Northampton and Warwick. I find record of Sir Theobald de Gayton in 1329. In 1298, Henry de Gayton, son of Henry de Gayton, gave sixteen acres of land to the Abbey of St. James. In 1275, Edward I., Walter de Gayton released to John de Gayton all his lands in Gayton. In 1329 Thomas de Gayton was summoned by the King to serve with Sir Philip de Gayton against the In 1608 I find record of Edmund Gayton, son of George, of Little Britain, London, Born November 30th, 1608, died He was an author and wit. He was adopted as a son by Ben Tonson. In 1622 he entered Merchant Taylor's school. whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1625. He proceeded B. A., April 30th, 1629, and M. A., May 9th, 1633. Was elected fellow of his college. He studied medicine and in 1636 was appointed Superior Beadle (professor) in arts and physic. In 1648 he was expelled from his beadleship as a royalist and lived afterwards in London, starving condition, where he wrote short poems to get bread for himself and wife (wood). in his lodgings at Cat street, Oxford, December 12th, 1666, and was buried in St. Mary's church. He seems to have been beadle when he died, as the record states that three days after his death the faculty convened to appoint a new beadle, and in doing so they say he was an ill husband and so improvident that he died with but one farthing in his possession. Another author writes of him as a man of sense, a scholar and a wit. He wrote several medical books, Charity Triumphant or the Virgen Hero, and seven days before his death published Glorious and Living Cinque His most noted poems were his ballads of the Gvants and Walk Knaves Walk. This last was written while he was confined in King's Bench prison for debt and from his cell he could see the condemned prisoners being led out to execution, which inspired the poem.

Admiral Clark Gayton, born 1720, died 1787, writes an article in the Jamaica Gazette in which he gives the following information about himself under date of January 9th, 1776. In 1736 he was a midshipman in H. M. S. Squirrel, 20 guns, with Captain Warren, afterwards Admiral Sir Peter Warren. In April, 1744, he was promoted from the rank of Lieutenant to the temporary