n. 1. William Noy after his had signalized himself as a great patriot in three parliaments of King Charles the first was by the Love of the place of ~~Attorney General~~ Attorney General brought above to the court and died 9 August 1634. He was a man exceeding humorous, of a general rustick, a most indefatigable Searcher of antient records, whereby he became an Eminent Instrument both of Good and Ill to the Kings prerogative. He had a Roughness which made him unapt to flatter other men, yet that and his pride rendered him most liable to be flattered himself. By which means he was by the artificers brought to think that he could not give a greater proof that his Skill in the Law was greater than all other mens than by making that Law which all other men believed not to be so. He wanted a due knowledge of men, and left a very strange will behind him, being by some accounted a papist, if not an Atheist. But Archbishop Laud had a better opinion of him, and said that he had lost a dear friend of him, and the church of England the greatest stay of his condition. Twas he who framed the project of Ship-Money, Rachard Hist. of England vol. 2 pag. 112.

n. 2. Sir Edward Coke the oracle of the English Law was Attorney General to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord chief Justice of England under King James the first which Advancement he lost the same way he gained, which was by his Tenacious passion and pride was so predominant in him that his rage was far from being inglorious, and he was so excessive at improbing a disgrace that King James used to compare him to a cat, that what ever happen'd would always light upon her feet. Finding a cloud at Court he met with fair weather in the country, where he so espoused the cause of the people, that in succeeding parliaments the prerogative took him as its most active and active opposer. He was an upright Judge and a close acquirer. And his usual saying was, matters are in a little Room. The Duke of Buckingham (by whom he was chiefly run'd out) would have given him if he would have given a Gratuity but he honourably answer'd, a Judge ought not to receive but give a Gratuity. He died in the 83 year of his Age shortly after Attorney General Noy anno 1634. Rachard Hist. of England vol. 1. pag. 943 & vol. 2 pag. 113. He was born at Mileham in Norfolk where his mother was delivered of him so suddenly by the fire side, that she could not be soon enough carried up to her bed which stood in the Room above.

n. 3. Sir Matthew Hale born in Gloucestershire who was admitted by Oliver Cromwell a Judge of the court of common pleas in the year 1653 and by King Charles the Second advanced to the station of Lord chief Baron of the court of Exchequer 7 November 1660, and to that of Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench 18 May 1671 wrote a large work intitled an History of the pleas of the crown. Wherein he shows what the Law anciently was in these matters, what alterations had from time to time been made in it and what it was at that day when he wrote. This consisting of two volumes in folio was published in the year 1736 with large notes by Sollom Emlyn of Lincolns Inn Esquire after a treatise in octavo intitled pleas of the crown written by the said Sir Matthew Hale for his own use in his circuits had been at first printed very imperfectly and incorrectly, and afterwards in the year 1716 revised and amended by the Editor. To which a second part was then added by Giles Jacob which is a continuation of the pleas of the Crown in the same method from the end of King Charles 1. Reign till the year 1716. The forementioned Sir Matthew Hale who died 25 December 1676 was as eminent in his knowledge of the Law, as he was in the Execution in the very highest post which he managed with such impartiality, that his friends and the great ones the they could not forbear to admire him. They could hardly love him, because on the Bench he had no regard to the one, nor respect to the other: But knowing that he sat there to do justice only, he held the ballance so even, that the others might complain unjustly, his conscience should not accuse him of wronging any, the honest man.

n. 4. John Selden publicly called nothing that he did in the way of his Profession. This was the judge who was displaced in 1615 and returned to his seat in Godwick or Godwick in the County of Norfolk. Sir Robert Cotton in his Speech against Lord Bacon, so great a Station and Office in his own Innocency, and zeal to the Commonwealth, so nothing which Sir Robert Cotton could find in his writings. So that which gave him Counsel to look into himself, and Reviews all his writings.