-Hall*, for our Courts of Judicature, to which belong 12 Judges, the King's Bench, Chancery, Common-pleas, Exchequer; and White-Hall built by *Cardinal Wolsey*, but now by an unhappy Fire it lies in Ruins. It has been the Habitation, since its Building, of our Kings and Queens. Adjoyning to it is a pleasant Park, well furnish'd with Trees, Deer, Tame and Wild Foul; St. *James*'s Pallace, belonging to the Royal Family, stands on the North-East side, with another Park at the end call'd *Hide Park*. 'Tis not possible in this narrow compass to contain or mention the 100dth part of the many Sumptuous Pallaces, stately Buildings, &c. within these two Noble Cities, in *Soho*-Square, in the *Golden*-Square, in *Red-Lyon*-Square, in *Lincolns-Inn*-Square, in *Southampton*-Square, in *St. James*-Square, &c.

Parishes. There are belonging to both Cities within the Liberties, and without, 134 Parishes besides several Chappels, 97 within the Walls, 16 without the Walls, 14 out Parishes, in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, 7 Parishes in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*.

Schools. The Publick Schools are *Westminster*, a Royal Foundation, with a Master, 2 Ushers, 40 King's Schollars, and 4 Lord's Schollars. *Paul's*-School, *Merchant-Taylor*'s-School, the *Charter-House*, *Mercer's-Chappel*, &c. all well Endowed by several Benefactors.

MON-

Persons of note in Middlesex
that was expected to have
subscribed for Arms but
did not in the first Impression

A

Alexander (Coll^re) of Bellamont
Ambrose (Sr Tho) of Totteham K.
Annesley (Fran) of Kentish Town Esq
Ashhurst (Lady) of Highgate
Allen ( ) of Finchley

B

Beck (Sr Christus) of Chiswick Bar^t

Brownlow Doughty (George) Esqr of Hammersmith

2 = bottom 3 ★

Blaydon (Honble Coll) of Sunbury

Burchett ( ) of Isleworth Esqr

Bailey (Tho) of Hoggesdon Gen^t

Brown (Capt Leonard) of Mile End

Batton ( ) of Mile End Esqr

Benson ( ) of Bromley Esqr

~~Bateman ( ) of Castle Bear Esq~~
had subscribed no 8

Bishop ( ) of Drayton

Bulpen ( ) of Hamersmith Esq

Briscoe (or Bristow) of Greenford Esq

Bridges ( ) of Westheton Esqr

Bathurst Lord Bathurst of Kensington

Ball ( ) of Kensington
B
a new Grant

~~Barker (Hen) Esq of Thistle~~
Vide Subscribed No 7

Transcribed

C

Colerain (Lord) of Tottenham

Chardon (Sr John) Bart. of Sunbury

Cheshire (Sr John) Knt of Isleworth

Compton (Spencer late E of Wilmington) of Chiswick Esq

Cole (Lord) Renelagh of Chelsea

Collet ( ) of Hamersmith Esq.

Carter ( ) of Strodeyreen Esq.

D.

Duncombe (Brown) of Sudbington Esq.

Darcy (Earl) of Holderness of Maxbri

Dongl Cas. (Charles Duke of Queens of Lynnersbury

Dixon ( ) of Hackney assew

E

Eckersal (James) of Drayton Esq.

Eaton Cap.t of Wilsden Esq.

5

Franklin ( ) B.r of

Fowler (Mrs) of Kenton Park

Fogg ( ) Esq.r of Hounslow Powder mills

Franks (Genl) of West Lodge Enfield

Feltham ( ) of Enfield Esq.r

Fern (Hen) of Hamersmith Esq

4

Grice (Geo) of Upper Hanford Esqr

Grimley (John) of Isleworth Esqr
Commissary Genl

Gould (Sir Nath) of Newington K^t

Goodwin ( ) of Isleworth Esqr

Gunning ( ) of Muswell Hill Esqr

Gerrard Bar^t ( ) of Sudbury
near Harrow

Granville (Ld Lansdown) of
Kensington

A Brief

DESCRIPTION

Of the TOWNE of

Tottenham Highcrosse

IN

MIDDLESEX.

Together with an

Historical Narration

Of ſuch memorable things as are there to be ſeene and obſerved.

Collected, digeſted, and written by WILHELM BEDWELL, at this preſent Paſtour of the Pariſh.

London, Printed 1631.

Reprinted by *W. Mears*, *J. Browne*, and *F. Clay*, without *Temple-Barr*. 1718.

To the Right Honourable

Hugh, Lord *Colerane*, Barron of *Colerane*,

Health and prosperity in this world, and in that to come, life everlasting.

Right Honourable,

Auing, vpon some occasions, made a briefe description of the towne of Tottenham, *with a purpose to make it publike, I was as the manner is, to bethinke my selfe of a Patron: And amongst many knowne, I found none to whom it might more justly belong, then to your Honour. First, because you are Lord, and cheefe commander there: Then for that I my selfe, am to none other so much in seruice and duty obliged, It is, I confesse, the fruite of some vacant or idle howers: And therefore in all probability, likely to be of no great worth or*

valew, Whatsoeuer it is, it was intended for the honour of your towne: And for a token of my seruice and dutifull respect vnto your Lordship. If your Honour shall accept it, and of him that offereth it, it is asmuch as hee desireth, Thus I cease at this time your Honours farther trouble, and I end, as I began, with prayer unto the Almighty for the continuance of your Lordships health and welfare.

From *Tottenham* this
25 of March, 1631.

By your Honours wholy in
all obseruancy, bounden,

Wilhelm Bedwell.

A Briefe Deſcription of the towne of *Tottenham High-croſſe*, in the county of Middleſex.

Chap. 1.

Of the Definition, or Forme of the village.

Omen, ait Feſtus quaſi Nouimen, à Noſce, quod notitiam facit. Nam per id quo quicquid nominamus, illud agnoſcitur. A word or the name of any thing, is that where by wecome to haue notice of that thing. For by that which we call or name any thing by, it is knowne. And therefore the diuine *Plato* willeth, *That names doe agree vnto the things ſignified.* That is that ſuch names bee impoſed or giu'n vnto things,

 which

which may expreſs them, if it bee poſſible, to the full. And that name or word that is not ſuch, the ſame Author termeth ὄνομα γελοῖον, *A ridiculous and fooliſh name.*

Hereupon it is, That many learned writers, not contented with the titles of their bookes, doe, leaſt the Readers ſhould miſtake and thinke to finde more or leſſe in their writings, then they haue intended, in the beginnings of their workes, ſet downe the argument or briefe ſumme of the ſame. This made the great Ptolomey, in the entrance of that his great worke of Geography to make ſo much a do about the declaration of the title thereof.

For there are foure words in this kinde of learning, to wit, *Coſmography*, *Geography*, *Chorography*, and *Topography*, which are of ſome neere affinitie, and ſo are ſometimes miſtaken by the ignorant, who oft put one for another, when as all the learned do know and muſt needs confeſſe that they do differ both in vſe and ſignification, as their ſeuerall etymology's do plainely teach. For as *Coſmography* importeth, a deſcription of the world, the whole world, conſiſting of the Heau'nly ſpeares and Earthly globe: *Geography*, of the Earth alone, and the Sea inuironing it: *Chorography*, of ſome particular kingdome or prouince of the Earth: So is *Topography*, nothing els but a deſcrip-

tion

tion of some one particular place, village, or towne in some kingdome, prouince, country or other.

