

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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PRESENTED TO

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 9, 1864.

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MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XIV.

COMPLETING THE SECOND VOLUME.

CAMBRIDGE:

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CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

No. XIV

BEING THE FIFTH AND LAST No. OF THE SECOND VOLUME

CAMBRIDGE:

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M.DCCC.LXIV.



XXVI. AN ACCOUNT OF THE VISITS OF KING JAMES I.
TO NEWMARKET. BY GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D.,
PH. D., AND M.A. OF GIESSEN, L.R.C.P. LOND.

[Read Nov. 30, 1863.]

JAMES was the first English monarch who had a residence at Newmarket. The wide plains around that place had prior to his time become famous for the facilities they afforded for various kinds of sports, as racing, hunting, coursing, &c. The pedantic monarch took more delight in field sports than state business, declaring that his health demanded an active life, and, though an indifferent horseman, he was fond of hunting and racing.

Early in February, 1604-5¹, the king paid what was probably his first visit to Newmarket, "proceeding to the enjoyment of his favorite recreation of field sports in the neighbourhood, and in a letter dated Feb. 15, Lord Cecil writes, "The king will return from Cambridgeshire in a few days." On the 26th and 27th the king knighted six gentlemen at Newmarket; the 27th was passed principally in the sports of the field. The following entry appears in the Register of Fordham, Cambridgeshire:—

"1604-5. Upon Wednesday the 27th of February, the high and mighty Prince James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., did hunt the hare, with his own hounds, in our fields of Fordham,

¹ Nichols, *Progresses of James I.* Vol. I. p. 496.

and did kill six, near a place called Blackland, and did afterwards take his repast in the field, at a bush near the King's Path."

James spent full half his year in hunting, and if any person or party had an urgent matter to prefer, the only opportunity for it was by waylaying him in his rides. The Dissenters, as the time approached for the enforcement of the new canons of the Church, presented a petition to him near Newmarket, praying a prolongation of the time allowed them for conforming. James received them with savage fierceness; told them that it was from such petitions that the rebellion in the Netherlands originated; that his mother and he had been haunted by Puritan devils from their cradles; and that he would sooner lose his crown than encourage such malicious spirits; and if he thought his son would tolerate them in his time, he would wish to see him that moment lying in his grave. The Nonconformists complained that he persecuted the disciples, whilst he favoured the enemies of the Gospel. This was referring to his reception of the Catholics at Court; and his promises not to molest them if they abstained from the open prosecution of their worship. But James left them under no mistake on that head: he expressed an equally vehement hatred of Papists; and on Feb. 22 he issued a proclamation, enjoining the banishment of all Catholic missionaries, and ordered the penal laws to be enforced against all who did not fully conform to the rites and ordinances of the Church.

Early in March¹ the king went on to Thetford, and after a short stay there returned to Newmarket, where he stayed three days, and then proceeded to Royston.

Dec. 16. A grant² was made for life to John Banks of the office of keeper of the king's rabbit-warren and game at Wilbraham Bushes, between Newmarket and Shelford.

Master John Banks³ had by order, dated Feb. 20, 1606, granted to him the sum of £73. 13s. 4d. as remainder of a further

¹ Nichols, Vol. i. pp. 497-8.

² *State Papers.*

³ *Ibid.*

sum (of which no record remains), which he had already had, and employed for certain timber for impaling a warren for hares between Newmarket and Shelford, and for the making of certain bridges, for his majesty's safer and more easy passage, appearing to be his due, by his oath taken Feb. 10, before Sir George Snigge, one of his Majesty's Barons of the Exchequer.

It was probably about this time that the king purchased of Lord O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, a house that nobleman had at Newmarket, for his own use. Before James's time, Newmarket had become a place of fashionable resort for the nobility, several of whom had houses there. This house was small and mean, and extensive alterations were necessary to fit it for the king's use.

The king was at Newmarket in October 1606, for a few days, and again in April 1607¹. Nov. 24, Sir John Wood writes thus, "from Charing Crosse" to the Earl of Shrewsbury. "His Majestie, about eight days since, went to Newmarket; and yt ys thought will follow his disports there till yt be nere Christmas ere he retourneth." From Newmarket, on the 29th, Sir George Chaworth corresponds as follows with the Earl of Shrewsbury².

"The King is endifferently well pleased with his hunting; and, which is to me as great newes as ease, ys not so earnest, without all intermission or respect of wether, be yt hott or cold, drye or moyst, to goe to his hunting and hauling as he was; for though he be as earnest, being at yt as he was, yet ys he more apt to take hould of a lett, and a reasonable wynd will blowe him to, and keep him at mawe all daye. I seldom or never, except upon an extraordinarye cause have known a greater court of gentlemen then nowe is; but all them cannot appease and satisfye the King why a fayre whyte jer faulkon of his lately flewe awaye, and cannot be heard of againe! But the court will lessen for a season within these two dayes, for that my Lord Haddington, and all his favorytes, followers, and parakells goe shortly to Huntington to a match of hunting that he there hath against my Lord of Sheffield's

¹ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 100.

² *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 159.

horse.—And well may he afford to lose such a match; yea, better then so poore a man as I be at cost to trayne and dyet my horse to win one; by reson that (as I conseve yt) his losing is wining; for he had a good and a gratiouse makar in this terrestrial globe; for he that made him saved and delivered him out of the merchants books; yea yf I heard truth, he being £10,000 deepe lately. But, good Lord, yt was well bestowed of him, and the King could doe no lesse for him, he being to match so well as to my Lord of Sussex daughter, which makes a mayde of Honor weare willowe, and keepe her Christmas in the country!”

Nov. 26. A payment¹ of a further sum of £100 was made to John Banks for impaling the warren for hares at Wilbraham Bushes.

The Griffin², a house next the king's at Newmarket, was purchased in 1608, pulled down, and additions to the king's house made on the site. The lessee, Richard Hamerton, received the sum of fifty pounds for the surrender of his leases, and was made keeper of the king's house for life, and the owner of the freehold of the Griffin was paid ten pounds per annum for reserved rent of the house. Ultimately this payment was commuted for the sum of £400, the king thus becoming owner of the fee simple. The grant to Hamerton of the office of keeper of the king's house, dated April 20, is now extant, as also a covenant to him, dated Feb. 12, for £60 for the king's charges at Newmarket, and others to Richard Brass, yeoman of the buckhounds for £26, and Thomas Norton for £5. 13s. 4*d.* for making certain bridges between Newmarket and Royston.

The king was at Newmarket³ during March, remaining until the middle of April. “On Sunday⁴, Oct. 12, the king went to Newmarket, and so little was the Sabbath regarded that his Majesty before his journey not only transacted some public business, but had a very angry recontre with Lord Coke.”

¹ *State Papers.*

² *Ibid.*

³ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 190.

⁴ *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 210.

