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The History of the Worthies of England Thomas Fuller DD — 1662

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Fuller, Thomas. The History of the Worthies of England (original & part photocopies)

THE

HISTORY

Francis OF THE Hargrave.

WORTHIES

OF

ENGLAND.

Endeavoured by

Thomas Fuller, D.D.



LONDON,

Printed by J. G. W. L. and W. G. MDCLXII.



* See the Statute I. Jacobi

* So am I informed by

Capt. Farmer.

of Newgate-

Island.

Market, Copyholder of the

cap. 18.

rition presented in Parliament, in the raign of King Henry the sixth, against the wicked weed called Hopps. Their back-friends also affirm, the Stone never so epidemicall in England, as since the generall reception and use of Hops in the beginning of King Henry the eighth.

But Hops have since out-grown and over-topped all these accusations, being adjudged wholesome, if Statutable and unmixed with any powder, dust, dross, sand, or other soyl what soever, which made up two parts of three in forraign Hops formerly im-

ported hither.

They delight most in moist grounds, no commodity starteth so soon and sinketh so suddainly in the price, whence some will have them so named from hopping in a little time betwixt a great distance in valuation. In a word, as Elephants, if orderly, were themselves enough alone to gain, if disorderly; to lose a victory; so great parcells of this commodity, well or ill bought in the Criss of their price, are enough to raise, or ruine an estate.

Puits.

There is an Island of some two hundred Acres, near Harwick in the Parish of Little-Okeley, in the Mannour of Matthew Gilly Esquire, called the Puit Island, from Puits in effect the sole inhabitants thereof. Some affirm them called in Latine Upula, whilst others maintain, that the Roman Language doth not reach the Name, nor Land afford the Bird. On Saint * George his day precisely they pitch on the Island, seldome laying fewer then four, or more then six Eggs.

Great their love to their Young ones. For though against foul weather they make to the main land, (a certain Prognostick of Tempests,) yet they always Weather it out in the Island, when hatching their young ones, seldome sleeping whilst they set on their Eggs, (asraid it seems of Spring-tides) which signifieth nothing as to securing their

Eggs from the Inundation, but is an Argument of their great Affection.

Being young they confist onely of Bones, Feathers and Lean-stess, which hath a raw Gust of the Sea. But Poulterers take them then, and feed them with Gravel and Curds, (that is Physick and Food,) the one to scour, the other to fat them in a fortnight, and their stess that is most delicious.

Here I say nothing of Eringo Roots, growing in this County, the candying of them being become a Staple commodity at Colchester. These are Soveraign to strengthen the Nerves, and pity it is, that any vigor acquired by them should be otherwise imployed then to the Glory of God.

Manufactures.

*Pro. 31.19.

This County is charactered like the good wife described by * Bathshebah. She layeth her hand to the spindle, and her hands hold the distasse. Bays, and Says, and Serges, and severall sorts of stuffes, which I neither can or doe desire to name, are made in and about Colkhester, Coxal, Dedham, &c. I say, desire not to name, because hoping that new kinds will daily be invented, (as good reason) and by their Inventers intituled. I know not whether it be better to wish them good Wares to Vent, or good Vent for their Wares, but I am sure, that both together are the best. It will not be amiss to pray that the Plough may go along, and wheel around, that so being fed by the one; and clothed by the other, there may be by Gods blessing, no danger of starving in our Nation.

Gun-Powder.

Why hereof in this, rather then in other Counties? Because more made by Mills of late erected on the river Ley, betwixt Waltham and London, then in all England besides. Though some suppose it as antient as Archimedes in Europe, (and antienter in India,) yet generally men behold the Frier of Mentz the sirst founder thereof, some three hundred years since. It consistes the of three essential ingredients:

to the other two, pint of vectoria any order and flame of a fuddain, and convey it

2. Char-cole.

2. Char-coal pulveriz'd, which continueth the fire, and quencheth the flame, which otherwise would consume the strength thereof.

3. Sali-petre, which causeth a windy exhalation, and driveth forth the bullet.

This Gun-powder is the embleme of politick revenge, for it biteth first, and barketh afterwards, the bullet being at the mark before the report is heard, so that it maketh a noise, not by way of warning, but triumph. As for white powder which is reported to make no report at all, I never could meet with Artist who would seriously avouch it. For, though perchance the noise may be less and lower, yet no sound at all is inconsistent with the nature of Salt-petre, and the ventosity thereof causing the violent explosion of the bullet. It is questionable, whether the making of Gun-powder be more profitable or more dangerous, the Mills in my Parish having been five times blown up within seven years, but, blessed be God, without the loss of any one mans life.

The Buildings

This County hath no Cathedrall, and the Churches therein cannot challenge to themselves any eminent commendation. But as for private houses, Essex will own no

Shire her superior, whereof three most remarkable.

land, as without compare the best Subjects house in this Island. Yet is the firsture better then the standing thereof, as low on one side, so that it may pass for the embleme of modest merit, or conceased worth; meaner houses boasting more, and making greater show afar off in the eyes of passengers.

2. New Hall, built by the Ratcliffs, Earls of Suffex, but bought from them by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; surpassing for the pleasant shady approach thereunto, and for the appurtenances of Parks round about it.

3. Copt Hall, (in Records Coppice-Hall, from the Woods thereabouts,) highly feated on an hill in the mid'st of a Park, built by the Abbot of Waltham, enlarg'd by Sir Thomas Heneage and others, and it is much that multiform fancies should all meet in so uniform a fabrick. Herein a Gallery, as well surnish'd as most, more proportionable then any in England, and on this a story doth depend.

In the year of our Lord 1639. in November here happened an Hirecano or wild wind, which entring in at the great East-window, blew that down, and carried some part thereof, with the picture of the Lord Coventry (singled from many more, which hung on both sides untouch'd) all the length of the Gallery (being about 56. yards) out of the West-window, which it threw down to the ground. It seems the wind, sinding this room in form of a trunk, and coarctated therein, forced the stones of the first window, like pellets, clean thorough it. I mention this the rather, because pious Doctor fack-son, Head of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford, observed the like wind about the same time as ominous, and presaging our civil diffentions.

The Wonders.

This Shire affordeth none properly so called, unless some conceive the bones reducible thereunto digged out of this * County at the Ness near Harmich, which with their bigness and length amazed the beholders. I cannot see how such can maintain them to be the bones of men, who must confess that according to the proportion of the doors and roofs of antient building, (either as extant or read of they must Ingrediging incedere providing, go in Stooping, not to say Lye along. Except the Avouchers be as Incurious of their Credit as the Travellor was, who affirming that he saw Bees as big as Dogs, and yet their Hives of our ordinary size, and being demanded what shift they made to get in; Let them (said he) look to that.

More probable it is, that those were bones of Elephants, store whereof were brought over into England by the Emperour Claudius. Indeed some Sciolists will boast

* Camdens Brit.

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