

## Gaulden.

BY E. CHISHOLM BATTEN, M.A.

AT the request of the proprietor of Gaulden Farm, in the parish of Tolland, two Vice-Presidents<sup>1</sup> and a District Secretary of the Society visited it on a pleasant day at the end of September. It is occupied by the farm tenant, and neither he nor the proprietor could tell us anything of its history, save that the tenant asserted a room off the hall to have been a chapel, and certain devices upon the carved oak partition between it and the hall to be the initials L T.

We had ascertained from the Society's *Transactions*, vol. ix., p. 29, that Gaveldon, in Tolland, was given by Andrew De Bovedon to Taunton Priory; that it became Gauldon in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and was then a Manor with customary rents, services, and demesne lands, perquisites of courts and other casualties, bringing to the Priory £10 8s. 9d. net rent; that the possessions of Taunton Priory were surrendered to King Henry VIII on the 12th Feb., 1539, and that the Manor of Gaulden was granted to William Standysh, 36 Henry VIII (1544). Collinson told us that it belonged, 7 Elizabeth, to Francis Southwell, Esq.

The house is placed on a small piece of level ground half-way down the hill, at the bottom of which is Tolland water, and behind it, in an orchard, is a fishpond, with an artificial island in it, and a strong pond-head in good masonry, from which the overflow escapes by a stream into the Tolland water.

There is little in the house externally to attract attention. The front entrance, which is on the west side, is by an old-fashioned lintelled porch, with a story over it, and opens into a

(1). Mr. Welman and Mr. Surtees, to whom, and to Mr. Henry Welman, the Society is indebted for decyphering the devices and mottoes, and revising and verifying the description of the house and hall.

passage running through to the garden and orchard behind ; on the right is the hall, a very curious apartment. It has a ceiling of panelled plaster with a very magnificent pendant, having eight ornamental flutings, in the centre ; it is more than 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, and has a foot-deep cornice all round the room, except over the fire-place and over the carved partition, which cornice is in plaster, with allegoric and emblematical figures and mottoes.

Beginning with the south-western corner, we have in the midst of great ornamentation,

The Temptation of Adam by Eve ;

Then an angel holding a shield with a dish with food in it, and a pair of spectacles above, having underneath the motto,

MIHI SPRETA VOLUPTAS.

Next, an angel-held shield, containing a mirror and a circle, its motto is,

CONSILIIS RERUM SPECULOR.

Then, a man in armour, holding a shield, on which is a pair of scales ; its motto,

SUA CUIQUE MINISTRO,

Next comes a shield with a castle, having for motto,

ME DOLOR ATQUE METUS FUGIUNT.

Beyond this, the Virgin and Child, and the roses of York and Lancaster. Then is the motto,

EX HOC MOMENTO ÆTERNITAS PENDET.

Next, on the north wall are two figures—a man apparently giving a cloak to a poor man or monk. Further on, a representation of Herodias' daughter bringing John the Baptist's head to Herod, with the decapitated body in the background, and the motto,

REGNUM PRO SALTU.

North-east, and on the side of the fire-place, a nondescript animal,—a dragon with a lion's head, and the motto,

TERRA SERPIT, AQUIS NATAT, AERE VOLAT.

On the ceiling are two circular panels, with wreath borders, and

the large pendant between them. In one of the panels a human skeleton lying down, and over it an angel blowing a trumpet and the motto,

SURGITE MORTUI ET VENITE AD JUDICIUM ;

in the other panel King David with his harp, and the motto,

NABLIO ET CITHARA LAUDATE DEUM.

The chimney-piece has over it in plaster four shields of arms :

1. Ermine, a lion rampant crowned, crest, a castle.
2. The same impaling fretty.
3. The same impaling three lions passant.
4. The same impaling on a bend three chevrons.

There is also in plaster the motto,

LA FAMILLE DES JUSTES DEMEURERA.

On the boldly-cut stone string moulding of the lintel over the fire-place,

*Focus perennis esto.*

To the left of the fire-place, between it and the square-headed and stone-mullioned window, is the oak partition, panelled and carved, surmounted by a modern plaster partition between it and the ceiling, and over the door in it the initials I. T. Inside the partition is a room which the farmer called the chapel, apparently an ordinary parlour or with-drawing room, with nothing ecclesiastic in its arrangements. The property, we were told, had been in the proprietor's family for a century and more.