Wee purpose not to *actum agere*, to meddle with that, which other men haue done before vs. For what hope haue wee, either to adde ought vnto their labours, or to mend what they haue least vnperfect? The World, the Heauens, the Earth haue bene accuratly described by Ptolomey: The Heauens alone, by Copernicus, & Tycho Brahe: The Earth by Ortelius, Mercator, Maginus, and others: This our Iland by many, both strangers and home-borne: But of this our towne in particular, I know not whether euer any hath so much as attempted to say or write ought, or not: Of that therfore wee purpose, God willing, for the further illustration of the former discours, to say something.

TOTTENHAM, a member of the hundred of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, distant from the famous City of London northward, about six miles, although it be neither City, towne, nor corporation, yet is doubtlesse as auncient, and hath bene as famous, as any other place of that nature there about whatsoeuer. It is, I confesse, of no great quantity or circuit of ground. Yet as It is lesse then some one or two of the neighbour villages nere vnto it: So it is much greater then sundry others of them.

On the Eaſt it bordereth vpon *walt-ham-ſtowe* in Eſſex, from which it is ſeuered by the famous riuer Leigh: On the South it lyeth vpon Hackney & Stoke Newington: On the Weſt vpon Hornſey, and Fryon: Edmonton (or Edelmton) confineth it on the North ſide.

The Breadth of the pariſh, from North to South, through which the maine rode from Scotland to London, nowe lieth, is about two miles and a quarter. The South border, from the ſayd river, vnto the confines of Newington and Hornſey, is aſmuch, if not ſomwhat more. From thence, on toward the Northweſt, it runneth, as the perambulation walke leadeth, in Length toward Bett's ſtile, as I eſteeme it ſomwhat more then fiue miles. From hence, in a maner in a ſtraight line, which is the Length of the towne, to the foot of High-ham hill in Eſſex, it coaſteth along by Edmonton, well nere fiue miles, if not altogether. So that the whole circuite or compaſſe of the pariſh is aboute 14, or 15 miles.

The Forme therfore of this towne, is not, as the geometricians ſpeak, regular: But of a miſt figure, compounded of a Quadrate & Triangle. Which kinde of figure, is of Euclide and his ſchollers both Greeks and Latines called *Trapezoides*: But of Naſſaru'ddinus and his Arabians *Helſhabiho helmuariphe*,

riphe, as Campanus hath it: Or *Alshabiho 'lmonharife*, as wee more truly conceiue it.

CHAP. II.

Of the Etymology, or reason of the name of the towne.

TOttenham, the name of the place, is, as you may easily conceive, compounded or made of two woords, *Totte*, or *Totten*, and *Ham*. That they are *Saxon* words, it cannot be doubted. And therefore that their significations must bee fetch'd from the Dutch or Germanes, there is no question. They are both often mette withall in proper names of places, and families, taking their denominations from certaine places.

Ham, the latter of the two is the more common, especially in compounded names, such as this of ours is: For infinite are the names of places in this kingdome, which doe end in this termination: And yet true it is, though it bee thus common, few there be amongst vs, who do vnderstand what this word should meane.

Know therefore that *Heym*, which is the same with our *Ham*, in all respects, both in vse, and signification is in that language, as their learnedst gramarians doe enforme vs, properly the same, that to the Latines *Sepes*, *septum*, *sepimentum*, is, That is an *Hedge*, *Enclosure*,

Enclosure, or place compassed about, with bushes, stakes, or pales, for a defence against beasts, or enemies assaults. Hence, as I suppose, we haue our word *Hamme*, for a verge, made about a garment, linnen or woollen, for the strengthning of it. Venerable Beda our learned country man, who liued well neere 900 since, doth interpret it *Mansionem*, A place of abode or dwelling, when he sayth, That Suidhelm the sonne of Sexbald, was baptized of Cedda (S. Chadd) in the prouince of the Estangles, in the Kings towne, which is called *Rendlesham id est Mansio Rendili*, The mansion of Rendill, Bedecle. III. hist. 22. Hereupon, as the same mine authors doe testifie, it is taken *pro Domo*, for an house, or place of dwelling, set within such an enclosure. And in this sense doe we oft vse the word, a little varied according to the diuersity of dialects. The Northen-men call that *Heame*, which we call *Home*, in this phrase of their *At heame*, and ours *At home*, for that which the Latines say *Domi*. This is the word vsed in this composition. The diminutiue of it, *Hamlette*, for an End-way, or a few hooses vpon a knot, is a word commonly vsed all the kingdom ouer.

Totte, or *Totten*, the other part of the name, although it bee in proper names, as I sayd, often vsed, as in *Totnesse*, *Tot-ham*, *Totteredge* and such like, yet it is not so easiy

to

to diuine, What it should in this place signify. *Totte*, in the Saxon or Germane tung, is a my forcited Author telleth me, is the same that to the Latines *Tutulus*, *Cornu*, *Extremitas instar cornu*, *Apex*, *Conus*, is. That is Tufft, Corner, the end of any thing, like vnto an horne, A crest, or sharp top of any thing. Hereupon, in the second place, it is the same that *Papilla*, *capitulum sine capitellum mammæ*, The Teate or Dugge of a womans breast, or other such like. And we from hence, do say, of him that hath a long nose, *He hath a toting nose.*

And sur'ly such is the west end of this parish, as by the former description you may perceiue. For it runneth between Fryon, and Edelmton with a very sharp corner, like a Wedge, yea, and indeed, such is Totnesse in Cornwall: For it is a Cape, or Forland, stretching it selfe farre out from the continent into the sea. Such is Totteredg: For it is a limme of Byshops-Hatfield, and yet is it distant from it at least seau'n or eight miles. Such is Totham in Essex: For it is seated vpon a promontory, putting it selfe farre into the sea. Yet whether it were so named of this the forme, I dare not for certaine affirme: And yet againe, what else may wee imagine should bee the reason of deriuation of Hornsey, the next neighbour, as we haue sayd on the South side, but to bee so named of the Angles and corners of it.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Latitude, and Longitude of Tottenham.

THE *Latitude* of Tottenham, or the distance of it from the Equator, is 51°36, or 37. that is 51 degrees, & 36 or 37 minutes. For if 60 English miles vpon the Earth, do answere to 1 degree, (or which is all one, to 60 minutes) in Heau'n; as experience doth finde it to be. And the Latitude of London bee 51,32, as the learned and painefull M. Wright hath determined it to be: And this village, lying vnder the same meridian, be 4 or 5 miles remote from London toward the North: It must needs follow, that the Latitude here shall be 51°36 or 37. Hereupon therefore it followeth; That from hence, to the fartheſt part of the North, which hath the pole for the Zenith, or verticall poynt, there are 2304 miles: And againe to the middeſt of the Parched Zone, which hath the Zenith in the Equator, or Equinoctiall line, there are 3096 English miles.

The *Longitude*, or distance of this towne, from the first meridian is, as all men, which know them both, must needes confesse, the same with that of the honourable City of London: For they ly both, as before was touch'd,

touch'd, under the same meridian. Now what the Longitude of London should bee, if we aske the Cosmographers, will be hard to determine: For in this they agree as clockes vsually do: Or as the Almanach makers do, about the weather. Passing by therefore with silence their diuersities, I assent vnto our English Tycho, who findeth it distant from the first meridian 22 degrees.

