

Ilchester and had not paid his fine, but on 27 Nov. a committee of the Council of State recommended that he be pardoned. When the restored Rump asked Quakers in May 1659 for lists of persecuting JPs, moderates and Friends qualified to serve as JPs, Taylor was instrumental in compiling the information for the northwestern counties. He may be the George Taylor whose committal was noticed by the Council of State on 27 July 1659, and was probably the George Taylor imprisoned with James Parke* and others in 1667 for attending a Quaker meeting at Harwich, for which he was fined £1. In 1684 Taylor and Thomas Wilson suffered distress of goods worth 19s. for attending a Friends' meeting at Kendal. He is not to be confused with the George Taylor who was a Quaker at Chesterton, Cambs., or the Quaker of the same name who was sentenced to banishment at the Old Bailey on 16 Jan. 1665 and died of the plague at Newgate before the sentence of banishment was executed.

CSPD, Comm., 12:199, 360; 13:44; Braithwaite, *BQu*; *EQL*; Besse. Papers: LF; LPR.

R.L. Greaves

TAYLOR, Thomas (1576-1633)

Puritan minister, was born in 1576 at Richmond, Yorks., where his father was the town recorder and a friend to Puritans. Taylor excelled at Christ's Coll., Camb. where he graduated (B.A. 1595, M.A. 1598), was fellow (from 1599-1604) and Wentworth Hebrew Lecturer (1601-4), and proceeded D.D. (1628); he was incorporated D.D. at Oxford in 1630. At Cambridge Taylor became one of the many disciples of William Perkins. He began preaching at age 21 and became a famous preacher and a prolific writer. Taylor along with others (Perkins, Bownde, Preston,* Sibbes,* William Gouge, Richard Baxter) can be seen as representative of the mainstream of pre-Civil War Puritan thought.

When only about 25 Taylor delivered a

sermon at Paul's Cross before Queen Elizabeth. In 1608 he delivered a sermon at Great St. Mary's in which he attacked Bancroft's repressive policies. For this Archbishop Harsnet silenced him and threatened him with degradation. By 1612 Taylor was living in Watford, perhaps as vicar, and later moved to Reading where his brother, Theophilus Taylor, served as pastor from 1618 to 1640. Here Taylor maintained 'a little nursery of young preachers, who under his faithful ministry flourished in knowledge and piety.' On 22 Jan. 1625 he was elected curate and lecturer at St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, where he preached vigorously. While at St. Mary's Taylor signed a circular letter soliciting voluntary support for the 'godly preachers' and other Protestants in the Palatinate, which earned him a reprimand from Laud and the High Commission. He preached at St. Mary's until about 1630 when ill health forced him to retire to Isleworth, where he died in Jan. or Feb. 1633, leaving a widow. He was buried at St. Mary Aldermanbury, with his disciple William Jemmat preaching the funeral sermon.

Wherever Taylor ministered people described him as 'a precious seeds-man,' 'a guide to others,' 'a walking Bible,' and 'a kind of poet in the pulpit.' Collected, though not complete *Works* were issued in several editions. A characteristic discourse is *The Pilgrims Profession*, a funeral sermon which likened the carriage of the saint through this life to the journey of a traveler going home through a strange country.

Haller, *RP*; Hill, *S. & P.*; Seaver; M. Walzer, *The Revolution of the Saints* (1965); *DNB*.

R.G. Kyle

TEMPLE, James (b. 1606)

Regicide, was the son of Sir Alexander Temple (d. 1629) of the Longhouse, Chadwell, Essex, and of Etchingham, Sussex, by his first wife Mary, daughter of John

Somers and widow of Thomas Peniston of Leigh, Sussex. Temple entered Lincoln's Inn with his brother John (1603-1627) in Nov. 1622 and may have accompanied him on the expedition to Rñe, where the latter was killed in hand to hand combat with the French Commander General. Temple succeeded to the family estate on his father's death and was later of Clapham. With Edward Whalley,* a friend and relation by marriage, he speculated in land in the early 1630s, and Whalley leased Temple's home at Chadwell. Temple joined the parliamentary army as a captain of horse under the Earl of Bedford* in 1642. The following year he was appointed captain of the fort at West Tilbury, of which his father had formerly been governor, and was named both to the Committee of the Ordinance of Association and the Committee for Sequestrations in Sussex. As Governor of Bramber Castle he repulsed a strong royalist assault on 12 Dec. 1643; Francis Cheynell reported that his courage in this action was 'the wonder of all the country,' and a plaque commemorates it to this day. In Feb. 1645 Temple was appointed a commissioner to raise supplies for the Scottish army in Sussex, and in 1646 a JP for the Rape of Bramber. Returned to Parliament in Sept. 1645 as a recruiter MP for Bramber, he was sent to Munster in 1647 as a joint commissioner with his friend and close colleague Thomas Challoner.* By 1648 he was living at Chadwell again, but his main residence appears to have been a sequestered estate at Michelgrove, Sussex. Temple also served as a Militia Commissioner for Sussex and continued to garrison the fort at Tilbury, of which he was named governor in May 1649. Named to the High Court, he attended nine sessions, and signed the King's death warrant.

Temple was an active member of the Rump, serving on the committees for Ireland and the navy. He presented a series of proposals 'for prevention of the export of gold or other coin, and the business of melting down coin' to Parliament in Apr. 1649, but seems to have encountered financial difficulties himself, and was

apparently imprisoned briefly for debt in 1653. On 14 July of that year he was ordered to Ireland by the Council of State. He took his place in the restored Rump in 1659 and was given lodgings in Whitehall. Excepted from the Act of Oblivion in 1660, he attempted to flee to Ireland but was seized in Coventry and committed to the Tower. At his trial on 16 Oct. he argued that he had been duped into joining the High Court and had signed the warrant under duress. There is no evidence that this was so, but Temple was able to produce affidavits attesting his loyalty to the royalist cause and escaped execution. Confined in the Tower, he was last mentioned as a prisoner on Jersey in 1668.

Temple first married Mary (née Busbridge) of Haremore Hall, Etchingham, Sussex, by whom he had five sons and a daughter, Mary, who married Admiral Cornelius van Tromp. Temple himself later married into this family, taking as his second wife Johanna, daughter of Admiral Martin van Tromp. His eldest son John entered Lincoln's Inn on 4 May 1646, and his second son Alexander was a captain of dragoons raised in Sussex in 1651. Aside from Whalley, Temple's relations on the High Court included Peter Temple,* a distant cousin, and Simon Mayne.* He was the nephew of Lord Say and Sele* and first cousin of both Nathaniel Fiennes* and Sir Peter Temple, Bt., who was nominated to the High Court but refused to sit.

DNB; Ludlow; *ST*; Underdown, *PP*; Fletcher; *HMC, 7th Report*; *CCC*; *CSPD, Chas. 1*, vol. 22, *passim*; *Comm.*, vols. 1, 2, *passim*; *CSPI*.

R. Zaller and R.K.G. Temple

TEMPLE, Sir John (1600-1677)

Master of the Rolls in Ireland, was born in Ireland in 1600, the eldest son of Sir William Temple (d. 1627), Provost of Trinity Coll., Dublin, and Martha, daughter of Robert Harrison of Derbyshire. Educated at Trinity (B.A. 1617; fellow 1618; M.A. 1620) and Lincoln's Inn