Armorial bearings often furnish the key to unlock the history of a place, and a little research discovered the arms, that are above the chimney piece in the hall, to be those of the Turbervilles of Bere Regis, Co. Dorset. *Ermine, a lion rampant crowned gules, crest, a castle argent.* Sir Richard Turberville of Bere, Knt., ob. 36 Edw. III (1363), married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Norris, whose arms seem to be *quarterly gu. and arg., first and fourth quarters fretty or.* Sir Richard's coat is that on shield No. 2. Sir Robert Turberville, Knt., ob. 5 Henry VI (1424), married Margaret, sister of Richard Lord Carew of Beddington, Co. Surrey, whose arms were *or, 3 lions*

*passant, sa.*; Sir Robert's coat is that on shield No. 3. "These impaled coats were in the hall at Bere," says Hutchins,<sup>2</sup> "the names of the owners of the arms being placed over each impalement. At the upper end of the hall—1. Turberville impaling Norris. 2. Turberville impaling Carew, or., 3 lions passant. 3. Turberville impaling Toner"; but Hutchins does not state the arms of Norris or of Toner.<sup>3</sup>

The history of Gaulden Manor, from the date of its passing to William Standish in 1544, is accurately learnt from the Records. On the death of William Standish, 7 Edward VI, (1553) on an *Inquis. post mortem* the jury find that the Manor of Gaulden and other property in the parish of Tolland was granted by King Henry VIII to William Standish for life, with remainder to Francis Southwell and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, whom failing to the heirs of a certain John Mynne, Esq., probably connected with the Wyndhams.<sup>4</sup> Francis Southwell, therefore, as Collinson states, was probably seized of the Manor in 7 Elizabeth (1565), and upon the death of him and his wife, and the failure of their issue, we presume, it came to the Mynne family, for there is a Bill in Chancery addressed to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, (and therefore after 1587), which states that George Mynne, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, were seised in fee of the Manor of Gaulden, with all its members. Thus for half a century after the dissolution of Taunton Priory there is no connection of this manor with the family of Turberville, and there is some difficulty in accounting for the armorial bearings and ornamentations.

The tradition of the chapel and the initials I. T. suggest the explanation of the arms by assuming that this spot was the

(2). Ed. 1796, I. 9.

(3). The coat of Toner is not given in any of the ordinaries, though it seems to have been known to Hutchins. To the coat of "on a bend, 3 chevrons," are given the names of Hodiam and Englysvill, Co. Devon, in Papworth.

(4). See Wyndham impaling Mynne, *Somersetshire Visit.* 1623, Harl. MS. 1141.

retreat of James Turberville, the Bishop of Exeter, who was deprived by Queen Elizabeth.

Archbishop Heath of York, who was also deprived, was allowed to retire and live a private life at Chobham Park,<sup>5</sup> in Surrey, which had belonged to Chertsey Abbey. It is said<sup>6</sup> that he used the chapel that was in the house, and that he was so highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth that she visited him once a year. She certainly visited him there in 1566.<sup>7</sup> "The Act, 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, operated," says Hallam,<sup>8</sup> "as an absolute interdiction of the catholic rites, however privately celebrated." But "the Government connived at the domestic exercise of them by some persons of very high rank, whom it was inexpedient to irritate." Among the persons of high rank whose domestic exercise of their religion was connived at must have been such of the deprived prelates as were allowed to live in an honourable and private retreat, for it would have been contradictory and insulting to allow a catholic prelate to live at ease, without allowing him the privilege of solemnizing the mass. Accordingly Queen Elizabeth, in answer to the letter from the Emperor Ferdinand, dated 24th Sept., 1563, asking for gentle treatment for the deprived bishops and a church for catholics in every city, in her reply of 3rd November, 1563, says, although denying them the right to have congregations and public assemblies, yet that at the request of so great a prince, she will bear the private insolence of a few by some connivance.<sup>9</sup>

(5). See his charming letter to Lord Burghley, State Papers Elizabeth, Dom. xcii, 20th Sep., 1573, from Chobham.

(6). Manning and Bray's *Surrey* iii, 193. Aubrey's *Surrey* (Ed. 1723), iii, 200. "At this house in Chobham Park was a consecrated Chapel, used by this truly *Apostolical Archbishop* until his death.

(7). Nichols' *Progresses of Q. Elizabeth*, i, 250.

(8). Hallam's *Constitutional History*, vol. i, p. 113, 11th ed.

(9). Strype's *Annals*, vol. 1, 24. The letters are in Appendix to vol. ii, D. and E. Strype gives the date of Ferdinand's letter as "*Possovonia in Hungaria*," but the Queen correctly makes it "*Possoni*," that is Presburg on the Danube. The date is given in the Calendar, State Papers, Foreign, 1563, not by Strype.