The warren at Wilbraham Bushes was completed in 1609. John Banks¹ received June 5, £46. 19s. 8*d.* for finishing impaling the same. The state of the roads between London, Royston and Newmarket were very bad, and for their improvement Thomas Norton was appointed July 22, way-maker, at a salary of 3*s.* 4*d.* per day, and the sum of £18 repaid already disbursed by him; during the same year £11. 10*s.* was paid him for attendance about that service. In December, James hunted at Newmarket, and expressed himself very much displeas'd with certain enclosures, which impeded his sport.

The king² departed from London towards Newmarket, April 25, 1610. On May 2, Mr Beaulieu wrote to Mr Trumbull, that, upon some Parliamentary "difficulties, his majesty, who did purpose to stay a fortnight or three weeks longer in the country, is now out of hand to return hither."

The king³ was at Newmarket in February and on March 14, 1611. On the 2nd of November, Mr Chamberlain⁴ writes to Sir Dudley Carleton, "The Spanish Ambassador went the last week to the King at Newmarket, without acquainting any of the Council, which is thought somewhat a strange course." And on the 20th, Mr Chamberlain again writes to Sir Dudley, "The King is hunting at Newmarket; and the Queen practising for a new masque⁵." The state of the roads being still very bad, proposals in writing were made for their repair during the winter. A grant in reversion was made Oct. 13, 1612, to Sir Robert Vernon, of the office of keeper of the king's house at Newmarket for life.

The king was at Newmarket, February, 1613, where he was joined in March by Prince Charles and the Prince Palatine, who had just married the Princess Elizabeth. Mr Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated⁶ March 14, writes,

¹ *State Papers.* ² Nichols, Vol. II. p. 308. Cooper's *Annals*, III. p. 56.

³ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 408.

⁴ Birch's *MSS.* 4173.

⁵ *State Papers.*

⁶ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 606.

“ Upon Tuesday was se’ennight (March 6), the Prince and he (the Prince Palatine) went from Newmarket to Cambridge, where I hear they found great entertainment, and had two very commendable Acts in Divinity and Philosophy, besides two excellent Comedies; but they marred them with length, and made them grow tedious, the one of them lasting between seven and eight hours.

During their being at Cambridge, the King escaped a great danger at Newmarket, by reason the foundation of the house where he lay began to sink on the one side with great cracks, so that the doors and windows flew open, and they were fain to carry him out of his bed with all possible expedition, but the next day he removed to Thetford. It is probable that it was in the newly erected portion of the king’s own house that this mishap occurred. The walls were built of flint-stones and mortar, and unless great care is exercised in making them round and solid, or if run up too quickly, they are liable to settle and so endanger the structure¹. A proclamation was issued at Newmarket dated March 11 prohibiting the use, manufacture or importation of pocket dags, or pistols, and commanding the surrender of all such. Sir Thomas Overbury² and the Earl of Rochester were with the King during his visit, and for some private reason had a great quarrel there. Overbury returned very pensively to London; he was soon afterwards arrested, placed in the Tower, where he died of poison, administered it is believed at the instigation of Rochester.

William Marston³, gamekeeper at Newmarket, had a salary of £45. 12s. 6d. per annum, and John Banks one of £73, viz. 2s. per diem as keeper of the warren at Wilbraham Bushes, and 2s. per diem for keeping the game within ten miles’ circuit of Newmarket. This was the largest salary paid to any keeper of the king’s warrens. The Manors⁴ of Great and Little Wilbraham had always been noted for field-sports; they anciently belonged to

¹ *State Papers.*

² *First Fourteen Years of James I.*

³ *State Papers*, and Nichols, Vol. II. p. 608; also, *First Fourteen Years of James I.*

⁴ *Cambr. Antiq. Comm.* I. p. 170.

the Knights Templars, who had a grant of free warren from the king. In the 7th Edw. I. part of Gt. Wilbraham was held by Roger Loveday under Will. Pikot by service of finding every year a sore hawk to be brought to the King's court where he had a right to maintenance for twelve days, with two horses, two grooms and two hounds.

On February the 10th, 1613-14¹, Mr Chamberlain wrote thus to Sir Dudley Carleton, "The King went away on Monday; and thought it long till he was gone; for he went through that night to Royston, and so to Newmarket. On the 19th of Feb^y from the Court at Newmarket Sir Thomas Lake the Royal Secretary wrote, by the King's command, to some nobleman unknown. 'His Majesty is this morning gone to a house of Sir Nicholas Bacon's to Hawk, but, before his going forth, calling for me to receive direction to my Lord Chancellor, for passing the Patent for Glass, which his Lordship had stayed.' Sir Nicholas's house was probably at Barnham, twelve miles from Newmarket. On the 20th the King went to Royston."

On the 4th of November², Mr Chamberlain, wrote to Sir D. Carleton, Mr Secretary "goes next week towards Newmarket, to the King; who upon Saturday last had a dangerous fall with his horse in hunting; yet without any great hurt, more than a bruise in the side and arm from the weight of his horse, that lay upon him. Butler was sent for from Cambridge, who would have let him blood, and purged him the next day; but, because he rested reasonably well that night, he would not be persuaded to it, but only useth outward means. The Council wrote to condole the mischance, and congratulate the escape; with a reverend advertisement, that he would be more careful hereafter. The Queen wrote to have leave to come to see him, but it was thought needless.

"The fortunes of Villiers, the new Favorite, seems to be at a stand, or at least not to go very fast forward; for when it was expected he should be made one of the Bed-chamber, one Carre,

¹ Nichols, Vol. II. pp. 754-5.

² *Ibid.* Vol. III. p. 25.

a bastard kinsman of the Lord Chamberlain, is stepped in and admitted to the place."

Dec. 1¹, Mr Chamberlain again wrote to Sir D. Carleton, "Mr Secretary went on Monday towards the King at Newmarket, in very foul weather, as it hath been almost continually all this winter hitherto." On the 15th, Chamberlain again wrote, "Mr Secretary came from Newmarket this day seven night, and went yesterday to meet the King at his coming to Theobald's."

Nov. 19², a grant was made to Thomas Punter, of the office of keeper of the king's garden at Newmarket, for life.

The king left London for Newmarket, January 8, 1615, intending to stay there till Shrovetide³. On Feb. 1, Mr Chamberlain writes, that Mr Secretary had another of his uncomfortable journeys in the hard cold weather, through frost and snow to the king at Newmarket, whence he returned on the 8th in a day. "A sore journey, as the ways are, being at least 54 miles; but he had coaches laid for him in three places."

In March⁴ the king went over to Cambridge from Newmarket, at the entreaty of Somerset, where he was entertained with great solemnity in the Hall of Trinity College, at a play called *Ignoramus*, that stirred up a great contention between the common lawyers and students; a copy of the play, once in the possession of Archbishop Sancroft, is now in Emmanuel College Library, and the names of the actors are preserved in Nichols⁵. The comedy⁶, says Hawkins, afforded the king such great delight that his majesty at his going up to London from Newmarket, where he had sported in May, was fully resolved to hear the said comedy acted again, whereupon the actors were suddenly called together, and they made speedy preparation, and it was again performed with some additions by Mr Ruggles, the author.

