

to have sent forth my volume until it was freighted with some memorials of John Whitney, the patriarch of Watertown in New England, and the immediate successor, if not companion, of those who sailed in the *Mayflower*, and were "the pilgrim fathers" of 1620. Of them almost prophetically did our Cheshire poet speak when he illustrated in verse the old saying "*Constantis comes victoria*," steadfastness is the companion of victory ;

Ramb. 137.

"THE ships, that longe vpon the sea dothe saile,  
And here, and there, with varying windes is tosse :  
On rocks, and sandes, in daunger ofte to quail.  
Yet at the lengthe, obtains the wished coaste :  
Which beinge wonne, the trumpets rattlinge blaste,  
Dothe tear the skie, for ioye of perills paste.  
Though master rest, though Pilotte take his ease,  
Yet nighte, and day, the ship her course dothe keepe :  
So, whilst that man dothe saile these worldlie seas,  
His voyage shortes : although he wake, or sleepe.  
And if he keepe his course directe, he winnes  
That wished port, where lastinge ioye beginsnes."

Huicq.  
Carm. l. 4.

"O NAVIS ! referent in mare te novi  
Fluctus ! O ! quid agis ? fortiter occupa  
Portum."

H. G.

March 20th, 1866.



A CHOICE  
OF EMBLEMES,  
AND OTHER DEVICES.

For the moste parte gathered out of fundric writers,  
Englisht and Moralized.  
AND DIVERS NEWLY DEvised,  
by Geffrey Whitney.

*A work adorned with varieties of matter, both pleasant and profitable: wherein those that please, maye finde to fit their fancies: Because herein, by the office of the vie, and the care, the minde maye reape double delights through the holisome preceptes, shadowed with pleasant devices: both fit for the vertuous, to their incouraging: and for the wicked, for their admonishing and amendment.*

To the Reader,

*Peruse with heed, thou friendles iudge, and blaming vasse refraine:  
So small thou reads vnto thy good, and shall requite my paine.*



Imprinted at LEYDEN,  
In the house of Christopher Plantyn,  
by Francis Raphelengius.  
M. D. LXXXVI.

*Aurea comedes.*

To G. M. Esquier.



Dignus dicitur  
 Antistipem (philosofum alicum)  
 aureis unguibus comeditibus se possit ex-  
 lere

Tertullianus lib. 6.  
 De habitu mulieris  
 cap. 4. Apud Barthe-  
 reos quosdam (quia  
 vernaculum est su-  
 rum) unguibus ut  
 ergastulis habent.  
 Idem narrat in lib.  
 De cultu Scimitar.  
 Minarchus scilicet  
 aureis in Erosico  
 apud Archippos hoc  
 la vtu esse.  
 De quo etiam Au-  
 Gell. lib. 11. cap. 18.

Ennius Chid. 1.  
 Centuria 4. Adag. 15  
 De Goloro.

**I**T better is (wee say) a cottage poore to houlde,  
 Then for to lye in prison stronge, with fetters made of gould.  
 Which shewes, that bondage is the prison of the minde:  
 And libertie the happie life, that is to man assign'd,  
 And thoughe that some preferre their bondage, for their gaines:  
 And richely are adorn'd in silkes, and prest with massie chaines.  
 Yet manie others lue, that are accompted wile:  
 Who libertie doe chiefly choose, thoughe clad in gounes of frise,  
 And waighe not POMPEYS porte, nor yet LVCILLVS fane,  
 So that they may adorne their mindes, they well contented are.  
 Yea, rather doe accepte his dwelling in the toone,  
 And for to lue with COPRYS care; a stoue, and barly bonne.  
 Where freedom they inioye, and vncontrolled lue:  
 Then with the chiefeft fate of all, attendance for to geue.  
 And, if I should bee ask'd, which life doth please mee best:  
 I like the goulden libertie, let goulden bondage reste.

*Aurifer*

*Aurifero diuino.*

To RICHARD DRAKE Esquier, in praise of  
 Sir FRANCIS DRAKE Knight.