The Queen did sanction Heath's use of the Chapel at Chobham; the only member of the Turberville family who would at this period absolutely require a Chapel or consecrated apartment would be the bishop, and we may conclude that the room, which is still called the Chapel, was the place set apart and consecrated in his retreat by Bishop Turberville for the solemn rites of his faith.

The conclusion that Bishop Turberville fitted up Gaulden is fortified by the motto in the hall, under the coat of Turberville. It is not the family motto, *Virtute acquiritur honos*, but *La famille des justes demeurera*; and Tysacke, in his *History of Exeter*,<sup>10</sup> gives as the motto of Bishop James Turberville, *La familia des justes deluerara*, which must be a misprint for the motto at Gaulden.

This motto is a translation from the Vulgate, Prov. xii, 7, *domus autem justorum permaneat*; in Le Maistre de Sacy's translation of the same passage, he has "la maison des justes demeurera." Bishop Turberville, after being Registrar of the University of Oxford, left it and took the degree of D.D. at another university, and was afterwards incorporated into Oxford with that degree. Neither Anthony A. Wood, nor his editor, Dr. Bliss, a successor to the bishop in the registrarship, tell us what university it was, and if it had been Cambridge or a Scottish university, it would have been specially mentioned. It is probable it was a foreign one, and while studying there he may have become familiar with a French version of the Vulgate.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of Dorsetshire*, says, "This Bishop Turberville carried something of trouble in his name, though nothing but mildness and meekness in his nature; hence it was that he staved off persecution from those in his jurisdiction, so that not so many, as properly may be called some, suffered in his diocese. He being deprived in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, lived peaceably for many years in great liberty: the privacy of whose life caused the obscurity of his death and the uncertainty of the date thereof."

(10). Ed. 1677.

Certainly few spots could at this present time be found more calculated to ensure privacy than Gaulden, and in the first years of Elizabeth it must have been still more secluded. A century later a journey to Wiveliscombe from Barnstaple is described as through "*terra incognita inhabitabilis.*"<sup>11</sup>

Fuller says, Bishop Turberville was first a monk and then, in 1514, Fellow of New College. Anthony A. Wood says he was educated at Wykeham's College at Winchester; but does not mention his being professed. But even the atmosphere and tone of Winchester School must, before 1514, have been not unlike that of a religious house, and the devices and adornment of the hall at Gaulden harmonize so well with the quaint spirit and grim humour of monkish carvings and mottoes, as to support the view that they were placed at Gaulden by one whose early education was such as that of Bishop Turberville.

Nor is this all—the exhibition of the armorial bearings of the Turberville family is just what might be expected from the Bishop.

Three descents from William Turberville, who impaled Tower, comes the bishop. William's son and heir, Richard, married a Bonham (arms, *gules, a chev. wavy bet, 3 crosses patèè fitchèè arg.*) Richard's son and heir, John, was the father of the Bishop, and married a Cheverell (arms, *arg. on a saltire, az., 5 water buckets of the first.*) The initials I. T. at Gaulden could not have been those of John Turberville, the Bishop's father, as he lived and died at Bere, and died in 1535, before the surrender of Gaulden Manor to the Crown; and after the death of John, neither in that nor in the next generation was there any other Turberville with the initials I. T. but the Bishop.

The Bishop was probably like his father, proud of his descent from Sir Richard Turberville and Sir Robert Turberville, whose arms are over the Gaulden chimney-piece. His father, in his will, makes his son the Bishop (then Doctor Turberville), one of the overseers of the will, and continues, "I desire my body to

(11). Warrington's *Journal*, Aug. 16, 1649, Chetham Society.



be buried in the church of Bere Regis, in my own yle, before the ymage of our blessed Ladie, in one of the tombs wherein Sir Richard Turberville or Sir Robert Turberville, mine ancestors, hath been buried in." <sup>12</sup>

It would be very natural, then, that the Bishop should put up the arms of his great ancestors, Sir Richard and Sir Robert, over the chimney piece at Gaulden.

Let us now inquire how far the style of the devices and the moral of the mottoes in Gaulden Hall accord with a retrospect of the Bishop's career.

