

James Whitelocke's Liber Famelicus, 1570 - 1632

by

Damian X. Powell

A thesis submitted in partial requirement for the degree of PhD in the Department of History, University of Adelaide, September 1993.

Awarded 1994

INDEX TO CONTENTS

Abstract	iv
Acknowledgements	vi
INTRODUCTION James Whitelocke's Liber Famelicus and the	
world we seek to recover	1
PART ONE Learning the Law, 1570-1632	11
CHAPTER ONE Childhood and University Education, 1570-	
1598	13
CHAPTER TWO Education at the Inns of Court and Chancery,	
1590-1620	41
PART TWO Politics and Parliaments, 1600-1632	75
CHAPTER THREE The Society of Antiquaries, 1600-1614	81
CHAPTER FOUR Parliamentary Politics, 1610-1621	102
CHAPTER FIVE Politics out of Parliaments, 1608-1620	132
CHAPTER SIX Politics and the Bench, 1624-1632	167
PART THREE County Connections, 1600-1632	212
CHAPTER SEVEN Oeconomus "Getting means of livelihood", 1602-1620	215
CHAPTER EIGHT Politicus "Service to my countrye", 1620-1632	253
CONCLUSION "Voices of the Mind": James Whitelocke's	
Mental and Moral Theatre	283
Appendix The Effigy on James Whitelocke's Tomb, Fawley Court	
	310
Figure 1. Anonymous portrait of Sir James Whitelocke	311
Figure 2. Front page, James Whitelocke's Liber Famelicus	312
Figure 3. Front page, John Bruce's printed edition of the Liber	
Famelicus	313
Figure 4. The Monument to James and Elizabeth Whitelocke at	
Fawley Church	314
BIBLIOGRAPHY	315

Abstract

This thesis investigates the life and times of Sir James Whitelocke (1570-1632), lawyer, MP and eventually Justice of King's Bench in the reign of James I and Charles I. It bases this investigation upon the Liber Famelicus, the diary in which Whitelocke compiled his own observations on the period. The first part of the thesis analyses the value of the Liber Famelicus as an historical commentary, and considers Whitelocke's professional and social formation during his legal training at the University of Oxford and the Inns of Court and Chancery between 1588 and 1620. The second part of the thesis considers the current historiographical debate on early Stuart politics for the period 1608-1632, and locates Whitelocke within this debate through an analysis of his association with the Society of Antiquaries, his parliamentary career, his involvement in court politics, and his role in political controversy as Justice of King's Bench. The third part of the thesis investigates Whitelocke's social and professional connections in the county community over the period in which he built up a legal practice (1600-1620), and during his four years as Chief Justice of Chester (1620-1624). The thesis concludes with an assessment of James Whitelocke's world-view, the strains placed on this world-view in the period 1570-1632, and Whitelocke's overall achievement in pre-civil war society.