**T**HROUGH scorching heat, through coule, in stormes, and  
 tempests foere,  
 By ragged rocks, by shelves, & sandes: this Knighte did keepe his court.  
 By gaping gulfes bet pass'd, by monsters of the flood,  
 By pirates, sheeces, and cruell foes, that long'd to spill his blood.  
 That wonder great to feare: but, GOD was on his side,  
 And through the them all, in spite of all, his shaken shippe did guide.  
 And, to requite his paines: by helpe of power deeme.  
 His happe, at lengthe did annuere hope, to finde the goulden-mine.  
 Let GREGOR then forbear, to praise her IASON boarde:  
 Who through the watchfull dragons pass'd, to win the fleece of gould.  
 Since by MEDEAS helpe, they were enchanted all,  
 And IASON without perilles, pass'd the conquete therfore install:  
 But, hee, of whom I write, this noble minded DRAKE,  
 Did bringe away his goulden fleece, when thousand eies did wake.  
 Wherefore, yee woorthie wights, that seeke for forreins landes:  
 Yf that you can, come alwaie home, by GANES good landes,  
 And you, that live at home, and can not brooke the flood,  
 Geue praise to them, that passe the waves, to doe their countrie good.  
 Before which sorte, as chiefe: in tempeste, and in calme,  
 Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, by due desert, may weare the goulden palme.

Gold. Med. 10.

*Aurifer*

Journey from  
Chester to  
London.

Utkinton knt, and of whom, according to Pennant, "when a Cheshire man would express excellency in the fair sex, he will say, 'there is a lady Done for you.'"

Ormerod's  
Cheshire, vol. ii.  
p. 115; vol. iii.  
pp. 196-199.

Thomas Wilbraham died in 1610 at his seat of Tilston Fearnall, in Edisbury hundred, and his numerous estates descended in his family in a direct line until, in 1692, a coheiress conveyed them to her husband, Lionel Tollemache earl of Dysart, in whose family they still remain, the present owner being John Tollemache esq. of Peckforton castle.

Genl. Magazine,  
1847, p. i.  
pp. 475-479.

Like the name Mainwaring, this name Tollemache sets all rules of orthography at defiance. It is Talmash, Tollmash, Tallemache, Tollemache, and in the Domesday book Toedmag. The family possessed lands at Bentley in Suffolk long before the Norman conquest, and there, until very lately, was to be seen in the old manor house the following inscription:

"When William the Conqueror reign'd with great fame  
Bentley was my seat and Tollemache was my name."

For the ramifications of the Wilbrahams of Cheshire and Lancashire, *i.e.* of Wilbrahams of Woodhey, of Townend, of Dorfold, of Delamere, of Rode and of Latham, where they bear the title of the lords Skelmersdale, see *The Lysons*, p. 369, and *Ormerod* in various places. George Fortescue Wilbraham esq. of Delamere house is the present head of the *gens* Wilbraham.

EMBLEM, p. 200.—*To RICHARD COTTON Esquier.*

For the account of the Cotton family refer back to p. 333. The device of the bee-hive is traceable to Horapollo or to Alcicius, from the latter of whom we present the emblem as given in the edition of 1551. Combermere is mentioned in Whitney's stanzas, and is represented in its old form in one of the illustrations.

PLATE LVIII.

PLATE XIV.

EMBLEM, p. 203.—*To RICHARD DRAKE Esquier, in praise of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE Knight.*

See Collins's  
Baronetage,  
vol. i. p. 333.

A manuscript note to Mr. Swinnerton's copy of Whitney's emblems supplies the following information: "This is the Crest of the Drake's family, viz.: a Ship under reef drawn round a Globe with a Cable Rope by an hand out of the Clouds. It shou'd have this motto over it, *Auxilio divino*, & under it, *Sic*

*parvis magna.*" Also, "Sir F. Drake after his great voyage took for his device the Globe of the world with this motto, *Tu primus circumdedisti me.* But not excluding his former motto, '*Divino Auxilio.*'"

Prince's Wor-  
thies of Devon,  
p. 240 and 241.

This voyage round the world was accomplished between the 15th of November 1577, when Plymouth was left, and the 26th of September 1580, when Plymouth harbour again was entered. An account of the voyage was published by the nephew of the circumnavigator, with the significant title, "THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED," and doubtless gave origin to Whitney's device and stanzas. The preface declares that the work itself was compiled "out of the notes of Master Francis Fletcher, Preacher in this employment, and divers others his fellows in the same: Offered now, at last, to publique view, both for the honour of the actor, but especially for the stirring up of heroick spirits to benefit their countrie and eternize their names by like noble attempts."

Whitney's stanzas and some of the sentiments and expressions in "*The World Encompassed*" are in close accord. Thus the narrator of the voyage declares: "We safely, with joyful minds and thankful hearts to God, arrived at Plimouth, the place of our first setting forth, after we had spent two years ten months and some odd days besides, in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in discerning so many admirable things, in going through with so many strange adventures, in escaping out of so many dangers, and overcoming so many difficulties in this our encompassing of this nether globe, and passing round about the world which we have related."

"To the sole worker of great things,  
To the sole governor of the whole world,  
To the sole preserver of his saints,  
To God alone be ever glory."