He was, probably at an early age, elected to his fellowship at New College, as he took his M.A. degree in 1521. Made Registrar of the University of Oxford in March, 1521, he resigned this office and his fellowship in 1529, when Wolsey was tottering to his fall, and was then, Wood says, promoted to an ecclesiastical benefice, and soon after to a dignity. Having taken the degree of D.D. as we have seen in a foreign university, he was incorporated in that degree at Oxford in 1532. In 1533 his father joined him in granting an annuity of 10 marks for Thomas Myntion, whose trustee was the Abbot of Bindon. This was perhaps a loan transaction to raise money to proceed to Court; for after this he must have been about the Court of Henry VIII. We know that his father was a warm supporter of Henry VII, and a month after the battle of Bosworth field received the offices for life of Constable of Corfe Castle, and Marshal of the King's household. Queen Elizabeth, who knew the antecedents of most men of note about her, in addressing Archbishop Heath and Bishops Bonner and Turberville, on 6th Dec., 1559, says, "Who, we pray, advised our father more or flattered him than you, good Mr. Hethe, when you were Bishop of Rochester? and than you Mr. Bonner, when you were Archdeacon? and you, Mr. Turberville?" <sup>13</sup>

(12). Orig. Will in Probate Registry, Somerset House. He directs the east window of his aisle in the said church of Bere to be newly made and newly glazed in such manner and form as his wife and overseers thought most convenient.

(13). Strype's *Annals*, vol. i. 147.



He was, after 1540, made a prebendary of the new Chapter of Winchester,<sup>14</sup> and in March, 1555, being such prebendary, he was elected Bishop of Exeter.

Heylin says he "recovered some lands unto his see which had been alienated from his predecessor (Harman), and amongst others the rich and goodly manors of Crediton, *alias* Kirton, in the county of Devon, in former times the episcopal seat of the Bishops of Exeter ;<sup>15</sup> a bough almost as big as all the rest of the body."<sup>16</sup>

Fuller<sup>17</sup> says, "In the Diocese of Exeter (containing Cornwall and Devonshire) I finde but one martyr, namely, Agnes Priest, condemned by William Staunford, then judge of the Assize at Launceston, but burned at Exeter. The tranquility of those parts is truly imputed<sup>18</sup> to the good temper of James Turberville

(14). The date of his installation is not in the register, according to Lord Clarendon, *History of Winchester Cathedral*, p. 119, but he is not likely to have been appointed by Edward VI, 1547—1553.

(15). The Manor of Crediton and Morchard Bishop was granted, in consequence of a letter from Edward VI (*Domestic Papers*, Edward VI), by Bishop Veysey, on 14th June, 1548, to Sir Thomas Darcy, in fee at a fee farm rent of £40 a year. It had been leased to Darcy, 7th April, 1546, for eighty years, at a rent of £165 16s. 8d. [Crediton, £146 4s. 11d.; Morchard Bishop, £18 11s. 8d.] Edward VI obtained it from Darcy in exchange. Queen Mary, by letters patent, 8th June, 1554, granted Morchard Bishop to George Sydenham and — Beere, Esq., and by letters patent, 18th July, 1556, Philip and Mary granted the Manor of Crediton to our Bishop "in augmentationem victus sui," of the clear value of £143 0s. 10½d., beyond reprises of £11 16s. 10d., and subject to a fee farm rent of £146 8s. 3d. Indentures were at the same time executed by Lord Darcy and the Bishop, and among them (23rd July, 2 and 4 P. and M., 1556), bond for £800 to Bishop Turberville and his successors. On 6th April, 1667, administration was granted to Bishop Seth Ward, at Exeter House, in the Strand, of Bishop Turberville's effects, limited to this bond. [Acta Prer. Cant. MS. Probate Registry, Somerset House, 1667.] The particulars of the dealings with the Manor of Crediton, and copies of many of the deeds, are among the Maynard MSS. in Lincoln's Inn Library.

(16). Tyacks's *Hist. of Exeter*, 3rd edition, 1730.

(17). *Church Hist. XVI. Cent.*, p. 13.

(18). Fuller refers to Holinshed. The reference is, in fact, to Hoker's account of the Bishops of Exeter, printed in Holinshed's *Elizabeth*, 4to edition iv, 424, "James Troblefield succeeded Bishop Voiseie, and was consecrated A. D. 1556. He was a gentleman born, and of a good house, very gentle and courteous, he professed divinitie, but most zealous in the Romish religion, yet nothing cruel or bloody."

the Bishop ; one as *gentlely* qualified, as extracted ; and not so cruel as to take away the lives from others, as careful to regain the lost livings of the Church ; and indeed he recovered to him and his successors, the fee farme of the manour of Crediton.”

We have (2nd May, 1558), Grant of a special pardon to Bishop Turberville,<sup>19</sup> he having incurred a penalty of £100 on account of William Geyke, a clerk convict, having escaped from the prison of the Bishop at Exeter ; probably through the Bishop's leniency.