CHAP. III.

Of the Soile, and Aire.

THe *Soile* here is various and of diuers natures but all generally good, eyther for Corne or Grasse. The hill, vpon the which the Church standeth, is for the most part grauell: Much of it is a reddish kinde of earth, such, as it is sayd there lands are in Rutland shire.

About the Crosse, and sundry other places elsewhere, they digge a Red-loome, fit for Brickes. Yea, and if I mistake not the matter very good for Potters too. For in the former story, you have heard, that Perkin who wanne and carried away the bride, was of that occupation, and liu'd by that trade here. Which coniecture of mine, if it be true, then do I withall beleeue, That the earth they vsed, was digged out of those

pittes

pittes which to this day are called the Loome-pittes.

The Aire, is wholesome and temperate, as good as any other of the neighbourhood whatsoeuer. Here are no bogg's, mores, nor fennes to infect or distemper it. The Riuer with the pleasant and fertile meddowes, which are indeed sometimes ouerflowed do lye vpon the East side of the towne, and therefore these cannot be offensiue.

CHAP. V.

Of the Diuision of the Parish.

THis being done, the next thing that in order, by rules of Methode succeedeth, is the diuision of the towne. First therefore it is diuided into two partes by a little brooke, which issueth out of Moswell-hill, in hornesey parish, and therefore we will call it *Mosa*, or if you please *Mosella*. This riuelet falling from this hill, passing along betweene Hornsey, & Tottenham wood, and running through the middest of the town, in a Meaner fashion, or after the mander of the Greek capitall *Omega*, leauing the Parsonage & Vicarage upon the north, runneth along by the high way, vntill it come to the great stone Bridge, where it suddenly maketh a right angle, & falling vnder the same, hasteth in a straight course

to

to a branch of the Leigh, diuided from it by labour of mans hand, for a Mill-streame.

This diuision is Naturall: Another diuision there is of it, which wee may iustly terme Ciuill. This is into 4 wards. The Neather ward, the Middle ward, High-crosse ward, and woodgreene ward. This diuision is vnequall in respect of circuite, or quantity of ground: But reasonable in different, if you respect the number of familyes, or multitude of people. For there is no great difference betweene them all, in this respect.

The Neather warde, conteined within the said riuelette, the Leigh, and the North limits of the parish, comprendeth the Parsonage, the Vicarage, and the North end of the streat, on both sides of the high way, with the house of Mr Gerard Gore, wherin at this time the Rt Hl Sr Iohn Coke, one of the principall secretary's of State, hath in summer time his ordinary residence and abode.

The *Middle-ward* beginneth at the last recited house, and comprehendeth all the Marsh-street, & part of the Marsh vnto the lane which leadeth from the Marsh to the Hale: and so from thence to the Bridge on this side the Crosse, and all the Church end, and all betweene the Broke or the Parsonage Lane, where we first beganne.

The *Highcrosse-ward* beginning at the foresayd Bridge, conteineth the Halle, with the

the Mill, and ſo all within the riuer, vnto Stamford-hill, and all Page-greene and High-croſſe. This I meane, is bounded on the North, by a ſtraight line drawne from the ſayd Bridge, vnto the maine Riuer on the Eaſt and South by the limits of the Pariſh. On the Weſt as it were by the out ſide of the Highway.

The fourth and laſt, for quantity of grownd, is more then thrice ſo great, as all the three former. For it comprehendeth all the reſt of the Pariſh whatſoever is not reckoned in the former, as limms, or members of them. Therefore of this are Weſt-greene, Hangers, Dou'cotes, Chapman-greene, Wood-greene, of which it hath denomination,) the Hill, Tottenham wood, and Boundes-brooke.

Thirdly, it is againe diuided into two parts, but very vnequally, by the now High-way, or great rode before mentioned, which leading from Walt-ham towards London, almoſt in a ſtraight line, tendeth directly South about ſome quarter of a mile beneath the Church.

The now High-way, I ſay, For before the Barrons warres, which fell out in King Iohns time about the yeare of our Lord 1210 the great rode out of the North, lay through Hartford, and from thence to Hatfield, and ſo through the Chace, to South-gate, Boes, Wood-

Wood-greene, Dou'cotes, along to a Stone Bridge, neere the confines of Tottenham, Hornsey, and Newinton, and so through Islington to London.

But I had rather you should heare that honour of his country the reuerend *Camden* then my selfe: For his authority is such as none, but vpon good grounds, will contradict. From hence, (*Hartford hee meaneth*) *Lea falleth downe forth with to Ware so named of a barre or damme, made to stay the water streams, which our aunceſtours called A weare, or ware.* Thys Towne, *eu'n at the very first, did much harme unto Hartford: And afterwards by reason it became so greatly frequented, darkened, as it were, the light thereof. For when the Barons warre against king Iohn was waxed hotte, this Ware presuming much vpon their Lord, the Baron of Wake, turned London high way to it, wheras before it was but a little village, and knowne by a Friery that hee founded. Neither was it lawfull to passe that way with cartes, considering that the Bridge was chained vp the keyes whereof were in the custody of the Bailife of Hertford.* Thus farre hee.

Euer since this time, that is for the space of these 400 and twenty yeares, hath this towne, Ware, I meane, flourished, so that nowe is it not only become great: But for many fayre bildings, especially of Innes, of

great receipt, there are not in this kingdome, nay I may ſay, in the world, many which do excell it. And as this towne ſince that, hath woonderfully proſpered: So have all the townes, upon this rode, betweene this and London, riſen together with it, and for their greatnes, they are beholding to *Ware* and the authours of thoſe tumults and hurley burleys.

This diuiſion I would not haue mentioned, but for this ſtory to weet that you might know, what the reaſon is of the extraordinary frequency, which in deed hath a long time bene, and at this time nowe is ſuch, that there are very fewe Churches nere this way, that are able to conteine their ordinary inhabitants. And againe for that it is obſerued, that in the ſoile or ſeed, there is much difference: That on the Eaſt ſide of it being better, then that on the Weſt.

A fifth diviſion there is of this towne, and that is by the Lordſhips, which are in number 7, nam'ly The Parſonage, Tottenham, Pembrooks, Bruſes, Dawbenys, Mockings, and Dou'cotes. The Parſonage lyeth altogether between the ſayd Brook and Edmonton. It hath many tenaunts here & there diſperſed, and many of them of no meane quality. I have heard called at a Court there helde foure Noblemen, as many Knights, and diuers gentlemen and Eſquires.

The

The other fiue, which next follow do all bolong vnto the right Honorable the Lord of Colerane, and so they being but as one, do keepe but one Court for all and by that meanes they are not easie to bee distinguished by any, but the Steward of the Courtes Doucotes (or Duckets, as it is commonly called) adioneth to Hornsey, and did sometimes belong to Saint Iohns of *Ierusalem*, in London. Another they speake of in Tottenham streete, a limme of the Neather ward. But it being dismembred, and the land, alienated from the Mannor house, it is not worth the remembring.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Woods;

IT hath diuers and sundry *Woods*, whereof some are of very great content. More it hath had in former times. But they dayly decrease, and are daily fewer and fewer. And as they decrease in number. So those few encrease not in quantity. For such is the intollerable spoyle that is here made of the Wood, that I cannot blame those that are the owners, if they do, so farre as Law and licence will permit, stocke them vp.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Church, Parsonage, and Vicarage.