The king returned to Newmarket in December. On the 17th,

¹ Birch's *MSS.* 4173.

² *State Papers.*

³ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 58.

⁴ *First Fourteen Years of King James I.* Coop. Ann. III. p. 69 & 84.

⁵ Vol. III. p. 51.

⁶ Hawkins' *Ignoramus*, 1787.

Sir John Throckmorton¹ wrote to Mr Trumbull, "The King is at Newmarket, where there are at the present twenty Earls and Barons attending, and such a number of principal Gentlemen, as that it is wondered how they can lodge in that poor village. The King hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St Anthony, the rider (Mons. St Anthoine, who had been one of Prince Henry's French Equerries). Every morning Sir G. Villiers is on horseback, and taught to ride; whose favour increaseth." The royal visits were periods of considerable bustle and importance, the king disliked crowds, unlike his predecessor Elizabeth, the "people" were his abhorrence. His manners were uncouth and ungainly, he sadly lacked the bland patronizing manners of the maiden queen². His popularity suffered much from this, and it weakened the people's attachment to his throne and family. James's mode of life was low, twice a week he went to the cock-pit, and the rest of his time was given up to the pleasures of the chase from dawn to twilight, and the night was wound up by a gormandizing supper and a drunken debauch. Business was the last thing he would attend to. Foreign Ambassadors were kept at Newmarket for considerable periods, unable to gain audience, although implored by his ministers upon their knees to see them. Anonymous letters were addressed to him, in the vain hope of recalling him to a sense of duty, and actors even introduced into court theatricals representing a mad huntsman, cursing his hawk and hounds, striking his attendants in his fury, eating like a glutton, and drinking like a bacchanal. This only irritated him, and he declared sooner than be chained to the Council table, or locked in a closet, he would go back to Scotland, for his health required pleasure and exercise. He evidently rejoiced in having escaped from the control of the Presbyterian clergy, and haughty rudeness of the Scottish nobles, and at the exchange of the restraint and poverty of Scotland for the affluence and luxury of the English court. The whole country round Newmarket was preserved for the king, who was very severe

¹ Birch's *MSS.*, Brit. Museum, 4176.

² Cassell, Vol. iii. 2—40.

against those who disturbed him in his favourite amusement. If any were known to have killed game, a proclamation with the description of the person was forthwith penned by the Attorney General, and the penalty of his majesty's high displeasure (by which was understood the Star Chamber) threatened against all that did abet, comfort or relieve him. So severe was this Sylvan prince against poachers. "I saw him¹," says Osborne, "in the next year after his inauguration, in a suit as green as the grass he trod on, with a feather in his cap, and a horn instead of a sword by his side, his costume resembling that of a host at Ampt-hill, formerly a shepherd."

While surrounding himself at Newmarket by all the means and appliances for sport, he was especially mindful for the recreation of his attendants. In 1615² he appointed a tennis court "to be builded for the recreation and exercise of the nobility and others His Majesty's attendants, and such as had cause to repair to his court there;" and there was granted to Sir George Reeve the sum of £100 for the due furnishing the same. Besides the usual throng of court attendants, the nobility and gentry of the surrounding counties flocked in to pay court to the moody and pedantic monarch. The little town was filled to overflowing, and multitudes encamped on the surrounding heaths during the whole time of the royal visit. Pedlars came hither with their wares, merchants with their broadcloth, and a regular saturnalia was held. Prince Charles, Villiers, Carr and other celebrities of the day were there; play was high amongst the attendants of the court, and many a noble gentleman had to rue the day when he visited Newmarket in the train of his monarch.

The expenses³ of building or rather enlarging the king's house at Newmarket, were provided for thus: His Majesty bought the materials, and their carriage was charged on the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge⁴. The royal purveyors, however, seized

¹ Osborne's *History*.

² *State Papers*.

³ *State Papers*, temp. Chas. II. Petition from Woodbridge.

⁴ Cassell, Vol. III.

the property of the subject just as they pleased, took horses, carts, carriages and provisions at will, called out men to labour for the royal pleasure, paying or not just as suited them, felled trees, and committed other depredations. The counties also were taxed for the provision of the king's household, when at Newmarket¹.

In 1862 portions of the foundations of the original house were uncovered, the walls had evidently been of flint cemented together by mortar of such strength, as with lapse of time to have become so hard as to defy any attempts to separate them.

The ambassador of Savoy² came to see the king at Newmarket on the 2nd of March, 1615-6. He was fetched by Sir John Finett, the assistant master of ceremonies, in the lord chamberlain's coach with four horses, in company with the Lord Worcester, Sir James Spence and Sir William Anstroder, from his lodging, two miles out of the town, to the Presence chamber, where he attended till the lord chamberlain coming forth out of the king's withdrawing chamber, brought him to his audience there. This done, the ambassador prayed leave to kiss hands, but it was objected that he ought to have asked previously to this; the ambassador replied, that he had no spare time between his arrival at Court, and immediate repair to his Majesty, which excuse being admitted, he was immediately introduced to his Highness in his lodgings.

The king returned to town, March 16; on his way up from Newmarket he had a play at Royston, by some young Cambridge men. On April 3, the king returned to Newmarket, going back to town on the 20th to celebrate St George's Feast, and returning the Wednesday following remained there till May 15.

King James wrote a sonnet, occasioned by the bad weather, which hindered his sports at Newmarket in January, 1615-6³:

¹ Petition of Inhabitants of Woodbridge.—*State Papers*.

² Finetti *Philovenis*, p. 32.

³ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 1099.

How cruelly these captives do conspire
 What loathsome love breeds such a baleful band
 Betwixt the cankered king of Creta land¹
 That Melancholy, old, and angry sire,
 And him who went to quench debate and ire².
 Amongst the Romans, when his ports were closed,
 And now his double face is still disposed,
 With Saturn's help to freeze us at the fire.
 The earth, orecover'd with a sheet of snow,
 Refuses food to fowl, to bird, and beast ;
 The chilling cold lets every thing to grow,
 And surfeits cattle with a starving feast.
 Curs'd be that love, and mought continue short,
 That kills all creatures and doth spoil our sport.

In November³ the king was at Newmarket, arriving about the 18th, and staying a full month. On Dec. 7, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir D. Carleton⁴, "The Lord Coke hath been twice within these two months to Newmarket. The first time he had good access, and kissed the king's hand. The motive of his first journey was the report of some of his friends to the King how much he was dismayed and dejected, whereupon the King answered, that, if he came to him, he should find that he owed him no further displeasure, and indeed has given order before to clash certain suits commenced in the Star Chamber against him.