Agnes Priest, or Prest, suffered, Burnet says,<sup>20</sup> about the 4th November, 1558, when the Queen was declining fast. The Bishop had left Exeter and gone to London the preceding Michaelmas.<sup>21</sup> Foxe, who gives two accounts of this sufferer,<sup>22</sup> calls her “a silly creature,” and Hoker “a giltless, poore, seelie woman.” Foxe details a dialogue between our Bishop and her, wherein he urges her to go home to her husband and children, and sets her at liberty as a crazy creature. She was indicted before the judge of assize at the assizes at Launceston, in the spring of 1556, and not punished till two years after ; she must have owed her respite to the Bishop's interference, and was cruelly executed while the Bishop was out of the way. Dr. Oliver suggests, after Fuller, that her death was procured by the violence of Dr. Blaxton, the Chancellor.

Dr. Turberville, with the other Bishops, met Queen Elizabeth on her entry into London in November, 1558 ; was in his place in the House of Lords, February, 1559 ; and at the Theological Conference at Whitehall on 2nd April, 1559.<sup>23</sup> He refused the Oath of Supremacy, with twelve other Bishops, on 15th May, 1559, but

(19). Letters Patent 4 and 5. Ph. and M. Calr. p. 100. Record Office.

(20). *Hist. of Reformation*, ii. 364.

(21). He held an ordination in the Church of Crediton, on 18th September, 1558, and immediately afterwards, according to Dr. Oliver, who examined the Bishop's register, went to London. The Doctor states that there is no entry in the register respecting Agnes Prest.

(22). Vol. iii, ed. 1684, p. 747 ; and again, p. 855. As to Dr. Blaxton, see Oliver (p. 137) and Strype, *Annals*, 1561.

(23). Strype's *Annals*, i. 88.

was not deprived till after 18th July, 1559,<sup>24</sup> but before the 16th November, 1559, when his spiritualities were seized by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. On the 4th of December, 1559, he, with Heath of York, Bonner of London, Bourne of Bath and Wells, and Poole of Peterborough, wrote the letter to Queen Elizabeth which she answered as above. He continued, apparently, in or near London till June, 1560, when, on account of some open demonstrations of some of the Marian prelates, he, and five others of them,<sup>25</sup> with Dr. Boxall and Abbot Feckenham, were committed to the Tower.

Dr. Boxall, formerly secretary to Queen Mary, Bishop Bourne, and Bishop Turberville, were sent to the Tower on 8th June, 1560. The prisoners, though kept asunder, were permitted to come together at their meals, by virtue of a letter of the Council to the Archbishop, at two tables; and for one table were Bishop Thirlby of Ely, Bishop Bourne of Bath and Wells, Bishop Watson of Lincoln,<sup>26</sup> and our Bishop. His successor, Dr. Alley, in whose favour a *congè d' elire* had issued on 27th April, 1560, was consecrated on 14th July, 1560.

His name occurs as prisoner in the Tower in two lists. The first is the Lieutenant of the Tower's return, of the date 26th May, 1561; and the second, of the date 5th September, 1562. In the first he is "Doctor Turberville, late Bishop of Exestre, committed the 8th of June, 1560;" and in the second, "James

(24). There is a writ addressed to him as Bishop of Exeter, of this date. Rymer, 2nd ed., vol. xv. 536.

(25). The five, and the respective dates of their commitments were, Heath, 10th June; Thirlby, 3rd June; Watson, 20th May; Pate, 20th May; and Bourne, 8th June. Pope Pius IV sent his conciliatory letter to Elizabeth on 5th May, 1560. She refused to receive it. (Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* xvi. Cent. 40.)

(26). Bishop Watson had been sent there on the conclusion of the Theological Conference. He and Bishop White of Winchester were sent for a short time only; then the Lieutenant "was to suffer them to have each of themone of their own men to attend upon them, and their own stuff for their bedding and other necessary furniture, and to appoint them to some convenient lodging meet of their sort." Quoted by Mr. Froude (vol. vii, 87), who likens the imprisonment even of Bonner to the condition only of a monk in his monastery. But to understand its miseries we should read Bishop Fisher's letter of 22nd December, 1534, in Bayley's *History of the Tower*, p. 139. Fisher, too, had a servant to wait on him.

Turberville, doctor."<sup>27</sup> In the second list, besides his brethren the deprived Bishops, are the Lady Katherine Grey, the Earl of Hertford, and the Earl of Lennox.