THe Church, being, for a country village as Tottenham is, a reasonable large and fayre one, with a pleasant tunable ring of fiue Bells, standeth vpon an hill, inuironed on the West, North, and East with the riueret Mose, as we haue partly touch'd before, and shall hereafter more amply and plainely declare, It is seated neyther in the middest of the towne. For that could not easily haue bene done. Nor in the center of the Quadrate, before mentioned. For the rode lyeth Eastward from it not much aboue a quarter of a mile: And from the limits of the Churchyard vnto the bounds of Edmonton, it is about three quarters of a mile.

It hath belonging to it, as the most of all the great Parishes here aboutes haue, a Parsonage, and a Vicarage. The Parsonage, standeth vpon an hill, North from the Church, the Brooke running betweene them. They are distant about 30 score. It is impropriate, and belongeth, as of the demeane of the Cathedrall Church of Saint *Paul* in London, to the Deane and chapter there.

The

The Vicarage, standeth vpon the same side *of* the Riueret, remote from the Church about the like distance, and from the Parsonage, Eastward about halfe a mile. It is a small thing and yet very high rated in the Kings books. The best thing which belongeth vnto it, is the glebe Land, which in all not withstanding is not aboue 10 or 11 akers. It hath at Wood-greene, two akers of ground, with a cottage vpon it, commonly called, *The Vicars shepe-cote.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of the New riuer.

THe *New riuer*, brought with an ill will, from Ware to London, runneth with many crookes and windings through the west end of this Parish. Who was the first Author of this proiect, I cannot tell, whether M. *Bulmer*, or any other. But sure I am, that I haue seen it mentioned in writing amongst the many rare and profitable inuentions of Mr. *Thomas Bedwell*, written with his owne hand, aboue 50 yeares agone. What are become of those his papers, I know not. Great pity it is, they should be lost.

Whose proiect it was first, it much skilleth not. He who first chalked out the way, we know was a Minister of London, our English Tycho, a man so ingenious, indu-

ſtrous, and learned, that I ſuppoſe there were few things vndertaken by him, if fecible, which hee would not haue effected and done. Miſtake me not: For although I ſpeake this, for his commendation: Yet I meane it not to the derogation of others. For it ſeemeth that before the worke was altogether finiſhed, he was put by it, and others imployed to make an end of it.

The

The Second Book.

Of sundry Memorable things, worth the obseruing here found and remaining.

THus much of the towne in generall: and now are wee come to other things more particular or historicall. *Memorable things* here worth the obseruing are many: Yea many more, I verily beleeue, then in any other Village whatsoeuer, amongst those many of the neighbourhood. These I know not how it commeth to passe, do sort themselves by ternar'ys or threes.

CHAP. I.

THe *first ternary, are the three Countries,* which doe contribute to the mainteinance of our Riuer of Leigh, to weet; Essex, Hartfordshire, and Middlesex. To these three onely, and to none else, is he beholding, as shall in the following discourse more plainely appeare.

CHAP. II.

THe *second*, as next for antiquity, are *the Crosse, the Hermitage, and the Altar of Saint Loy*, These are all in the great Rode, all within lesse then halfe a mile. *The Offertory of Saint Loy*, is a poore house, situate on the West side of the sayd Rode, a little off from the Bridge, where we sayd the Middleward was determined. When this began, I confesse I cannot as yet learne.

The other two are on the East of the same way: *The Crosse* standeth as it were in the middest betweene the forementioned Cell and the Hermitage. That there hath bene a Crosse here of long continuance, even so long as since that decree was made by the Church, that every Parish should, in places most frequented, set vp a Crosse, I make no doubt. But whether it were such at the first, as afterward it is manifest it was, I much doubt of. For that it hath bene of an extraordinary height; And that from thence the towne gained the addition of *Altæ crucis*, the towne, I meane, to be called *Tottenham-high-crosse*, all men must needs confesse.

Edward the first, sirnamed Longshanks, determined a iourney into Scotland, in the

yeare

yeare of our Lord 1290. to decide, as our historiographers report, the controversie between the competitours of the Crowne, tooke the Queene his Wife *Elianora* along with him. The Queene by the way fell sicke, Yea so sicke, that the Physitians despaired of her recouery. Wherevpon the King would go no farther, but returned, with a purpose to bring her backe, to London againe. In this returne she departed this life at Herdbey, a towne nere Lincolne, on the 28 of Nouember. She being dead, assoone as preparation could bee made, the corps was carried backe in state toward London. And in euery towne and place, where the body of the Queene stayed, the King, in token of his marueilous love to ward her, caused a stately Crosse to be erected. That this of ours was one of them, I dare not say: But that it was against the corps should come through the towne reedified, and adorned, and peraduenture rayſed higher, there is no reason to thinke to the contrary.

Whatsoeuer it was in former times, I am not able to say. But about 50 yeares agone I remember, riding through the towne, observed it to bee a columne of wood, couered with a square sheete of leade, to shoote the water off euery way, vnderset by foure spurres. This, being decayed and rotten, was taken downe, and a new one built of brickes,

brickes, as now we ſee it, about ſome thirty years ſince, by Deane Wood, who dwelt in the houſe next vnto it, on the Eaſt part.

The third remarkable thing of this ſecond ternary, is the *Hermitag*, diſtant Southward from the Croſſe, about X ſcore, or ſhort of a Stone bridge in the bottome VII or VIII ſcore. It was within the memory of ſome yet liuing a little ſquare building, for the moſt part of bricke: It is now a pretty dwelling for a ſmall family.

It was built queſtionleſſe vpon the common: But ſince, it ſeemeth, by licence obteined of the Lord, it hath bene incloſed, and to it hath bene annexed a little plotte of ground, which lately hath bene conuerted to an Hortyard: As alſo a long ſlipe two poale broad, running along by the Highwhy Southward from the houſe were 20 ſcore.

CHAP. III.

THe third ternary, are three Prouerbs, commonly by the neighbours vſed and ſpoken of Tottenham.

The firſt of thoſe is, *Tottenham is turn'd French*, The reaſon of the Prouerb, I doe not vnderſtand, except it aroſe vpon occaſion of many French, which herein former times had their abode or dwelling. But that you may ſee, firſt that I doe not abuſe you;

And

And secondly in what sense it hath bene vsed, heare M. *Iohn Heywood*: of whom I had it, his words are these.

The blacke Oxe had not trode or his or her foote:
But ere his branch of blisse could reach any roote,
The flowers so faded, that in fifteene weekes,
A man might espye the change in the cheekes,
Both of this poore wretch, and his wife this poore (wench,
Their faces told toyes, That Tottenham was (turn'd French:
And all their light laughing turnd and tran- (slated
Into sad sighing, all mirth was abated.

Thus farre hee. The booke was printed by *Thomas Bartlet* in the year of our Lord MDXLVI.

The second is thus: *When Tottenham wood is all on fire, Then Tottenham street is naught but mire.* The occasion of this Prouerbe arose from a great wood, called *Tottenham wood*, of many hundred akers, upon the top of an high Hill in the West end of the parish, which may easily be seene of all those which dwell elswhere in the same: As also in Edelmton and into Essex. It is obserued, That whensoeuer a foggy thicke mist doth arise out of this wood, and hang ouer it, or houer aboute it in manner of a smoake, That it's generally a signe of raine and foule weather: And in rayny weather, the streat lying

ing very lowe, although gravelly, is for the most part drown'd, or ouerflowed with water. This therefore to them, and to those adjoyning neighbours, is in this case in sted of a Prognostication. The like vse doe the inhabitants of Stafford shire, and other their neer neighbours, make of Snowden hills in Wales & Malborne hills in Worcestershire.