"There is a rumour as if the Blazing Star (Villiers) at last was towards an eclipse. There hath been of late big words and looks from him and the lord Hay, towards the present Favorite, which is taken for ominous, and withall he hath been crazy [unwell] ever since he came to Newmarket." Again, on the 21st, Mr Chamberlain wrote⁵, "The Lord Coke was twice with the King at Newmarket, so well and graciously used, that he is as jocund and jovial as ever he was. It is generally said he shall shortly be made a Baron ; but some interpret this kindness to be but for the compassing of a match for the Lord Villiers' brother with one of his daughters."

¹ Saturn.

² Janus.

³ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 227.

⁴ Birch's MSS. 4173.

⁵ *Ibid.*

Sir Robert Vernon¹ had granted to him Dec. 6, the reversion of the office of keeper of the king's house at Newmarket for life, and at the same time the reversion of the office of keeper of the warren at Wilbraham Bushes, also for life.

The usual royal visit in the spring of 1617 was omitted, the king being engaged in preparing for his progress into Scotland.

The latter part of November the king went to Newmarket, where he was visited by the sons of the Prince of Anhalt². On the 10th of December the king gave an audience at Newmarket to the Swedish, or, as Camden styles him, the Saxon ambassador. On the 28th of November, says Sir John Finett³, "Sir Thomas Spence, The Lord of Wormstone, who had been a Generall in the wars of the King of Sweden, let me know that an Ambassador Extraordinary of that King was arrived at Gravesend, and there attended order for his proceeding." After much consultation it was determined that the ambassador's expenses were "not to be defraied, as that had never yet been done to any of that King's Ambassadors, neither would his majesty bring up any such custom, but that he should have carriages for his Train and baggage, with the hire of two horses." Sir John Finett set out from London (Cruchet Friars) with the ambassador Dec. 8, and came the first night to Puckerage, when he sent a servant to Buckingham, "to signify our approach, if his Majesties pleasure were to do any further honor by incounter of any Noble person on the way." But the king and earl being horsed for hunting, "all rested without further order till the evening that we arrived at our lodging; whence I went immediately to my Lord of Buckingham, to solicit the Ambassador's audience; this being deferred to the next morning, I acquainted Mr Secretary Lake and the Lord Fenton, with the Ambassador's desire of dispatch, and at 11 A.M. obtained the King's pleasure for accesse at 2 P.M.

"The Lord Clifford with halfe a dozen gentlemen of the Privy

¹ *State Papers.*

² *Camden's Annals.*

³ *Finetti Philoxenis*, pp. 41—44.

Chamber, his Majesty's coach, and the Bishop of Winchester's, went to receive him at his lodging, and, with the Ambassador's followers in other four coaches that brought us from London, brought him to Court. He was conducted, without stay anywhere, to the Presence Chamber, where his Majesty was already come forth to receive him. Having delivered his letters of credence, he made an Oration, to the purpose of mediation for Peace, between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden of almost an hour long. Which finished, and briefly answered by his Majesty, the Ambassador turned to the Prince and beginning another Speech also in Latin the King left him. So did the Ambassador after a while the Prince, and returned to his lodging. This was on Thursday.

"The Saturday following about ten o'clock at night, came to my lodging one of the Pages of the Bedd chamber to tell me from his Majesty that his pleasure was I should invite the Ambassador to dine with him the next day; which I performed in the morning, and had his Majesty's coach (but no more) attending at the Court gate about noone, when, the King having ordered that a Noble-man should fetch him from his lodging, it was held by others needlesse, and, except at his first Audience (now past) and at his last, I onely might serve the turne for his conduction. Which was allowed, and I with Sir James Spence onely brought him through the Presence into the Withdrawing-chamber, where the King within a while entering, he took him with him to dinner in the Presence Chamber. About the midst of the table, as accustomed, sate the King; at his left hand the Prince, and at the tables end beneath, the Ambassador, who had for his Carver none but the Prince's, and for his Cup one of his own Gentlemen. Before dinner a question grew, which was diversely argued according to opinions, whether the Prince were to sit covered at dinner or no in the presence of his Father, seeing the Ambassador as a King's representant was not to set uncovered? Some affirmed they had seen the Prince sit bare-headed, when an Ambassador

had his hat on; others otherwise. But the King cleared all, when, after I had given him an hint of the question, and that himselfe had sate a while uncovered, he put on, and willed the like to be done by the Prince, and the Ambassador. The Ambassador's Gentlemen had no table appointed for them, by the King's expresse order; because, he said, the young Prince of Anhalt's Gentlemen, who had been with him the weeke before, had none; though the reason might not seem to serve for one as for the other, the different qualities of their masters considered. Two or three of the chiefe of them were sent to the table of the Groome of the Stoole, the Lord Fenton; the rest dined after with the Prince's waiters.

“When dinner was done, the King retyred himselfe, and left the Ambassador in the Withdrawing Chamber to attend there his returne, which was an houre after; and, then holding with him a private conference, his Servants were after admitted into the roome; with whom I entring, his Majesty drew out my sword, and Knighted with it the Ambassador.

“From thence the Ambassador went, by assignation from the Prince, streight to his Highnesse' lodgings, and, after a short Audience, tooke his leave. His Majesty, by the mediation of Sir James Spence, was pleased, besides giving him a patent for confirmation of his Knighthood, to add a marke of honour to his coate of arms. The following day he left Newmarket.”

It was said¹ at the private interview the ambassador asked leave to levy men in England in case the war went on between Sweden and Poland; and that the king would enter into the union with the Princes of Germany in support of Protestantism.

On James' way to Newmarket a sermon was preached before him at Royston by Edw. Simpson² of Trinity College, Cambridge. The king was displeas'd at his exposition of Armenius's doctrine touching the universality of grace, and sent the sermon to be examined by the Doctors, and heads of houses in Cambridge,

¹ Birch's *MSS.*, Brit. Museum, 4173.

² Cooper's *Ann.* iii. p. 116.

whose answer not satisfying the king, he sent for all or the most part to Newmarket, where the question was narrowly discussed, and Simpson enjoined to retract what he had said in another sermon on the king's return after Christmas.

On Jan. 30, 1617-18, James was at Newmarket where Feb. 1 Sir Henry Carey was made comptroller of the king's household, and Sir Thomas Edmonds (the comptroller) was made treasurer instead of my Lord Wotton¹. The Baron of Winninberg², ambassador of the Prince Palatine, visited Newmarket to communicate the birth of a new prince, and invite Prince Charles, and other princes to be godfathers. Subsequently the sum of £177. 4s. was granted to Sir Lewis Lewknor for defraying the expenses of the Ambassador's journey by order of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain of the Household. Simpson of Cambridge³ came over and preached before the king as was appointed to retract the Armenian points he had advanced, he made a very excellent sermon otherwise, but spake not a word of that was looked for and enjoined him. The king was much displeased, and ordered that in another sermon he should clearly deliver his mind on the disputed points. The king left for London, Feb. 7th.