On the 26th July, 1562, Sir Edward Warner, the Lieutenant of the Tower, being called before the Privy Council at Greenwich, "had command to cause the late Bishops, now prisoners in the Tower, to be more straightly shut up<sup>28</sup> than they have accustomed to, so as they may not have such common conference as they have used to have, whereby much trouble and disquietness might (if their wishes and practices might take place) grow in the Common Wealth and to the great disturbance thereof."<sup>29</sup>

On the 12th January, 1563, Parliament opened and Convocation also; and Nowell, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Day, the Provost of Eton, in their opening sermons are said by the Spanish Ambassador, in his letter of the 14th, to have urged the propriety of "killing the caged wolves," that is to say, the Catholic Bishops in the Tower.<sup>30</sup>

On the 20th April the Act (5th Elizabeth, c. 1) passed making it penal on the first, and high treason on the second occasion to refuse the Oath of Supremacy, if tendered by a bishop. Mr. Froude says, "Heath, Bonner, Thirlby, Feckenham, and the other prisoners, at once prepared to die. The protestant ecclesiastics would as little spare them as they had spared the protestants. They would have shown no mercy themselves, and they looked for none."<sup>31</sup> But the historian distinguishes not between a Bonner and a Turberville or a Heath.

The Bishops applied to the Emperor Ferdinand, but before he could answer their appeal the plague breaks out. It began among

(27). Bayley's *Hist. Tower*, app. p. I, and p. LI.

(28). The condition of a close prisoner in the Tower may be gathered from this inscription there, "Close Prisoner, 8 moneths, 32 weekes, 224 dayes, 5376 houres." Bayley's *Hist. Tower*, p. 177.

(29). MS. Register, Council Office.

(30). Froude's *Hist.* vii. 490. Nowell's sermon, as given in his life by Churton, p. 88, contains no reference to the imprisoned Bishops.

(31). Froude's *History*, vii, 491.

the English army at Havre, in June, and was brought to London in July. It raged in London in August; the weekly deaths were 700, 800, 1,000, and rose in the last week of that month to 2,000. The imprisoned Bishops and the French Hostages then prayed the Council to be sent from the Tower.<sup>32</sup> The Council sent Bishop Thirlby and Dr. Boxall to Archbishop Parker, Abbot Feckenham to the Bishop of Winchester, Bishop Bourne to the Bishop of Lincoln, and, we must assume, Bishop Pate to the Bishop of Salisbury, and our Bishop Turberville to the Bishop of London, who had then, besides Fulham, country houses at Hadham and Wickham.<sup>33</sup>

The prisoners were at the mercy of their keepers, who, being the administrators of the Oath of Supremacy, could at any moment peril the lives of their episcopal brethren by offering it. But they were treated as guests by Parker and the Bishop of Lincoln, and we will not easily believe but that our Bishop was treated kindly by the mild and affable Grindal, in whose days the gardens of Fulham Palace first became remarkable.<sup>34</sup>

The Emperor interceded with the Queen, in the letter of September, 1563, before mentioned, begging that she would not proceed less mercifully against the imprisoned Bishops because they were unable, with a safe conscience, to comply with her new law. The Queen, in her reply, says that though these prelates now declined to comply with the rule which they obeyed in her father and brother's time, yet, out of respect for the

(32). Strype's *Parker*, i, 177. *Foreign State Papers*, Eliz., 28th Aug. 1563.

(33). What was done with Heath does not appear. Was he the Nicholas Hethe of the Order of Council, 22nd June, 1565, who "wandreth abroad?" Miss Strickland charges Queen Elizabeth with cruelty upon this evidence (*Queens*, vol. vi, p. 260), which Mr. Foss thinks not proven (*Judges of England*, v, 388). In his letter of 1573, Heath says he had enjoyed quietness "by the gracious favour of the Queen's Majesty through the mediation of my singular good Lord of Leicester." Sir James Harington says, *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii, p. 25, that Q. Elizabeth "used no man of his religion so graciously."

(34). This Bishop was a judicious and vigorous planter, and protected as well as renewed the woods of his see. His grapes were so early ripe that he used to send a present of them to the Queen, generally first or second week in Sept. (Strype's *Grindal*, Faulkner's *Fulham*). Glass was not then used.

Emperor's request, at not a little offence to her subjects, she had spared them (*pepercimus*); and Archbishop Parker directed his bishops not to tender the oath twice without his direction.

In January, 1565, the Bishop of Lincoln got the Archbishop to beg Cecil to let Bishop Bourne be at his own house in London. There is no entry in the Council books of any such application as to Bourne, but there is as to our Bishop, on the 30th January, 1565.<sup>35</sup>

"At Westminster the xxx Jan., 1564,<sup>36</sup>

The Ld. Treasurer,	Mr. Comptroller,
The Marquess of North <sup>m</sup> .	Mr. Vice Chamberlan,
The Earl of Leicester,	Mr. Secretary,
The Ld. Admyral,	Mr. Oates,
The Ld. Chamberlayne,	Mr. Mason,
	Mr. Sackville.