The Third is of the same *Wood* also, or rather of the *Hill*, vpon the which that wood groweth or is planted, which is thus: *You shall as easily remoue Tottenham wood*, This is, of some spoken of things impossible, or not likely to be effected. For the Hills is not only very high, but also it's very great, conteining at the least 400 akers of ground. And therefore not easy to be remoued out of the place.

CHAP. IIII.

The Fourth ternary is of three Wells or Founteins Of running or liuing waters, all which in those days were famous, for their seuerall soueraigne vertues, their waters, were supposed to haue against diuers and sundry diseases. The First of these is St *Loys'well*, which nowe is nothing els but a deep pitte in the Highway, on the West side thereof, betweene his Cell and the Crosse, almost midde way. It is always full of water, but neuer runneth

runneth ouer. The water thereof, as they say, doth farre excede all the waters nere vnto it. It was within the memory of man cast, to cleanse ir, because it was almost filld vp with mudde, and in the bottome of it there was found a very fayre great stone, which had certaine characters or letters engrau'n vpon it. But it being by the negligence of the workmen broken and sorly defaced, and no man nere that regarded such things, it is vnknown what they were, or what they might signify.

The second is called *Moswell*, which ariseth out of the bottome of a cellar, of a fayre house situate vpon the side of the high-hill, which wee spake of before, a parte of that, on which that great wood, last mentioned, is seated. Of this spring, is that part of this hill named Mosse-hill. That house, I confesse, is not of this parish, yet being eu'n in the very skirts of it, and the water falling immediately into it, I have made bold to make it one of this our number.

The Third and the last is called *Byshops well*, which is a spring issuing out of the side of an hill, in a field opposite unto the vicarage, and falleth into the Mose afore it hath runne many pases. Many ancient people do yet tell of many strang cures, done vnto the diseased and impotent, by the meanes

meanes of these waters, which I leaue to be by them related, to such as delight in them.

Other springs and fountains there are, about this towne many, especially issuing out of that hill vpon the which the Church standeth, and in a wood called Spottens: But none, which in former times haue bene so much frequented and talked of, and therefore those wee passe by, as not making much to this our purpose.

CHAP. V.

The Fifth ternary is of Bridges. For of the many remark'able things, noted by Chorographers, in describing of countryes, stone, or fayre Bridges, built for the common good of trauillers, are not the last, as it is to be seene in this verse, made of the memorable things, obserued by a traueiller, in this our Kingdome of England: *Mons, et Fons, & Pons, Ecclesia, Femina, Lana. Of Hils, Springs, and Bridges, Churches, faire Women, and Wooll; all trauellers reporte, this iland to be full.* If this be woorth the noting in the generall: Then is it not to be omitted in the particular. In this parish within the compasse of a mile, *there are three Bridges*, which haue formerly bene vaulted or built of stone. These although they bee neyther

neyther very great nor fayre: Yet are they for horſe and cart; And ſuch as are not againe betweene Ware and London.

The firſt of theſe, which they call the *Lordſhip Bridge*, is about the middeſt of the Middleward, and not farre from the Lordſhip lane, which leadeth vp to the Church. The Moſe, which from the Parſonage lane hath runne, for the ſpace of halfe a mile directly South, as it were repenting himſelfe of that courſe, ſuddenly againſt the middeſt of the garden of M. *Wilcoxe* turneth ſhort, and conueying it ſelfe vnder this Bridge walketh leiſurly Eaſt ward, in a ſtraight line to meete the Liegh.

The Second, is, as before was touch'd, a ſtonebridge alſo: Yet not ſo wide nor high as the former. Neyther is there indeed, any reaſon, why it ſhould bee ſo, ſeeing that the water which falleth toward it, is no other but raine water, and moreouer none of it cometh from farre. This beareth the name of *Blackup-bridge*, of a Lane, which leadeth from Weſt-greene toward Page-greene, and commeth out againſt this Bridge.

The Third, which is yet leſſer then the ſecond, from which it is diſtant Southward, about twenty ſcore was alſo at the firſt doubtleſſe of ſtone. For it is commonly called *Small Stone-bridge*. Although true it is that of ſome it termed *Mark-bridge*. There is

on

on the further ſide of the towne which another, formerly hath bene alſo of ſtone, but is now decayed & fallen downe.

CHAP. VI.

The Sixt ternary, are three woonders, or three ſtrange accidents, and all of trees, not ſo much obſeruid by the inhabitants, as by ſtrangers or out-towns men. The Firſt of this rank is of a* *walnutte tree*, ſtanding in the middeſt of a tuft of Elm's, ſet in the manner of a circle, beneath the Hermitage, on the end of Page green, by the middle ſtone Bridge. This Tree hath theſe many yeares ſtod there, and it is obſerued yearely to liue and beare leaus, and yet to ſtand at a ſtay, that is to growe neither greater nor higher. The people do commonly tell the reaſon to bee, for that there was one burnt vpon that place, for the profeſſion of the Goſpell. But who it was, and when it ſhould be done, they cannot tell, and I finde no ſuch thing in our ſtories vpon record, and therfore I do not tell this for a truthe.

The ſecond and Third are of *two Elm's*. The firſt of theſe is a pollard ſtanding in the high way, not farre from the Horſpond, by the houſes in the middeſt of the ſtreete, commonly knowne by the name of the

Smiths

Smiths forge. This is a pollard, of body great: Not much higher, from the highest ground, then a tall man: The boughs not many, nor high. It groweth vpon the side of an high bank, leaning much from the bank into the west. This Tree, notwithstanding all this, and that it was besides sheltered by a company of trees much higher then it selfe, was blowne vp and layd vpon the house, and carryed with it vpon the root, the whole bank for two rod together, the earth of which, in my iudgment, who sawe it the next day, could not be much lesse then 20 carte loads. Those who dwelt in the house went about to cut it vp: But some more wiser, vnderstanding for what purpose it was at the first set there, and what a shelter it was vnto the house, caused it with ropes to be pull'd back againe, and be setled in the place where it stood before, and standeth at this day.

The second was an Elme which grew behind the Crosse, between it I meane, and a fayre house, on the East of them both.

This, for body was well nere foure times so great as that former, and not much higher in any respect, and the top boughes were doted and bare. This tree, like as the former, not withstanding that it had mighty rootes, farre spreading, deepely infixed into

the ground, was in a tempeſt, quite blowne up by the rootes and layd along.

CHAP. VII.

THe Seauenth ternary is of *Charitable acts*, of well diſpoſed people, done for the maintenance and releeſe of the poore. The firſt, both in reſpect of time and valew, is *an Almeshouſe*, which ſtandeth nere vnto the great Stone-Bridge, on the Eaſt ſide of the high way, founded in the yeare of our Lord God 1596, for 8 poore ſingle people, by M. Baltaſſar Zanches a Spanyard borne, the firſt Confectioner or comfit maker, and grane maſter of all that profeſſe that trade in this kingdome. Ouer the middeſt of the houſe, right againſt the gate, entring into the yard before the houſe, you haue this ſuperſcription: Not unto us, O Lord, not vnto vs: But to thy Name giue the glory. Pſalm. CXVII. Baltaſar Zanchez, borne in the City of Sherez, in Eſtremadura, is the founder of theſe 8 almes houſes, for the reliefe of 8 poore men and women, of the towne of Tottenham High-croſſe.