Nov. 18⁴. The king was at Newmarket. On the 22nd, Sir Philip Mainwaring wrote from Newmarket to the Earl of Arundel as follows⁵.

"The Prince his birth-day hath beene solemnized heere by those few Marquises and Lords which found themselves heere and to supplie the want of the Lords, Knights and Squires were admitted to a consultation wherein it was resolved that such a number should meete at Gamiges and bring every man his dish of meate. It was left to their own choyces what to bring, some strove to be substantiall some curios and some extravagant: Sir George Gorings invention bore away the bell and that was foure

¹ Camden's *Annals*.

³ Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

⁵ Lodge's *Howard Papers*.

² *State Papers*.

⁴ Bacon's Works, Vol. III. p. 556.

huge brawny piggs pipeinge hott bitted and harnised with ropes of sarsiges all tyde to a monstrous bag pudding: The king takes no more notice of the blasinge starre¹ than he hath allways done of the day starre, nor will acknowlege it for any other."

On the 28th, Mr Chamberlain² wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton, "We hear nothing from Newmarket, but that they devise all the means they can to make themselves merry; as of late there was a feast appointed at a farm house not far off, whither every man should bring his dish. The king brought a great chine of beef, the Marquis of Hamilton four pigs incircled with sausages, the Earl of Southampton two turkies, another six partridges, and one a whole tray full of buttered eggs; and so all passed off very pleasantly."

On the 19th of December, Mr Chamberlain again wrote to Sir Dudley, "The Commissioners of the States³ returned this day se'night from the voyage to Newmarket, where they had reasonable entertainment, though nothing so much as was first bruited. They had otherwise a journey bad enough by reason of the foul weather and the overthrowing of two of their coaches. And withall the King, as I hear, forebore not to tell them their own." The king went Dec. 19 from Newmarket to Theobalds.

The king returned to Newmarket Jan. 8, 1618-19, staying till the end of January⁴. On the 30th Mr Chamberlain wrote, "The king went lately from Newmarket to Sir Nicholas Bacons⁵ to dinner to see a young gentlewoman, his grandchild, daughter to one Sir Bassingborne Gawdy, that is dead long since. The gentlewoman is marvellously commended both by the King, Prince, and Lord of Buckingham, and much made of by them all. The Prince is said to be so far in liking that these verses I send you are fathered upon him, wherein she is compared to the late blazing

¹ A comet which appeared at this time, described by Bainbridge.

² Birch's *MSS.*

³ Birch's *MSS.* and Camden's *Annals.*

⁴ Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

⁵ At Culford.

star. But the chief grace and curiosity, they say, consists in new and gay, which is the anagram of her name.

Heaven's wonder late, but now Earth's glorious ray,
 With wonder shines; that's gone, this *new and gaye* (Ann Gawdye)
 Still gazed on; in this is more than Heaven's light;—
 Day obscur'd that; this makes the day more bright.”

In February and March the court was very gay, a grand tournament being held¹. The Earl of Oxford and Lord Hunsdon ran at tilt, but Prince Charles and Buckingham did not. James had a severe fit of the stone, which prevented his enjoying the sport. His consort, Anne of Denmark, died March 2, at Hampton Court. In her last moments she earnestly desired to see James, but he was so ill at Newmarket as to be quite unable to travel². The festivities immediately on the news of the queen's death were postponed.

By patent, dated Newmarket, March 16, Walter, second Lord Scott of Buccleuch, was advanced to the titles of Earl of Buccleuch, Lord Whitcheater, and Eskdale, in the Peerage of Scotland. On the 19th there was a horse-race at Newmarket, at which the king tarrying too long, in his return from Newmarket was forced to put in at an inn at Widford³ bridge, by reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in the night to Royston⁴. By patent, dated Newmarket, March 20, Thomas, first Lord Binning and Byres, was advanced to the title of Earl of Melrose in the Peerage of Scotland. On the 22nd⁵, the Prince went to meet his father; and shortly after most of the higher sort of nobility went also, upon the report of the king's indisposition. The secretary, Sir Robert Naunton, stayed with the king, whose ill health, and the untoward condition of public affairs, gave rise to great uneasiness in the public mind, which was easily excited by any foolish rumour. The deputy lieutenants of Lancashire and Wigan transmitted⁶ to Naunton, March 31, a letter containing

¹ *State Papers.*

² Nichols, Vol. III. p. 531.

³ Now called Whittlesford Bridge.

⁴ Camden's *Annals.*

⁵ Camden's *Annals.*

⁶ *State Papers.*

sedition matter, which was brought to them at the meeting of the musters. One Matthew Mason, an apprentice lad living at the Faulchion in the Poultry, and serving his uncle, who was chaplain to the Bishop of London, wrote a letter to his father, Gilbert Mason, at Wigan, stating that great changes were portended in England, for there had been a miraculous appearance at Newmarket of a sword and hand rising out of the ground, which upon the king going to see it struck at him. This had so affected the king, that he had kept his chamber ever since. Gilbert Mason the father deposed that he "went to church and took the sacrament," no doubt at the time great points in his favour. Shewed the above letter from his son Matthew to several persons, but gave no copies of it; and the affair was much talked of in Wigan till it reached the ears of the justices, who forthwith arrested Gilbert Mason, and committed him to prison till the king's pleasure was known. William Hyton of Pemberton, Lancashire, carrier, who brought the letter, deposed that he was ignorant of the contents till after its delivery. Margaret, wife of Gilbert Mason, deposed that she had two sons in London, Matthew and Henry. One Peter Green read Matthew's letter publicly in Wigan streets, and after one of the children plastered it on a chest. Peter Green swore that he read the letter, but returned it. Copies of these depositions were sent to Newmarket, but the result is not recorded, though no doubt the Mason family were in a terrible fright at the hubbub, the lad having repeated the common tattle of a London inn, little dreaming of the annoyance and inconvenience likely to ensue.

A warrant was granted, Nov. 5, to Sir Robert Vernon, to take 50 braces of hares and the like number of partridges, and turn them out at Newmarket, or where the king shall appoint for the preservation of game¹.

Nov. 9th. His majesty "set out from Theobalds after ser-

¹ *State Papers.*

mon, designing for Newmarket¹, returning to Whitehall to keep Christmas, as had ever been his practise²."

On January 22, 1619-20, the king was again at Newmarket³, having been hindered on his journey by a heavy fall of snow. Lady Bingley followed him to solicit the restoration of an office of which her husband had been deprived, but was unsuccessful, it having been given to one Robert Pye, a creature of Villiers, now the reigning favorite⁴. On the 27th, Baron Denow, ambassador from the Elector Palatine (now King of Bohemia), came to Newmarket, attended by the king's agent, one Master Williams; he had audience there Jan. 30⁵, when the "Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Montgomery, the Lords Viscounts of Purbeck and Doncaster, the Lord Gray, and divers other of his majesties better sort of servants, did him the honor on foot to come to his inn, his Majesties coach walking by, and accompany him thence on foot to the Court, where his Majesty, receiving him in the Withdrawing Chamber, took him instantly with him into his inner lodgings; whence, after an hour and an halfe's conference, he was reconducted by all the Lords mentioned on foot as before to his lodging." After this he had free access to the king by special order.