"Lre to the Bishop of London signifying that at his motion the Lordes are contented that after he shall have taken good bondes with sufficient sureties of Dr. Turberville heretofore comytted to his custody that he shall remain in some certain place in the Cyte of London and be forth comng when his L. shall call for him then he is willed to suffer him to departe out of furdur custody and he is for this tyme discharged.

"A Lre to the Bishop of Salisbury to do ut supra with Dr. Pate heretofore committed unto him with this enlargement in or about London."

No further authentic record appears, but if we suppose Bishop Turberville shortly after this to have been allowed to leave London,<sup>37</sup> being bound by his recognizance to appear when

(35). MS. Register, Council Office. (36). O.S., and therefore 1565 N.S.

(37). It seems that the absence of any further notice in the Council books of any permission to leave London does not show that it was not allowed. Bishops Poole, and Bourne, and Pate, have only accorded to them liberty to leave the Bishop with whom they resided and live in London, and yet Poole goes to his own farm, Bourne to Silverton in Devonshire, and Pate to foreign parts. In 1561 we have this suggestion to the Privy Council, "Dr. Poole, late Biahop of Peterborough, to remain in the City of London or suburbs or within three miles compass about the same." Strype's *Annals*, vol. i. 275.

called for, and conclude that it was in the spring of this year, 1565, that he fitted up the house of Gaulden, how natural do the emblems and inscriptions appear? The ascetic of Winchester and the Cloister; the King's counsellor; the equal administrator of justice; the prisoner in the Tower; the expectant of the scaffold on Tower Hill; and the confident truster in the Great Day; here, in varied guise, depicts his experiences.

So were wont to grave their thoughts on the thick walls of their prison his fellow bondsmen in the Tower; inscription after inscription may yet be read there, traced by catholic nobles and priests, in the tongue which to them was sanctified by sacred use. Such emblems and inscriptions were the mode in which, during their long and dreary imprisonments, catholic captives in Elizabeth's reign used to give vent to their "sorrowful sighings;"<sup>28</sup> and may we not think that it was our Bishop, who ordered the representation of the Last Trump at Gaulden and the words placed there, having vividly in his remembrance that inscription of 1561 still legible in the Broad Arrow Tower,

SURGITE MORTUI VENITE AD JUDICIUM.

The selection of Gaulden by Bishop Turberville was probably due to his association with Bishop Bourne at their meals in the Tower. Bishop Bourne's brother, Richard Bourne, lived at Wiveliscombe, three miles from Gaulden. The place, though it would seem from the carefully constructed fishpond to have been perhaps once a grange of the Priory and formerly used by some members of the Taunton House, yet at the time of the sale to Standish was in the tenure of a lessee or farmer,<sup>29</sup> who had, probably, a beneficial lease. This lease might have been acquired by Bishop Turberville without his connecting himself with the Manor. The spot was near the Bishop's old diocese, though not within it, secluded and healthful. It had been in his early days the possession of a House to which a Turberville had given the church of Dulverton and the land of Golialand;

(38). See Bayley's *History of the Tower. passim.*

(39). See the particulars of the grant, 36th Henry VIII, Record Office.



it must have been attractive to a nature, imbued as his was with reverence for an ancient and pious ancestry.

It was in this same year [1565] that Bishop Bourne got free from the Bishop of Lincoln, and came down to live with his old friend Dr. Carew, Archdeacon of Exeter, at Silverton, some 20 miles from Gaulden. At Crediton, close by, Bishop Turberville would find his nephew, Nicholas, established by his own bounty on a portion of the manor, which the Bishop had induced Queen Mary to restore to the Bishops of Exeter.<sup>40</sup>

We have only vague reports to guide us as to his after history. Fuller says "Poole of Peterborough, Turberville of Exeter, &c., lived in their own or their friends houses."<sup>41</sup>

Dr. Oliver, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter* (p. 137), says, "The precise date of his death we have looked for in vain." Sir Thomas Hardy, in his edition of *Le Neve*, says Turberville died 1st Nov., 1559. This is the statement of Tyacke, but we have proved that the Bishop was alive in January, 1565. The Administration Act and Calendar, in 1667, states him to have died in 1559, "*aut eo circiter.*" Anthony A. Wood says "in 1559 (2 Eliz.) he was deprived of his bishoprick for denying the Queen's supremacy over the Church, and afterwards lived a private life saith one,<sup>42</sup> and another<sup>43</sup> that he lived at his own liberty to the end of his life, adding that he was an honest gentleman but a simple bishop; and a third that he lived a private life many years, and died in great liberty.<sup>44</sup> But at length a fourth person who comes lagg, as having lately appeared in

(40). Nicholas Turberville, nephew of the Bishop, is styled as of Crediton in the Turberville pedigree in *Hutchins's Dorset*, i, 140; and is entered in *Proceedings in Chancery*, Elizabeth, p. 52, as Rector, probably Lay Rector, of St. Breocke at Crediton. He had also Cutton, which had belonged to the chapel of the Castle of Exeter. *Pole's Devon*, 673.