The Second is a beneuolence of the Lady Woodhouſe, who dying out of the Parſonage, in the yeare of our Lord 1609. *gaue thirty pounds*, to remaine for a perpetuall ſtock,

stock, to bee let out for forty shillings by the yeare, and the profit, to be yearely diuided equally betweene ten poore aged people.

The Third is the gift of M. *Thomas Wheeler* of Woodgreene, sometimes a proctour of the Arches, of twelue pence a weeke for euer, to bee giuen euery Sunday in Bread, vnto the poorest sort, especially those of Woodgreene. But I thinke it not amisse to set downe out of his will, so much as may concerne the business. *First I giue*, saith he, *vnto the poore of the parish of All saints in Tottenham, to be distributed vnto them, by the discretion of the Uicar, and Churchwardens there, where most need is the summe of three pounds, sixe shillings, & eight pence of currant money of England, at the time of my buriall. Item, I will, That euery Sunday after my buriall for euer, there bee twelue pence bestowed in Bread: And the same then to bee giuen at the discretion of the Uicar, and Churchwardens, to so many of the poorest in the same parish, and especially of Wood-greene, as they shall haue penny loaues for twelue pence, together with the aduantage. And for the due performance thereof, I binde all the Lands I haue within the Parish of Tottenham, with clause of distresse, That if my heire shall make default, that then for euery weeke he shall so make de-*

fault, he shall forfeit three shillings for the said weekly bequest of twelue pence to the saide poore. As for the said forfeiture, and all arreerages thereby to come or arise, It shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Uicar and and Churchwardens, their successors and assignes, into the same my Lands, or any part thereof, to enter and destreyne, and the distresse, and distresses, from thence to beare, lead, driue and carry away, vntill they shall bee satisfied the same, according to the true intent & meaning of my will: And that from time to time, as oft as any such default shall happen. Thus farre the words of the will, made the twenty nine of Iune in the year of our Lord 1611.

CHAP. VIII.

THe Eight ternary is of Charitable intendments: Thus I call them, because they were rather purposed, then done, or not done to continue for any long time. Notwithstanding for the good intent, or well meaning of the Authors, it were pitty they should be buried in silence.

The First of these is *an Almes-house, for three poore people*, built, by one Mr Phesant some time an inhabitant of this parish vpon the Church land, along by the East side of the

the same. This Mr Phesant, if I were not misinformed, was graund-father to the late lady Slany of London. Which lady dying in the yeare of our Lord, bequeathed vnto the poore people, at that day, as was conceived, there residing, V. pound, to be equally deuided among them. And thus was it by my selfe, & the then Churchwardens accordingly bestowed. I confesse, I wished that it might have remained for a stocke, to have raised some yearly reuennew, toward the mainteinance of the poore there placed. But nowe seeing that was not then done, I wish in the second place, if there be any of that family remaining, that they would take into their consideration, That that good intendment by him begunne, may not be vtterly forgotten, which certainly in the next generation will come to passe, except this commemoration of mine do cause the contrary.

The Second is the gift of one Mr Dalby, a fishmonger of London, of certeine barrells of herrings, to be distributed at the beginning of Lent, to the poorer sort of this parish. But there being no deed, or record to be found of that his gift remayning, it hath bene discontinued for many yeers, and is likely to come to nothing.

The Third and the last, is of XL Shillings,

of the gift of Mr Humphrey Westwood, to be giu'n yearly to the poore of the parish, and to be distributed at the discretion of the vicar and Churchwardens.

Beside these aboue mentioned, some other things there are, although I know not under what title to ranke them, which would not be forgotten: And these also are in number three. Amongst these the most memorable was *an House*, that stood ouer against the lanes end, that leadeth vp to the vicarage and Parsonage, commonly called *the Blacke house*, whereas they report king Henry the VIII had often lyen. In the chamber ouer the hall I haue read this inscription, written vpon the wall, *In this chamber king Henry the* VIII *hath often lyen.* It is nowe a part of the backer housing of Mr Gerard Gore.

On the other side the way, a little higher, where you now see an inne called the Hornes, there was a stable, for his horses when he came thither to stay. Some affirme, I know not vpon what ground, That this house did, for that vse belong to the King, long before this King Henrys days. And that after the King had leaft it, and was converted to an inne, knowne by the name of the Hornes, as now it is.

Lastly there is an *House vpon Page greene*, next unto the round tuft of trees, sometime

time in the tenure and occupation of *Simon Bolton*, monyer, which, with the land thereto belonging, being no ſmall quantity, was giuen, as many do credibly reporte, to the maintaynance of a Free-ſchoole, or for ſome other ſuch charitable vſe. But becauſe of this matter I am no better informed, and cannot yet learne, who gaue it: To what place it was giuen: How it came to paſſe that it went not forward, and ſuch other like circumſtances, I ſurceſſe to ſay any word more of it: And thus I conclude not onely this particular: But alſo this whole treatiſe and argument.

THE TVRNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM.

OR,

The wooing, winning, and wedding, of *Tibbe*, the reeu's daughter there.

Written long ſince in verſe, by Mr *Gilbert Pilkington*, at that time as ſome haue thought Parſon of the Pariſh.

Taken out of an ancient Manuſcript, and publiſhed for the delight of others, by WILHELM BEDWELL, now Paſtour there.

London, Printed 1631.

Reprinted by *W. Mears*, *J. Browne*, and *F. Clay*, without *Temple-Barr*. 1718.

To the Right Honourable, Right Worſhipfull, and Welbeloued, the inhabitants of *Tottenham High-croſſe in Middleſex*;

Grace mercy, and peaſe in our Lord Ieſus Chriſt.

A *Good man, ſaith* Cato, *ought to giue an account, not onely of his vocation, and ordinary meanes of liuing: But alſo of his vacant time and idle houres. My generall imployments are knowne to as many, as do well know mee. And I can truly ſay,* Nunquam ſum minus otioſus, quam cum otioſus, *That I am neuer leſſe idle, then when ſome may thinke mee to haue leaſt to doe. My troubles of late, you know, haue bene long and grieuous: Yet were they, I confeſſe, like intermittent feauers: The fit was ſometimes off, although I then not greatly fit for any ſerious intendments. Notwithſtanding,*

ſuch

ſuch is my diſpoſition, That euen then to bee idle, was more tedious, or irkſome to me, then the paroxyſme it ſelfe. And I learn'd it of a great one, Ad philoſophiam recurrat, qui delectari vult, ſine triſtitia. *Hee that will ſolace himſelfe, and ſhake off all ſorrow let him betake himſelfe to his Booke. For indeed this is the true medicine of the minde. Yea and hereupon it was, That the holy father* S. Chriſoſtome *ſayth, that affliction was the mother of philoſophy. Behold therefore the fruites of thoſe intermiſſions of thoſe great afflictions. If they ſhall pleaſe the wiſer ſort, I have what I looke for: If they do not, the matter is not great; For the laboure was not much: And thoſe howres would otherwiſe haue bene vtterly loſt. Thus leaue you to the protection of the Almighty, who alwayes keepe you his.*

From *Tottenham* this
25 of March. 1631.