The Richard Drake named by Whitney was a cousin of sir Francis the navigator, being the brother of sir Bernard Drake, who was knighted in 1585. Richard was born in 1534, and was equery to queen Elizabeth. The Cheshire Drakes of Malpas and Shardeloes "are descended from Richard Drake of Esher in Surrey, a younger son of the ancient family of Drake of Ash in Devonshire."

Ormerod's  
Cheshire, vol. ii.  
p. 382.

Prince's Wor-  
ties of Devon,  
Ed. 1701, p. 245.

There is an anecdote of sir Bernard and sir Francis Drake, which may find a not inappropriate place in connection with Whitney's adoption of the circumnavigator's badge and device. Sir Bernard's crest was a naked arm grasping a sword, which sir Francis had unduly assumed. A quarrel on the subject arose between them, and was carried to such a height that sir Bernard boxed the ears of sir Francis within the verge itself of the royal court. "The displeasure of the queen was shown in a grant of a crest to Sir Francis, wherein the coat of the Ash family was suspended inverted in the rigging of a ship." "Unto all which sir Bernard coolly replied, that though her majesty could give a nobler, yet she could not give him an ancients coat than his." The coat in question is a dragon, or as it called in heraldry a *wyvern*, which with the battle axe is also borne by the Drakes of Malpas in Cheshire. The family name therefore is not from *drake*, a male bird, but from *draco*, a dragon. The contrary supposition however is made in the epigram, written in 1581, on occasion of queen Elizabeth going on board "the Golden Hind," at Deptford, and there knighting the now famous captain :

"O Nature, to old England still  
Continue these mistakes,  
Give us for all our *Kings* such *Queens*,  
And for our *Dux* such *Drakes*."

Hayman (*Epigrams*, published in 1628) takes the other derivation and avers,

"Drake like a dragon through the world did flie,  
And every coast thereof he did descricie ;  
Should envious men be dumbe the spheres will shew,  
And the two poles, his journey which they saw,  
Beyond Cades pillars far he steered his way,  
Great *Hercules* ashore, but *Drake* by sea."

Of course Drake's glories were in his own time sung in Latin as well as in English. Our Cheshire poet, Thomas Newton, in 1589, published *sixty-one* Latin verses addressed to John Ælmer, bishop of London, "concerning the return of the magnanimous knight Francis Drake after his three years' voyage;" and H. Holland has some elegiacs to his memory. Camden's *Annals* and Stowe's *Chronicle* give accounts of his exploits: "RICHARD

Hemilogia  
Anglica, p. 110.  
London, 3 vols.  
4to, 1599 and  
1600.

HAKLVYT *Preacher*, and sometime student of Christ-Church, Oxford," in his "PRINCIPAL NAVIGATIONS, VOYAGES, TRAFFIQUES AND DISCOVERIES of the *English Nation*," records for us "The famous voyage of Sir *Francis Drake* into the South Sea, and therehence about the whole Globe of the earth, begun in the yeere of our Lord, 1577." Thomas Fuller in his "*Holy State*" wrote his life at large; Dr. Johnson compiled that life for the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and passing by other lives of the circumnavigator, it will be sufficient to refer to the long biography in Betham's *Baronetage*, and to "*The Life, Voyages and Exploits of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, Knt. &c.*," by John Barrow Esq." London, Murray, 1843.

Portraits of the admiral exist at Knole, the seat of earl Amherst, and at Knowsley, the equally well-known seat of the earl of Derby. Among the "penny sights and exhibitions in the reign of James I." was the good ship "The Golden Hind," in which the encompassing of the world was performed, and which for a long time was preserved at Deptford as an object of admiration. A portion of this ship was made into a chair for the Bodleian library, to which in 1662 Cowley attached some verses, and a friend, George E. Thorley esq. of Wadham college, informs me the heart of oak is still in its sanctuary, "with Cowley's stanzas attached, but the metal plate\* on which the stanzas are engraved is worn almost smooth by age." The astrolabe which Drake used came into the possession of Bigsby, the author of

\* Cowley's verses in fact are undecipherable, but were engraved "in an old-fashioned sort of italic hand, with a good many flourishes and capital letters." They are thus given in a *Life of Drake*:

"To this great Ship which round the Globe has run,  
And match'd in race the chariot of the Sun;  
This Pythagorean Ship (for it may claim  
Without presumption, so deserv'd a name)  
By knowledge once, and transformation now,  
In her new shape this sacred port allow.  
Drake and his Ship could not have wish'd from Fate  
An happier station, or more blest estate;  
For, lo! a seat of endless rest is given,  
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heaven."

ABRAHAM COWLEY, 1662.