On the 12th of February, Mr Chamberlain wrote⁶, "They pass the time merrily at Newmarket, and the running masque ranges all over the country where there be fit subjects to entertain it, as lately they have been at Sir John Crofts (at Saxham) near Bury, and in requital those Ladies have invited them to a masque of their own invention, all those fair sisters being summoned for the purpose, so that on Thursday next the King, Prince, and all the Court go thither a shroving."

A tragical event marked this visit⁷. Sir Robert Ker and one

¹ Camden's *Annals*.

² Nichols, Vol. III, p. 583.

³ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁴ *State Papers*.

⁵ Finetti *Philorenis*, p. 61.

⁶ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Charles Maxwell quarrelled at Thomas Murray's table, this led to a challenge. Maxwell was a famous duellist, having killed a man in France and another in Scotland, but on this occasion was killed dead on the spot by Ker. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned, and the following March Ker was tried at Cambridge assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to be burned in the hand, but having pleaded his rank in life, was discharged on giving bond for £2000 to come up for execution of sentence when called upon. The Prince, Duke of Lennox, and Marquis of Hamilton made earnest entreaty for him; he was ultimately in lieu ordered to be banished the king's dominions during pleasure. He retired to Holland, but returned the following year, and was restored to the prince's service, and in 1633 was created Earl of Ancrum¹. John Dynes, who was engaged superintending the erection of the new buildings at Newmarket for the king's use, complained that Sir Robert Mansell, the holder of the glass patent, and his man, refused to sell him the glass required for them². Early in November the king went to Newmarket to stay till Christmas, accompanied by Buckingham.

On Dec. 1, 1621, Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton³, "It is much marvelled that, so much business being now on foot both at home and abroad, the king should keep still at Newmarket, where, by reason of the foul weather and ways, he can take no great pleasure, nor have any store of company, the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, his Lady, and his mother the Countess with the Lady of Purbeck, being all of note that I can hear are about him."

A very angry feeling was manifested against the King's arbitrary proceedings⁴ by the House of Commons, and it was resolved to send a petition of remonstrance to him at Newmarket on his neglect of public business, against the marriage of the Prince to

¹ Nichols, Vol. iii. p. 587.

² *State Papers*.

³ Birch's *MSS*. Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁴ Cassell's *Hist*. Vol. iii. pp. 88-9.

a Catholic, his conduct in prosecuting some of the members, against Catholics, especially the King of Spain, who was represented as the worst enemy of the country. James received a private copy of the petition, which greatly enraged him; he forthwith despatched a letter to the Speaker, dated Newmarket, Dec. 1, 1621; in it he says he "Has heard that his detention by ill health at a distance from Parliament has led some fiery spirits to meddle with matters far beyond their capacity; he forbids any further meddling in State mysteries, as the Princes match, attacks on the King of Spain, or meddling in individual cases which belong to the court of justice. Has not committed Sir Edwin Sandys for misdemeanours in parliament, but considered himself free to punish all insolence in Parliament, will not deign to hear or answer the proposed petition if it touch on the points forbidden¹." This letter was received by the house while their messengers were on their way to Newmarket, and its tone, together with the fact that their plans were evidently communicated to the king by some traitor in their camp, produced profound consternation. The house forthwith sent to the king a declaration of their reasons for forwarding the petition. On the 15th, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton², "Twelve of the Lower House had a cold journey to Newmarket, to present their Remonstrance and Petition to the King; which were a kind of answer to the King's letter, that did a little daunt them at first, but they soon recovered their spirits.

"The Messengers came back on Thursday. It seems they had a favorable reception, and the King played with them in calling for stools 'for the Ambassadors to sit down,' but in conclusion, read the Remonstrance, but would not look at the Petition, and for answer returned his pleasure in writing." An angry correspondence ensued, and the Commons sent a still stronger remonstrance, which so excited James, that, forgetting he had represented 'he was ill, he hastily left Newmarket, rode up to

¹ *State Papers.*

² Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

London, and ordering the journals of the house to be brought to him, tore out the obnoxious protests with his own hand, and soon after in an insulting proclamation dissolved the parliament.

These squabbles did not prevent the king amusing himself. Dec. 22, he was entertained with a Masque by Sir John Crofts and his daughters, who visited him at Newmarket.

A list of stages and their rates of wages per day and other allowances to the office of Master of the Posts, payable by the letters of Privy Seal, was published June 5, 1621¹.

The Court	2	0	Royston	3	4
London	3	4	Baberham	2	0
Waltham	3	4	Newmarket	4	4
Ware	3	0			

On Feb. 13, 1621-2, being Ash Wednesday, Bishop Andrews preached before the king at Newmarket, on Matthew vj. 16². On the 16th he was still at Newmarket, but expected in London within ten or twelve days. He was to go shroving to Sir John Crofts the following week; Lady Crofts and her daughter Cecily having been much at Newmarket of late³. The king suffered much from gout, and went abroad in a litter. Commissioners sat at Newmarket Sep. 15, to settle the Willingham controversy between Sir Miles Sandys and Jesus College, Cambridge, respecting the right of pasturage over fen lands. The commissioners decided that all landowners had a right in proportion to their acreage⁴.

This year the royal buildings at Newmarket had further additions made to them. The Swann, an inn adjoining the king's house being purchased, pulled down, and offices erected on the site⁵. On the 20th the king was still at Newmarket, and settled the list of sheriffs for the year.

¹ Nichols, *Issues of the Exchequer of James I.*

² Nichols, *Progresses of James I.* Vol. III. p. 752.

³ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁴ *State Papers.* ⁵ *Ibid.*

The States Commissioners did not go to Newmarket in November¹, as expected, but the Muscovy and East India merchants went and attended their coming four or five days, to their great trouble and expense, and came away unheard. In December they went, but had bad luck in their setting out, for their secretary Huygens having charge of a bag of papers with £200 in gold for their expense, had no sooner put it in the coach and turned his back but it was stolen. He offered a reward of £20 for the money. The king was out of health, and much troubled with the gout. Sir Thomas Vernon received £150 for the Swann Inn, taken for building offices for the king's house.

On Monday, Feb. 17, 1622-3, the king went to Newmarket, and Prince Charles and Buckingham² went to Newhall, pretending they were going to join the king, instead of this they went to Dover, and took ship for Spain. The rumour of this flew to Newmarket, where James had arrived. The council knelt to the king and implored him to tell them if the news were true, the king acknowledged it was. The Prince desiring to finish the business, James reminded them how he, his father and grandfather, had gone long journies to fetch their wives. On March 2nd, Sir John Mead was knighted at Newmarket. The king wrote frequently from Newmarket to the prince in Spain, and sent out messengers with jewels and other presents³.