By your louing, though
vnworthy Paſtour.

Wilhelm Bedwell.

To the Courteous Reader.

THAT which here I offer to thy view, gentle Reader, is an ancient poem, intituled as thou ſeeſt by the Author, *The Turnament of Tottenham*: Which as hee, after the manner of Poets, relateth it, ſeemeth to haue bene but a merriment or ſport: But was as I haue declared in the title, a thing really performed, and done in ſober ſadnes. Ancient I call it, although I cannot ſay how ancient, for many reaſons: Firſt becauſe the Manuſcript out of which I tranſcribed it was ſuch: Secondly for that the language argueth no leſſe. For many, not onely words, but phraſes, are ſo obsolete and outworne, that few, except ſuch as are well verſed in the writings of the Auncients, may eaſily vnderſtand them. Thirdly the proper names of men and women, are ſo deformed by nicknaming, that it is hard to ſay how they are truly to be called. Laſtly, where it is here ſayd, That the brid was won by Turnament,

nament, or iusting, after a warlike maner, by fight vpon horse backe. And that Master *Cambden* relateth, this manner of disport or Warlike exercise, brought in by King *Steeuen*, about the yeare of our Lord, 1135, was afterward, for the much effusion of blood, oft committed by meanes thereof, by many edicts of the Church forbidden, and at last vtterly put downe by *Edward* the third, I do verily beleeue, that this Turnament was acted before this proclamation of King *Edward*. For how durst any to attempt to do that, although in sport, which was so straightly forbidden, both by the ciuill and Eclesiasticall power? For although they fought not with lances, yet as our author sayth, *It was no childrens game*. And what would haue become of him, thinke you, which should haue slayne another in this manner of ieasting? Would hee not, trow you, haue bene hang'd for it in earnest? yea and haue bene buried like a dogge? Amongst sundry other treatises in this copy, there is a story of Robin Hood, and little Iohn, which seemeth to be done by the the same Author. Yet I will not say that this poem was written then, or nere vnto those times. For these outlawes, as M. *Stow* writeth, liued in the beginning of the raigne of King *Richard* the first, sirnamed *Ceur de lyon*, That is about the yeare of our Lord God

God 1189. It is now ſeauen or eight yeares ſince I came firſt to the ſight of the copy, and that by the meanes of the worthy, and my much honoured good friend, M. *Ge. Withers:* Of whom alſo, now at length, I haue obtained the vſe of the ſame. And becauſe the verſe was then by him, a man of ſo exquiſite iudgement, in this kinde of learning, much commended: All alſo for that the thing it ſelfe doth concerne none more then my ſelfe, and others the inhabitants of *Tottenham*, I thought it worth the while, eſpecially at idle times, to tranſcribe it, and for the honour of the place, to make it publicke.

The Author, hath not any where through the whole booke, as farre as I remember, ſubſcribed his name, to any treatiſe, more then to one, where I finde it thus, *Explicit Paſſio Domini noſtri, Ieſu Chriſti, quod dominus Gilbertus Pylkynton:* Now becauſe the character or phraſe is in all the ſame, I haue no reaſon but to thinke they be all workes of the ſame Author.

To

To my learned and reuerend friend Mr. *Wilhelm Bedwell*, one of the tranſlators of the Bible.

THat learned pen, whoſe ayd did here-
(tofore
Enrich our tongue with Salems weal-
(thy ſtore,
And made our Language ſpeake, with
(faythfull skill,
The oracle of Sions holy hill,
Does now vouchſafe (a lower exerciſe)
To grace, poore Totnam, thy antiquities.
Let not my humble Muſe preſume to giue
Cenſure of him that muſt ſo truly liue.
I'le onely ſay, That pen, that honours thee
So highly, can receiue no grace from me.

Thomas May.

THE TVRNAMENT OF TOTTENHAM.

OF all theſe kene conquerours to (carpe is our kinde;
Of fell fighting folke ſerly we finde;
The Turnament of Tottenham haue I (in minde;
It were harme ſuch hardineſſe were (holden behinde.
In ſtory as we reade,
Of Hawkin, of Harry,
Of Timkin, of Terry,
Of them that were doughty,
And hardy indeed.

It befell in *Tottenham* on a deare day,
There was made a ſhurting by the high-
(way:
Thither come all the men of that coun-
(tray,
Of Hiſſelton, of High-gate, and of Hakenay,
And all the ſweet ſwinkers:
There hopped Hawkin,
There daunced Dawkin,
There trumped Timkin
And were true drinkers.

Till the day was gone, and eue-ſong paſt
That they ſhould reck'n their skot, and their
(counts caſt,
Perkin the potter into the preſſe paſt,
And ſayd, *Randill the teue*, a daughter thou
(haſt,
Tibbe thy deare
Therefore faine weet would I
Whether theſe fellowes or I,
Or which of all this batchelery,
Were the beſt worthy,
To wed her in his fere.

Vpſtart

Vpſtart the gadlings with their lang ſtaues,
And ſayd, *Randill* the reue, lo the ladde (raues,
How proudly among vs thy daughter he (craves,
And we are richer men then he, and more good haues;
Of cattell and of corne.
Then ſayd *Perkin*, to *Tibbe* I haue hight
That I will bee alwaies ready in my right
With a flayle for to fight,
This day ſeauen night
And thought it were to morne.

Then ſayd *Randill* the refe, euery be he (waryd
That about this carping lenger would be- (taryd
I would not my daughter that ſhe were mis- (karyd
But at her moſt worſhip, I would ſhe were (maryd.
For the *Turnament* ſhall beginne
This day ſeaun'-night,
With a flayle for to fight,
And he that is moſt of might
Shall brok her with winne.

He that bear'th him beſt in the *Turnament*,
Shall be graunted the gree, by the common (aſſent.
For to winne my daughter with doughtineſſe (of dent,
And copple my brood henne, that was (brought out of Kent.
And my dunned cow:
For no ſpence will I ſpare;
For no cattell will I care:
He ſhall haue my gray mare,
And my ſpotted ſow.

There was many a bold lad their bodyes to (bede,
Then they toke their leaue, and hamward (they hede
And all the weeke after they gayed her (wede,
Till it come to the day, that they ſhould do (their dede.
They armed them in mattes:
They ſet on their nowlls,
Good blacke bowlls,
To keep their powlls,
From battering of battes.

They

They ſewed hem in ſheep skinnes, for they (ſhould not breſt:
And euery ilken of hem a black hatte, in- (ſtead of a creſt.
A basket or a panyer before on their breſt,
And a flayle in their hande, for to fight (preſt,

Forthe con they fare.
There was kid mickle force,
Who ſhould beſt fend his corſe.
He that had no good horſe
Borrowed him a mare.

Sich another clothing haue I not ſeene oft,
When all the great company riding to the (croft,
Tibbe on a gray mare was ſette vpon loft.
Vpon a ſacke-full of ſenuy, for ſhe ſhould ſit ſoft,

And led till the gappe:
Forther would ſhe not than,
For the loue of no man,
Till copple her brood hen
Wer brought into her lappe.

A gay girdle *Tibbe* had borrowed for the (nonce:
And a garland on her head full of ruell (bones
And a brouch on her breſt full of ſaphyre (ſtones,
The holy roode tokening was written for the (nonce
For no ſpendings would they ſpare.
When iolly *Ienkin* wiſt her thare.
He gurd ſo faſt his gray mare
That ſhe let a fowkin fare,
At the rere-ward.