Sent to the University of Oxford  
by order of John Davis Esq<sup>r</sup> the King's Commissioner at Deptford."

Vol. iii. pp. 719-745.

Gent. Magazine,  
vol. x. and xi.

Vol. i. p. 260.

Letter, May 21,  
1865.

"*The Triumph of Drake*," and the walking cane, "a bamboo, discoloured by time, 2 feet 10 inches long, with an ivory head and a hole in it," remained in the possession of Drake's family from 1581 to 1821, or 240 years, and was then given to Captain William Henry Smith, R.N.

Penny Cyclo-  
pædia.

Sir Francis Drake, the eldest of twelve sons of a poor yeoman, was born on the banks of the Tavy in Devonshire in 1545, and died at sea in 1595. His body was buried in the ocean, and one of his contemporaries wrote of the funeral the rough expressive lines:

"The waves became his winding sheet  
The waters were his tomb;  
But for his fame the ocean sea  
Was not sufficient room."

EMBLEM, p. 204.—*To ARTHVRE BOVRCHIER Esquier.*

This was the author of the commendatory verses "*To the Reader*" prefixed to the emblems, and ending with the lines:

"*Give WHITNEY then thy good report, since hee deserves the same:  
Lest that the wise that see thee coye, thy follie iustly blame.*"

But it is uncertain to what family he belonged. The name was one of renown, for Thomas Bourchier, cardinal-archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have introduced printing into England, and John Bourchier, who was chancellor of the exchequer to Henry VIII., translated *La Chronique* of Froissart.

Biogr. Univ. vol  
v. p. 354.

Arthur Bourchier published a fable of Æsop versified, and is the writer of a poem which appeared in the edition of *The Paradise of Dayntie Devises* in 1600. It is entitled "Golden Precepts," of which the following are two of the stanzas:

Farr's Select  
Poetry of Eliz-  
abeth's reign, vol.  
i. p. 227; vol. II.  
p. 597.

"Perhaps you thinke me bolde  
That dare presume to teach,  
As one that runs beyond his race,  
And rows beyond his reach,  
Sometime the blind doo goe,  
Where perfect sights do fall;  
The simple may sometimes instruct  
The wisest heads of all."

EMBLEM, p. 205.—*To ARTHVRE STARKEY Esquier.*

We may naturally look for some of the persons to whom Whitney devotes his power of song in the neighbourhood where he was himself born and brought up. The Starkeys, bearing for their crest a stork, as a Cheshire family were settled at Stretton in Budworth at least as early as the reign of Henry II. A.D. 1154, and at Over about 1287, and on April 4th 1382, under the seal *Galfridi De Warburton*, a release was granted to *Thomas Starkey of Stretton*. Two Starkeys in Richard II.'s reign married two coheiresses of the Oultons of Oulton and Wrenbury; of the one was descended sir Humphrey Starkey, chief baron of the exchequer, and members of this family may be traced to 1728; of the other are derived the Starkeys of Wrenbury, who became extinct in 1803.

Sir P. Leycester,  
p. 155.

The Lysons,  
pp. 391 and 719.

Now Wrenbury is very near to the place of Whitney's birth, and to Audlem where he went to school. Contemporary with him was Arthur Starkey of Wrenbury, who was buried there in October 1622. His father Thomas Starkey died in 1566, and his mother was Katherine, daughter of sir Richard Mainwaring of Ightfield in Shropshire. In the three generations preceding his father the Starkeys of Wrenbury became allied with the Egertons of Oulton, the Mainwarings of Peover, and the Warburtons of Arley.

Ormerod's  
Cheshire, vol. III.  
pp. 204 and 205.

EMBLEM, p. 206.—*To JAN DOVSA, son of the very noble JAN DOVSA, lord of Noortwijck.*

Janus Dousa, or John Vanderdoes the elder, and John Vanderdoes the younger, were among the most celebrated of the literary men of Holland in an age which abounded in famous Dutchmen. John Vanderdoes the younger, born January 16th 1571, and dying 21st December 1598, was the most renowned of four brothers—himself, George, Francis and Theodore. George was an accomplished linguist, and undertook a journey to Constantinople, of which he published an account, and added to it various ancient inscriptions from different parts of Greece. Francis, like his eldest brother, was a poet and a man of considerable learning; and Theodore, born in 1580 and dying in 1663, a man of knightly rank and judge of the supreme court, was recognised among the Latin poets of his country, and known also for his edition of Logotheta's *Chronicon* and other learned

Leyden,  
cl. 12. ic. (1599.)

Peerlkamp's  
Latin Poets,  
pp. 466-468.

Francf. 1598.