On Wednesday, Feb. 26⁴, Boiscot, the Austrian ambassador, was fetched from Cambridge to Newmarket in the king's coach, by the Lord Warden, with three or four gentlemen the king's servants, from Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was staying, to Newmarket; he occupied the prince's lodgings, and was introduced by the Earl of Arundel from the presence through the Withdrawing chamber into the king's bed-chamber, where he had an hour's audience, M. Van Mall, his agent, only being present;

¹ Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

² Hardwick's *Letters*, p. 481.

³ Harleian *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 389 and 6987.

⁴ Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 119. Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. III. p. 155.

he returned that night to Cambridge. James was to have met the ambassador at Cambridge, but was prevented by the gout. The king left Newmarket and was at Theobald's April 1¹.

On Jan. 17, 1623-4, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton², "The King hath been of late much troubled with pain and weakness in his feet, so that he looked little abroad, yet means this day to be at Newmarket, though his physician and most about him were against the journey, and he is so desirous to see certain hawks fly that he would not be stayed.

"Here is a Monsieur come from the French King with a present of fifteen or sixteen casts of hawks, some ten or twelve horses, and as many setting dogs. He made his entry very magnificently, with store of torchlights and bravery. The hawks fly at anything, kites, crows, pies, or whatsoever comes in their way. He is to tarry until he have instructed and enured our men to this kind of falconry, which had not need be long, being so costly, for he and his Train stand the King in £25 or £30 a-day. He is a Baron and a good falconer. William Lamplough, clerk of the kitchen, had granted to him on Jan. 29, £200 to defray the expenses of these gentlemen during their residence at Newmarket.³"

The king gave audience Jan. 28th to Sir Robert Shirley, the Persian ambassador⁴. On the 27th, Sir John Finett was sent to Saxham (where he was staying with his sister Lady Crofts) with the king's coach and five gentlemen, the king's servants, and early the next morning they came to court, when the ambassador was conducted to the prince's privy chamber, which in the prince's absence was purposely hung for his reception, whence he was fetched by the Earl of Anglesey, through the privy and Withdrawing chambers, where the duke met him, into the king's bed-chamber; there having made his obeisance twice, with his turban on, his whole habit being Persian, at the third he took it off and

¹ Harl. MSS. 6987.

² Birch's MSS. 4174.

³ *Issues of the Exchequer of James I.*

⁴ Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 135.

laid it at the king's feet, and made his speech of entrance kneeling, till the king willing him to arise and cover, he did, and presented his letters of credence written in Persian, and understood for want of an interpreter, nowhere then to be found in England; after this, having gracious words and countenances from his majesty, he returned to his lodgings, where Secretary Conway had an hour's discourse with him, and after he returned to Saxham.

The king left Newmarket early in March. An order for the payment of £24 to Paulo Marco for the diets and lodging of Signor John Baptist Gabillone, extraordinary ambassador from the Duke of Savoy, for charges in his journey to Newmarket to the audience of his majesty six days, coming, going and returning, is extant. Paulo Forrey had also granted £35 to defray the expenses of Baron Donaw, ambassador from the Palatine, in journeying to Newmarket¹. Sir Edward Peyton had a warrant granted to him, dated March 7, to take one hundred partridges yearly in the Isle of Ely, Marshland, Holland; and the woody parts of Norfolk, and transfer them to the champain country about Isleham and Newmarket². Among the State Papers are also preserved the bond of William Baron of Newmarket, Suffolk, John Nunn of Twitnam, Middlesex, and James Yonger, servant to Earl Kelley, for the appearance of Baron before the Council and for his dutiful carriage in the king's service, dated March 27. James, it appears, was attended in his journeys to Newmarket, and while there, by a considerable guard of soldiers, to which many objected on the ground of the expense. Oct. 30, Thomas Johnstone had granted a warrant to preserve the game about Newmarket and Royston, with authority to seize dogs, guns and nets used to destroy it³.

During the reign of James, Newmarket appears to have been surrounded by marshy tracts of ground, the haunts of various

¹ *Issues of the Exchequer of King James I.*

² *State Papers.*

³ *Ibid.*

kinds of wild fowl; these were probably at certain seasons of the year temporarily converted into small lakes by the overflow of highland streamlets after heavy rains, the outfall through the fens being choked up. More recently the removal of these obstructions, and the drainage of the Great Bedford Level, has so expedited the passage of the upland waters as to convert large tracts of land, that formerly were mere marshes, into high land. From its elevation it is certain that no land near Newmarket was at this time subjected to inroads from the ocean; its marshy condition was owing to the imperfect drainage, and proper channels being provided, the land at once drained naturally. Feb. 12, 1624, complaint was made¹ of the great destruction of wild fowl at Crowley (Cheveley); if it were prevented, Newmarket would abound with wild fowl. A warrant was issued March 14², for payment of £40 to John Tyson (also called Fyson), gamekeeper of heron, duck and mallard at Newmarket, for inclosing ground near the river there, to feed young fowl in for increase of game. The king also wrote March 26³ to William Lord Petre, owner of land at Kennet, about impaling a place for the preservation of the fowl, which were his chief pleasure about Newmarket, desiring his lordship to require his tenant to suffer the pales to be put up on the ground required, on promise of immediate payment of considerable satisfaction. In making this preserve some delay appears to have occurred. Lord Petre explains in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated April 9th⁴, that the tenant wished to see the ground that was to be taken in, but had not been there. His lordship hoped not to be suspected of slackness or desire not to attend to the king's wishes. Fyson, the gamekeeper, in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated April 20⁵, complains that he had been hindered a month because Lord Petre's man forbids the workmen to proceed till he had spoken to Conway. The ground they make so much fuss about, was worth, Fyson estimated, about 40s. a-year, and he asks the king's warrant to proceed with the business.

¹ *State Papers.*² *Ibid.*³ *Ibid.*⁴ *Ibid.*⁵ *Ibid.*

Probably Lord Petre's tenant had already experienced the value of the royal promises of payment, and preferred doing business for ready money. One Thomas Wright acted as king's messenger at this time, and his bill, dated March, 1624, for post horses, guides, &c. for riding post from the court at Newmarket to London, is still preserved.