I make a vowe, quoth *Tibbe*, copple is comen (of kinde.
I ſhall fall fiue in the field, and I my flaile (finde,
I make a vow, quoth Hudde, I ſhall not leue (behinde,
May I meet with lyard or bayard the (blinde,
I wote I ſhall them grieue.
I make a vow, quoth Hawkin,
May I meet with Dawkin
For all his rich kin,
His flaile I ſhall him reue.

I make

I make a vow, quoth Gregge, Tibbe thou (ſhall ſee
Which of all the bachelery graunted is the (gree
I ſhall skomfit hem all, for the loue of (thee,
In what place that I come, they ſhall have (doubt of me:
For I am arm'd at the full:
In my armes I beare wele
A dough-trough and a pele
A ſaddle without a pannele
With a fleece of wooll.

Now go downe, quoth *Dudman*, and beare (me bet about,
I make a vow, they ſhall abye that I finde (out,
Haue I twice or thrice ridden through the (rought
In what place that I come, of me they ſhall (ha doubt,
Mine armes bene ſo clere,
I beare a riddle and a rake
Powder'd with the brenning drake,
And three cantles of a cake,
In ilk a cornere.

I make a vow, quoth *Tirry*, and ſweare by (my Crede
Saw thou neuer young boy, forther his bo- (dy bede :
For when they fight faſteſt, and moſt are in (drede,
I ſhall take Tib by the hand, and away her (lede.

Then bin mine armes beſt :
I beare a pilch of ermin
Pouder'd with a cats skinne
The cheefe is of pechmine,
That ſtond'th on the creſt.

I make a vow, quoth *Dudman*, and ſweare (by the ſtra,
While I am moſt merry, thou gett'ſt her not (ſwa :
For ſhe is well ſhapen, as light as a rae,
There is no capull in this mile before her (will ga.

She will me not beguile :
I dare ſoothly ſay
She will be a monday
Fro Hiſſilton to Hacknay,
Nought other halfe mile.

I make

I make a vow, quoth *Perkin*, thou carpſt of (cold roſt
I will wirke wiſlier without any boaſt
Five of the beſt capulls, that are in this (hoſt
I will hem lead away by another coſt.
And then laugh Tibbe.
We loo boyes here is he,
That will fight and not flee,
For I am in my ioſlity.
Loo Gooreh Tibbe.

When they had their oathes made, forth can (they te
With flailes, and harniſſe, and trump's made (of tre:
There were all the bachelers of that coun- (tre
They were dight in aray, as themſelues (would be.
Their banner was full bright
Of an old rotten fell,
The cheefe was a plowmell,
And the ſhadow of a bell,
Quartered with the Moone-light.

I wot

I wot it was no childrens game, when they
(togither meete
When ilk a freke in the field, on his fellow
(bette
And layd on ſtifly, for nothing would they
(lette
And fought ferly faſt, till there horſe ſwette.
And few wordes were ſpoken.
There were flailes all to ſlatterd,
There were ſhields all to clatterd,
Bowles and diſhes all to batterd
And many heads there were broken.

There was clenking of cart-ſaddles, and clat-
(tering of canes,
Of fell-frekes in the field: broken were their
(fannes:
Of ſome were the heads broken, of ſome
(the braine pannes
And euill were they be ſene, ere they went
(thance,
With ſwipping of ſwipples
The ladd's were ſo weary for fought,
That they might fight no more on loft,
But creeped about in the croft,
As they were crooked cripples.

Perkin

Perkin was ſo weary, that he beganne to (lowte,
Help Hudde I am dead in this ilk rowte,
An horſe for forty pennys a good and a (ſtowte
That I may lightly come of mine owne (owte,
For no coſt will I ſpare.
He ſtarte vp as a ſnaile,
And hent a capull by the tayle,
And raught of Daukin his flayle
And wanne him a Mare.

Perkin wan fiue and Hudde wan twa:
Glad and blithe they were, that they done (ſa:
They would not haue them to Tibbe, and (preſent her with tha
The capuls were ſo weary, that they might (not ga,
But ſtill can they ſtand.
Alas, quoth Hud, my ioy I leeſe,
Me had leuer then a ſtone of cheeſe,
That deare Tibbe had all theſe
And wiſt it were my ſonde.

Perkin

Perkin turned him about, in the ilk throng,
He fought freshly, for he had rest him (long,
He was ware of Tirry take Tib by the (hond
And would haue led her away with a loue (song.
And Perkin after ran,
And off his capull he him drowe,
And gave him of his flayle inowe,
Then tehe, quoth Tib, and lowe
Ye are a doughty man.

Thus they tuged, and they rugged till it was (nigh night:
All the wiues of *Tottenham* come to see that (sight.
To fetch hom their husbands, that were them (trough plight
With wispes and kixes, that was a rich (sight,
Her husbands home to fetch.
And some they had in armes
That were feeble wretches,
And some on wheele-barrowes
And some on crithes.

They

They gather'd *Perkin* about on euery ſide
And grant him there the gree, the more was (his pride.
Tib and Hee, with great mirth hameward (can ride
And were all night togither, till the morrow (tide.
And to Church they went.
So well his need's he has ſped,
That deare Tibbe he ſhall wed.
The cheefe men that her hither lead
Were of the *Turnament*.

To the rich *Feaſt* come many for the (nonce:
Some come hop-halte, and ſome tripping on (thither on the ſtones:
Some with a ſtaffe in his hand: and ſome (two at once:
Of ſome were the heads broken; Of ſome (the ſhoulder bones:
With ſorrow come they thither.
Wo was Hawkin: wo was Harry:
Wo was Tymkin: wo was Tirry:
And ſo was all the company.
But yet they come togither.

At

At that *Feast* were they ſerued in rich aray :
Euery fiue and fiue had a cockeny.
And ſo they ſat in iollity, all the long day.
Tibbe at night, I trowe, had a ſimple aray :
Mickle mirth was them a mong.
In euery corner of the houſe
Was melody delicious,
For to heare precious
Of ſix mens ſong.

Explicit the *Turnament of Tottenham.*

BOOKS Printed for W. Mears, J. Bowne, *and* F. Clay.

M*onasticon Anglicanum*; or, The History of the ancient Abbies, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with their Dependencies in *England* and *Wales*; also of all such *Scotch*, *Irish*, and *French* Monasteries, as did in any manner relate to those in *England*; containing a Collection of all that is necessary to be known concerning the Abby-Lands and their Revenues; with a Particular of their Foundations, Grants, and Donations; Collected from Original MSS, *&c.* Illustrated with the Original Cutts of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the Habits of the Religious and Military Orders. First publish'd in *Latin* by Sir *W. Dugdale*, Knight, late Garter Principal King at Arms. To which are now added, Exact Catalogues of the Bishops of the several Dioceses, to the Year 1717. The whole corrected and supplied with many useful Additions, by an Eminent Hand. N. B. *A small Number are printed on Royal Paper.*

Poems of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, and Sir *Tho. Wiat*, and others his famous Contemporaries, who flourish'd in the Reign of *Henry the Eighth*. Printed from a Correct Copy. To which are added, Some Memoirs of the Life of the Earl of *Surrey*. N B. *A small Number are printed on a fine large Paper.*

N. B. *There is several other Curious Pieces of Antiquity prepared for the Press, which will be speedily publish'd.*