(41). *Church History*, Ed. 1655, xvi Cent., p. 59.

(42). Joh. Vowell, alias Hooker, in his *Cat. of the Bishops of Exeter*, in the 3rd vol. of *Holinshed's Chronicle*, p. 1309, 6.

(43). The author of *The Execution of Justice in England, &c.*, printed 1583, in Oct. [Also in *Somers' Tracts.*]

(44). W. Godwin in *Com. de Præsul. Angl.* edit. 1616, p. 476.

print, I mean Richard Tyack, then Chamberlain of Exeter, tells us<sup>45</sup> in his *Antiquities of the City of Exeter* (full of mistakes) that he died on the 1st of Nov., 1559, and in another place in the said book that after his deprivation he lived a private life."<sup>46</sup> Carte says "Heath and Pole lived on their own estates, and died at last as White and Turberville also did, at liberty."<sup>47</sup>

Bishop Andrews, in his *Tortura Torti*, published in 1609, says (p. 147), "Turbervillus Exoniensis, cum per multos annos privatus vixisset, in summa libertate et ipse defunctus est." But this is only a repetition of the *Execution of Justice*, as quoted by Wood. Dr. Oliver quotes Hoker as saying "that Bishop Turberville was soon enlarged, but commanded to keep his house in London, where he lived a private life, and there died." Bishop Godwin, who, from his connection with Exeter, should have known the facts accurately, only copies the statement of the *Execution of Justice*.

The *Execution of Justice*, published anonymously in 1583, was, Strype says, either written or revised by Lord Burghley.<sup>48</sup> It states that Archbishop Heath "was not restrained of his libertie nor deprived of his proper lands and goods, but lived in his own house very discreetly during all his natural life;" and so it speaks of Poole and others, and continues "whereto may be added the Bishop, then of Exeter, Turberville, an honest gentleman but a simple bishop, who lived at his own libertie to the end of his life." This statement, however, containing no reference to the three years imprisonment of Heath or Turberville in the Tower, reflects no credit on the accuracy or ingenuousness of that statesman, who, as Mr. Secretary Cecil, is recorded as present at the Council Meetings of July, 1562, and January, 1565.

These are all protestant authorities; but the catholic writers,

(45). Printed at London, 1677, in Oct., in the *Cat. of the Bishops of Exeter*, in the beginning of the book, num. 34.

(46). Athen. Oxon ii. 795.

(47). *Hist.* iii, 373.

(48). Strype's *Ann.*, iii. 204.

quoted by Dr. Oliver,<sup>49</sup> tell a different story. "Sanders, in his *Treatise de Schismate Anglicano*,<sup>50</sup> numbers Turberville among the bishops who died either in prison or in exile; and Dr. Bridgewater, towards the end of the *Concertatio*, writes as follows: R<sup>mo</sup>. Turberville Eps. Exoniensis obiit in vinculis."

There seems no ground for believing that Bishop Turberville, after January, 1565, was again put in prison. It is safer to rely on modern catholic writers. Mr. Butler<sup>51</sup> says that all the bishops were deprived and imprisoned, but the imprisonment was gently managed and the greater part of them left prisoners at large; and that Watson was the only prelate against whom Government proceeded with severity.

Dr. Lingard<sup>52</sup> says, "Turberville of Exeter, and Pool of Peterborough, were suffered to remain at their own houses, on their recognizances not to leave them without license."

This must be taken as true of our Bishop's life after the spring of 1565, and the adorning of Gaulden Hall and the separation of the Chapel could not have been done without ample time and easy circumstances. Such leisure and competence the character of Bishop Turberville would secure. No historian mentions his name but to speak of his gentleness. In an age of troubles he was a peacemaker; in an age of persecutors he was mild and lenient; amidst overbearing prelates he was an example of meekness; and, we may apply to him, what Fuller says of the gentle Heath, "as he showed mercy in prosperity, so he found it in adversity."

(49). Oliver, p. 137.

(50). Published in 1587.

(51). Butler's *English Catholics*, i., 306.

(52). Vol. vi., p. 668.