

of that faculty... He became Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter... Hall in 1625, and at length Judge of the high court of admiralty. He was an exact student of the civil law... as his works much esteem'd beyond seas partly testify. As his birth was noble, so was his behaviour and discourse; and as personable and handsome, so naturally sweet pleasing and affable. His truth is there was nothing wanting but a forward spirit for his advancement. He hath written several Books, as Descriptio Juris & Juris fortalis, secundum consuetudines Mediolani & Normon. pro Introductione ad Jurisprudentiam Anglicanam, Oxon. 1634. & 1636. 8<sup>vo</sup>. Descriptio Juris & Juris facti ad quatuor Reges quos ad Belgionem & periam causam res periclitantur Oxon. 1640. Descriptio Juris & Juris militaris printed with the former. Descriptio Juris & Juris maritimi printed also with the former. Don pontaloon Sa brother to the portuguese Embassador having killed one Greenway a Gent. of Lincolns Inn in the new Exchange within the Liberties of Westminster 22 Novemr 1653 and thereupon imprisoned, there was a dispute between Oliver Cromwell and his Council, whether he might be tried for his Life in the English Courts of Justice and how. Whereupon Dr Touche who was then the Living pandect of the Law being sent for from Oxon, he cleared their doubts, whereupon Sa being tried by the civil Law and executed on Tower Hill 20 July 1654, Touché thereupon wrote his Book de Legali Doli quoniam Judice compellente. He wrote also the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted against Sir Edward Coke's Assertion, Admiralty in the 22 Chapter of his Jurisdiction of Courts, at London 1663. Dr Touche died 1 March 1666.

Matthew Hale son of Robert Hale Esq<sup>r</sup> Barrister in Lincolns Inn, after disbarred by certain Invidious banishes, was upon the advice of Sir John Quarrel present at Law taken off from the study of being a student, which he had intended and was admitted a student in Lincolns Inn 8 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1629. And being then deeply sensible how much time he had lost and that idleness and vain thoughts had overrun, and almost corrupted his mind he resolved to redeem the time he had lost: and therefore for many years together he studied at the rate of 16 hours a day, when he spent all his evenings, and betook himself to a plain fashion, which he continued to use many points to his dying day. Will. Noy the Attorney General being of the same Inn took early notice of him, directed him in his studies, and grew to have a particular regard for him, that he came to be called young Noy. It was by his acquaintance with the learned Doctor, that he pursued other learning than that of his profession. But always he seemed to have made the study of Divinity the chief of all others, to which he directed every thing else. Being esteemed a plain honest man a possessor of great Integrity and profound in the Law, he was distinguished by the King as well as the parliament after the unhappy wars broke forth. He took the covenant and also the oath called The Engagement. In January 1651 he with some others were appointed by the parliament to consider of the Reformation of the Law. 25 January 1653 he was by writ made a Sergeant at Law, and soon after one of the Justices of the common Bench. In what place he acted with great Justice and Integrity, not without the displeasure sometimes of the prolocutor. He was soon after King Charles 2<sup>d</sup> restoration made Baron of the Exchequer and Knighted. In the month of May 1671, he was upon the death of Sir John Keeling advanced to the place of Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench. He was an unvarnished Student a prudent man a solid philosopher, a famous Lawyer, the pillar and Basis of Justice (who would not have done an unjust act for any worldly price or motive) the honour of his majesties Government, and Honour of England; the highest Faculty of the Soul at Westminster Hall, and pattern to all the wise and honourable Judges, a godly serious and practical Christian, a lover of Godness and all good men, a lamenter of the Kings selfishness and unfaithfulness &c. a great contemner of Kings pomp and vanity of the world, a pattern of honest plainness and Humility &c. In short he was one of the greatest patterns that the Age had afforded, whether in his private deportment as a Christian, or in his publick Employments either at the Bar or on the Bench. But Anthony Wood (in the second vol. of Athens Oxoniensis pag. 576) is pleased to affirm that the most knowing and laboring man had a better Estimation of Judge Hale before his death, than by Doctor Gilbert Burnet was published that after; and also in some respects before publication of add moral notes on the said Letter. Beccall Mr. Kirk Baxter author of the notes takes often occasion to reflect in them on the Church of England, and its orthodox Sons. At length after this most learned and Judicious person Sir Matthew Hale had lived to the age of 67 he gave way to fate on Christmas Day 25 Decemr 1676.

Honourable Sir Honours Finch of Kingston in Middlesex, Sergeant at Law and Recorder of London in the 1660s he was made Solicitor General, he was made and the day after was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet by the name of Sir Honours Finch of Rainston in Buckinghamshire. In the 1670s he was constituted the Kings Attorney General and upon the removal of Shaftsbury from being Chancellor

he was made Lord Keeper of the great Seal 9 Novemr 1673, shortly after which he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron of England by the title of Lord Finch of Donnington in Northamptonshire, and upon his surrender of the great Seal he was made 19 Decemr 1675 he was created immediately Baron again with the title of Lord High Chancellor. 19 May 1681 or thereabouts he was created Earl of Nottingham, as a mark of the great satisfaction his majesty had in the many faithful services which his Lordship had rendered the crown, being a person of so eloquent and fluent speech, and of so great law sense, that he was usually styled the English Roscius, and the English Cicero. He left behind written with his own hand Chancery Reports 118 in the hands of his son Daniel Esq<sup>r</sup> of Nottingham. At length being worn out with too much business which his high station and office required, he yielded to Nature 18 Decemr 1682, and on the 20 of the said month his majesty was pleased to commit the custody of the great Seal to Sir Francis North Lord Chief Justice of the common pleas with the title of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

John Maynard eldest son of A. de Maynard of Tinsdale in Devonshire, was born there, and became a commoner of Exeter College in the beginning of the year 1618 aged 16 years or thereabouts. He went to the middle Temple, studied the municipal Law, was called to the Bar, and being a favourite of Will. Noy Attorney General, was much respected for his counsel. Being noted for his ability, and ready in the law, when he stood in the parliament 1640 he was appointed one of the committee that drew up a bill once against Thomas Earl of Strafford, whom after wards he killed to save his life in the name of the commons of England. Afterwards he managed the petition against Dr Laud Archbishop of Canterbury, took the covenant and was one of the Lawyers nominated by the parliament to sit with the assembly of Divines. Standing in the Engagement, he was by parliament made the prolocutor, for several years, and pleaded in his own and the Kings cause, both against the Royalists that were tried in the high court of Justice, and was made one of the committee of State 1659. After his Majesties Restoration in the 1660s he withdrew about and was made the Kings Sergeant and Knighted. But when he saw to what end the parliament was and interests of more than London, the interests of poor Barons, and popery in the nation he stood up for the good of his country, and his opinion was esteemed a valuable one. In the parliament 1680 he was one of the committee appointed to manage the evidence against Will. biscount Stafford, impeached of high Treason relating to the popish plot. And when the prince of Orange became King by the name of Will. 3. he with other Knights of the Inner Temple Esq<sup>r</sup> and Will. Rowleson Esq<sup>r</sup> and at Law were in the year 1688 constituted commissioners of the great Seal of England. This Sir John Maynard hath written Honours Reports and cases argued and adjudged in the time of King Edward, and also divers other memoranda of the Exchequer in the time of King Edward. fol. London 1679 published according to the original MSS, then in his hands. At Southfleet he had lived to a great age, he gave up the Ghost 9 Octob<sup>r</sup> 1690