On the 19th of November the king was at Newmarket¹; the Prince and Buckingham, who had returned from Spain, were with him, having joined him at Royston². Their fruitless journey had involved the king in troubles and debt, which much abated the pleasure of their company; they had brought home neither wife nor her much required money; but on the contrary had spent the king's last shilling, involved him in debt, and thrown away the jewels he had sent them³. The dethroned Prince Palatine was in a worse condition than before, and they were now vehement to urge him to a war with Spain. James' health was very bad, he suffered a martyrdom from gout in his hands and arms⁴, and under the gloomy apprehension of his embarrassments and severe bodily sufferings lost even his appetite for hunting and hawking, shut himself up, spending most of his time in bed. He returned to town for Christmas, as usual. Early in February, 1624-5, he was again at Newmarket for his final visit. On the 16th he created Sir George Calvert, Baron Baltimore of Baltimore, co. Longford, the famous founder of the city of Baltimore in Maryland⁵. He went to Chesterford Park on the 24th⁶, and was at Royston on the 28th, whence he went to Theobald's, where, on March 13, returning from hunting, he was attacked with symptoms of tertian ague⁷. He was a most unruly patient⁸; his constitution thoroughly undermined by his gross habits of eating and

¹ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 1007.

² Birch's MSS. 4174.

³ Harleian MSS. 6987, and Hardwick's *State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 416.

⁴ Birch's MSS. 4174.

⁵ Vide Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*.

⁶ Hardwick's *State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 559.

⁷ *Ibid.* I. p. 562.

⁸ Birch's MSS. 4174.

drinking, was unable to stand the attacks of disease. He had a strong repugnance to doctors and physic, but now the Court physicians were called in, their remedies were soon rejected for the infallible plaster and julep of an Essex quack named Remington¹. Under these the king rapidly grew worse, and expired on Sunday, March 27, in the 59th year of his age, and 23rd of his reign.

APPENDIX.

Tradition states that the King's Warren at Wilbraham Bushes was the enclosure now known as Lower Hare Park. The Upper Hare Park, situated rather less than a mile further from the town of Newmarket, is said to have been enclosed at a more recent date.

Since the death of James I. the King's house at Newmarket has undergone various changes. It was visited several times by Charles I., his last visit being when he was brought there as a prisoner by the Parliamentary Army. After the king's execution it was seized by one Okey, who turned out Ford, the housekeeper, and pulling down a considerable portion divided the rest into tenements. At the Restoration Ford obtained an order, and again took possession of the remains of the buildings. His report of what portion of the House remained is still preserved among the State Papers. Charles the Second became a regular visitor to Newmarket, and it was for him that the erection known as the Newmarket Palace was built, a portion of which now remains in the occupation of Mr James Godding. The royal stables also built for Charles are still remaining, or at any rate the greater portion, and for size and convenience vie with any modern erection. They have recently been purchased and thoroughly restored by Mr Godding. The portion of the palace facing the high street was built of red bricks of excellent quality, beautifully faced and fitted together closely, being cemented by thin layers of very tenacious mortar. The greater portion of this front has been converted into shops and private dwellings within the last century, except a small portion at the western end abutting upon the remains

¹ Fuller's *Church History*, Book x. p. 113, and Harleian MSS. 405.

of James the First's palace. This was fitted up as a dwelling and occupied during the race meetings by George IV., when Prince Regent, and the Duke of York, and subsequently by the late Duke of Rutland, at whose death it was sold by the crown, and in 1862 pulled down and the "Palace Chapel" erected on its site.

LIST OF PERSONS KNIGHTED BY JAMES I. AT
NEWMARKET.

1606.	Octob.	17.	Sir Nicholas Hayes of Hampshire.
	"	18.	Sir William Hewet of London.
	"	19.	Sir Thomas Plater of Suffolk.
	"	"	Sir Edward Lewknor of Suffolk.
	"	"	Sir Edward Cheney of Cambridgeshire.
1607.	April	16.	Sir Edward de Vere of Essex.
	"	"	Sir John de Vere of Essex.
1608.	March	4.	Sir Robert Quarles of Essex.
	"	"	Sir Thomas Seckford of Bedfordshire.
	April	8.	Sir Francis Harris
	"	17.	Sir Edward Barret of Essex.
1611.	Feb.		Sir Henry Pallavicini of Cambridgeshire.
	March	14.	Sir Henry Vane or Fane of Kent.
1613.	Feb.		Sir Humphrey May.
	"		Sir Robert Wingfield.
	"		Sir Olave Lee.
	"		Sir Edward Underhill of Hampshire.
	"		Sir ——— Clopton.
	"		Sir Edmund Wylde.
1614.	Nov.	21.	Sir William Some.
	"	"	Sir John Repingdon of Warwickshire.
1615.	March	17.	Sir William Lampton.
	"	19.	Sir Nicholas Foster.
	April	26.	Sir Samuel Tyrone of London.
	Dec.	4.	Sir John Leighton.
	"	"	Sir William Brunkard.
	"	15.	Sir Alexander Muncriffe.

1616.	Jan.	27.	Sir Thomas Bland.
	May	14.	Sir Stephen Boteler.
	Dec.	16.	Sir George Lamplugh.
	"	"	Sir Thomas Wentworth.
1617.	Nov.	17.	Sir Robert Digby.
	"	28.	Sir William Fish.
	Dec.	3.	Sir Charles Hussey.
	"	6.	Sir Richard Salstonstall of London.
1618.	Jan.	30.	Sir Francis Blundell of Ireland.
	Feb.	3.	Sir Simon Norwich.
	"	7.	Sir Michael Longeville.
	"	8.	Sir Jasper Herbert.
	Nov.	22.	Sir Richard Salstonstall (2nd).
	"	23.	Sir Edward Yardley.
	"	"	Sir George Ellis.
	"	"	Sir Robert Kemp.
	"	24.	Sir Benjamin Thornborow.
	"	30.	Sir Nathaniel Napper.
	Dec.	1.	Sir Thomas Dereham.
	"	4.	Sir John Hare.
	"	5.	Sir Philip Bedingfield.
	"	11.	Sir Robert Willoughby.
	"	12.	Sir Francis Leigh.
	"	15.	Sir John Brewes.
1619.	Jan.	21.	Sir Robert Lacey.
	"	"	Sir John Miller.
	"	22.	Sir Edward Dering of Kent.
	Feb.	26.	Sir Thomas Fleetwood.
1620.	Dec.	19.	Sir Francis Michell.
1621.	Nov.	13.	Sir Alexander Culpeper.
	Dec.	8.	Sir Thomas Lydall.
1622.	Feb.	12.	Sir George Hayes.
	"	21.	Sir Thomas Barker of Suffolk.
	Nov.	16.	Sir William Becher.
	Dec.	3.	Sir Giles Estcourt of Newton, Wiltshire.
	Dec.	3.	Sir William Master.
	"	11.	Sir Thomas Wanton.
1623.	March	2.	Sir John Mead.
	"	25.	Sir Thomas Symons.

1624. Nov. 19. Sir Philip Parker of Arweston, Suffolk.
Dec. 2. Sir Alexander Brett.
1625. Feb. 8. Sir Thomas Culpeper of Kent.
„ 15. Sir Roger Thornton of Snailwell.

NICHOLS' *Progresses of James I.*

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